PART 1.
1-8.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PAGES.

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 23, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

5000 yards Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, auction lot, values of as high as 10c yard; special at

3c Yard.

FANCY PRINTED FOULARD SILKS.

A BREAK IN THE PRICES.

You are to be congratulated on your opportunity now.

AT 75c—We offer all our fine Printed Foulards and Indias that were $1.00 and $1.19 a yard.

AT 49c—100 pieces 24 and 27 inch fine Printed Foulard Silks, choicest patterns, were sold only last week at 75c yard.

AT 39c—97 pieces 24 inch Printed Foulard Silks, lovely patterns; you can't match the quality for less than 65c yard.

TAFFETA SILKS—In all the scarce high colors, a big lot of them at .... **75c yard**

WAIST SILKS—In fine Stripe and Figured Taffetas, choice patterns and colorings, instead of $1.00 and $1.25, they are now .... **75c yard**

BLACK BROCADE INDIA SILKS—25 inches wide, very nice for full suits for summer, for wearers of black, should be 89c, but now at .... **59c yard**

NOVELTY SILKS—For waists or full costumes in finest Taffeta weaves, choice designs and shading, $1.50 values, at .... **$1.00 yard**

MOIRE VELOUR—10 pieces colored Moire Velour Silks, Snakeskin weave, were $1.50, now go at .... **89c yard**

DRESS GOODS.

AT 69c—We offer 14 pieces Colored Canvas Grenadines, all wool, worth 85c yard. They are very stylish, made over colored lining.

AT 49c—42 inch all wool Check Suitings, nice for skirts, worth 75c yard.

AT 39c—17 pieces Invisible Check and Iridescent Novelties, all wool, very pretty, worth 75c yard.

HALF PRICE—All imported Pattern Suits, and they represent some beauties, and a thousand or more remnants and dress lengths of colored woolen fabrics, just about half price now.

20 pieces Black Figured Serges, very pretty for skirts, worth 75c, at .... **39c yard**

11 pieces Black Figured Mohairs, not a prettier skirt fabric made, instead of 75c, they are **43c yard**

54 inch plain Black Mohair, usually pay 50c for same quality, Monday .... **29c yard**

46 inch Storm Serge, all pure wool, very much sought after for skirts, should bring 50c, but we shall sell at .... **39c yard**

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS—50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Printed Grenadine, Batiste, Organdie, Lappet, and also Black and White Lawn Waists, very choice and worth $1.50, at .... 98c each

18 dozen Ladies' Figured Lappet, Organdie and Linen Waists, beautiful styles, instead of $2.50 will go at .... $1.65 each

LADIES' SUITS—Ladies' Linen Crash Blazer Suits, tailor made, at only .... $2.00 Suit

Ladies' Cloth and Serge Blazer and Eton Suits, tailor made, silk lined Jackets, worth $10, now down to .... $6.75 Suit

Ladies' $15 fine Serge and Covert Cloth Suits, Blazer or Coat effect, now .... $9.75 Suit

LADIES' SKIRTS—Ladies' Black Brocade Silk Skirts, worth $9.00, we sell at .... $5.00 each

Ladies' Black Moire Velour and Brocaded Silk Skirts, worth $12.50, to go now at .... $7.50 each

LADIES' SILK WAISTS—47 Ladies' Check and Changeable Taffeta Silk Waists, very swell styles, worth $7.50, at only .... $5.00 each

23 Ladies' Black and colored China Silk Waists, worth $5.00, to go at .... $3.48 each

LADIES' WRAPPERS—4 dozen Ladies' Printed Lawn and Dimity House Wrappers, lace and embroidery trimmed, worth $3.75, to go at .... $2.25 each

LADIES' BICYCLE SUITS—Ladies' Covert Cloth Bicycle Suit complete, worth $12.50, at only .... $6.50 Suit

50 Ladies' Linen Crash Bicycle Skirts, worth $2.50, at only .... $1.49 each

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—Children's Printed Dimity Dresses, worth $1.00, at .... 50c each

CARPETS.

No Better Time Than Now To Buy Carpets.

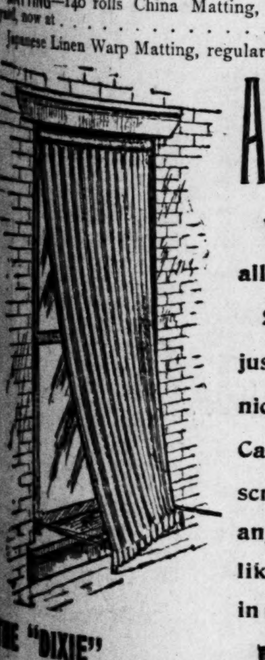
40 rolls Tapestry Brussels Carpets, the 75c kind, to go at 50c yard

31 rolls Tapestry Brussels Carpets, the 85c kind, at ... 60c yard

Wool Ingrain Carpets, worth 75c, now made and put down at .... 50c yard

MATTING—140 rolls China Matting, heavy quality, worth 20c yard, now at .... $4.50 roll

Japanese Linen Warp Matting, regular 30c quality, at .. 20c yard



AWNINGS.

We make and put up all styles Awnings.

See our patent adjustable Awning, the nicest and best made. Can be used as a screen or adjusted to any angle. Rolls up like a shade when not in use.

THE "DIXIE" MOSQUITO CANOPY.

Attached to any bed; no trouble to handle, and when not in use drapes so nicely on head of bed as a curtain. A great improvement over the stationary ceiling attached net.

200 dozen Ladies' fine sheer White Embroidered Handkerchiefs, genuine Swiss goods, 20c and 25c values, tomorrow

8⅓c Each.

J. M. High & Co.

We make prices for the remaining days of May that pull strongly at your purse strings, and increase the purchasing power of your dollars two-fold ....

... SHOES ...

A SPECIAL SALE OF

A lot of Ladies' Dongola, Tan and Oxblood Lace and Button Shoes, real value $2.50; to go now at only, pair **$1.48**

500 pairs Misses' Dongola, Oxblood and Tan handsewed strap Opera Slippers, spring heel, $1.50 value, at only, pair .. **98c**

300 pairs Boys' Satin Calf, London cap toe, Lace Shoes, worth $1.35 a pair; now at only **98c**

200 pairs Men's fine Vici Kid Shoes, in lace and congress, regular $4.50 quality, special at only **$2.50**

2,150 yards 36-inch Sea Island Percales, 12½c grade, yours at per yard **10c**

50 dozen Check Gingham Aprons, woven borders and nicely made; Monday at only, each **5c**

31 pieces French Ginghams, very pretty patterns, instead of 29c the price will be, per yard **15c**

100 bolts 5-inch Moire Taffeta Ribbons, for sashes and collars, all colors and black, worth 60c; special, per yard **35c**

60 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed White Undervests, the usual 15c kind; special Monday and as long as the lot lasts, each .. **8⅓c**

50 dozen Gents' Percale Golf Negligee Shirts, as good style and almost identical with a $1 quality; special, each **50c**

60 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Lisle Thread Hose, the kind you usually pay 35c for; special tomorrow, per pair **25c**

Finest Printed French Dress Organdies, a most exquisite selection of styles; special sale, per yard **29c**

47 pieces Printed Irish Dimities lovely styles, instead of 29c they are here at, per yard **19c**

A lot of Striped Linens, Linen Swisses and Batistes, some in lot worth as much as 75c yard; we close the lot at, per yard **19c**

A lot of Ladies' Chemise, Drawers, Skirts and Corset Covers, all made of a very fair quality of muslin, worth 50c a garment; special at **25c**

40 dozen Gents' Blue Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, worth 50c a garment; special, per garment **25c**

4,300 yards Figured Lawns and Dimities in choice patterns, worth 8½c yard, to go at **5c**

3,000 yards Foulard blue and white Prints, were sold at 8½c; now to go at, per yard **5¾c**

3,700 yards Dresden Stripe Linen Suitings, woven stripe, worth 12½c; to go at, per yard **6½c**

2,750 yards Court Royal Colored Pique Suitings, very pretty wash fabric, worth 12½c; at, per yard **7½c**

40 pieces 40-inch White Satin Bordered Apron Lawns and 36-inch soft finish White Dimities, worth 19c yard; yours at... **10c**

80 dozen all-linen 20x40 hemmed Huck Towels, regular 15c kind; special, each **11c**

10 pieces half bleached German Table Damask, can't be matched under 50c; to go at, per yard **33c**

5,000 yards Figured Dimities, beautiful dress and waist styles, usually 10c yard; yours at, per yard **7½c**

2,000 yards 36-inch Dotted Curtain Muslin, cheap at 19c; yours at only **10c**

3,800 yards Corded Mulls and Lappets, all the new reds, worth 15c yard; yours tomorrow at **10c**

2,000 yards French Figured Organdies, the 25c kind of other stores; here tomorrow at, per yard **10c**

3,000 yards short lengths White Lawns, worth in bolt 8½c yard; to go at, per yard **2½c**

4,000 yards navy ground, white polka dot Dimities, worth 7½c yard; special at, per yard **3½c**

80 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 20c pair; at only **10c**

100 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Undervests, low neck, sleeveless, usually sold at 7c each; here **2½c**

4,000 yards fine Cambric and Mull Embroideries, worth from 20c to 35c yard; to go now at **15c**

100 Ladies' and Gents' 26-inch Steel Rod, Silk Serge Umbrellas, natural wood handles, sterling silver trimmed, worth $2 each; at only **98c**

110 pairs fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth not less than $2 pair; special price now **$1.00**

... NOTION DEPARTMENT ...

Fancy gilt Shirt Waist sets, worth 25c, at only 10c.

Pearl Shirt Waists sets, worth 35c, now only 19c.

Solid Silver Thimbles, quite a lot of them now at 19c each.

A new line gilt Chatelaines, worth $1.25, at 75c each.

A new line gilt Chains for fans, worth 50c, at only 25c each.

Big lot of Leather Belts, all colors, worth 50c, at 25c each.

Big lot of Leather Belts, all styles, worth 75c, now at 49c.

A lot of solid back Hair Brushes, worth 75c, to go at 49c each.

Rubber Hair Pins at only 9c dozen.

Aluminum Hair Pins, all sizes, at only 10c dozen.

Cotton Tape, 12-yard pieces, only 10c.

Big lot of Empire Fans just received, some worth 10c, tomorrow at 5c.

Three gross genuine steel Scissors, worth 25c, special at 10c pair.

100 gross fine quality Pearl Buttons, worth 10c, at 3c dozen.

You must come tomorrow! Yes! and every day the coming week, for each day there will be new attractions that you can't afford to miss. Bargain counters changed every day ....

J. M. High & Co.

100 doz. Ladies' Black Silk Mitts, all pure silk, and worth 35c pair at any other store; here Monday

15c Pair.

Forced to Sacrifice Our Stock!

Anticipating the increase the new tariff will put on everything in our line, last February we got too bold and placed orders for more goods than we should have bought, these orders are beginning to arrive, and must be paid for in cash. We must have money—it is impossible to get it except by selling this stock—and we are going to make prices that will make you buy.

Cut Glass Vases.

Choice of 100 Cut Glass and Bohemian Glass Vases, none worth less than $3.50, many worth $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00, your choice... **$2.98 each**

Artist Signed Etchings in large white and gold frames, worth $2.00, have been selling them at $1.25, reduced now to .... **98c each**

Cups and Saucers.

Thin China, plain white, gold band or decorated, worth $2.00 dozen, at .... **50c set**

DINNER SETS.

Charles Field Haviland's complete Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, very newest shapes and decorations, sets that would be bargains at $47.50, choice of ten decorations at **$32.49**

English Porcelain Dinner Sets. 112 pieces, blue delf decorations, sets that are worth $25.00, reduced to... .... **$15.00 set**

A few more of those English Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, worth $9.00, at **$5.98**

SOUP BOWLS.

25 dozen Decorated Soup Bowls, the remnant of a popular stock pattern, worth 20c at .... 10c each

TOILET SETS.

Buy your set here, save 50 per cent, and if you break part of it, we can always duplicate the broken piece.

Toilet Sets, worth $20.00, at	$15.00
Toilet Sets, worth $10.00, at	5.87
Toilet Sets, worth $5.00, at	3.50
Toilet Sets, worth $4.00, at	2.98

The Celebrated Quaker Crimped Crust Bread Pan, regular price has been 40c; as long as they last at .... 19c each

The Wonder Ice Cream Freezer

Is the best sold in Atlanta. Buy one, give it a trial and if you are not pleased with it, you can get your money back.

THE IMPROVED CURTAIN STRETCHERS.—Every housekeeper ought to have a set. Ask to see them .... $2.00 set

FISH GLOBES→

Any size you want, buy one and we will give you a live fish; 2 gallon size $1.50

MASON'S FRUIT JARS.

Quarts	60c doz.
½ Gallon	75c doz.

Special prices to purchasers of gross lots.

ART ROOMS.

Visitors are always welcome and can find here something new to amuse them. Cut Glass, Art Pottery, Rare Ceramic, odd pieces of French China, Pictures, Etc.

LAMPS→

Monday we place on sale a Sample line of Lamps, shipped here by one of the largest manufacturers, who, rather than pack and ship to some other point, sold them to us at Half Price.

Elegant Vase Lamps, shades to match, no two alike, worth up to $2.00, at .... 98c each

Elegant Banquet Lamps, worth $10.00, at ... $5.00 each

ONYX TABLES.

25 Gold Plated, Brass frame and legs, large piece of white Onyx, worth $5.00. Special at .... $3.98 each

PICNIC BASKETS.

Our entire stock at Half Price—

Largest Size at	20c
Next to Largest Size at	15c
Small Size at	5c
Next to Smallest Size at	10c

Japanese Fire Screens.

Large size, rich decorations, the 25c size; now 19c each.

A few of that famous line that has been so popular at 10c each.

GLASS→

Another great Glass Sale tomorrow—Choice of 500 large pieces that are worth 20c to 40c, the price asked will barely pay the freight, choice of the table 10c

SILVERWARE→

Teaspoons	25c set
Table Spoons	50c set
Forks	50c set
Knives	75c set

Rogers' Silver.

The best plated ware made, every piece guaranteed to last

Knives and Forks	$3.50 doz.
Teaspoons	$1.50 set.

Housefurnishings.

5,000 Items in this department that are never mentioned in an advertisement. We undersell all the hardware houses.

COMPARE THESE PRICES:

Tin Toilet Sets, 3 pieces	$1.00 set
Enameled Steel Slop Buckets	49c each
Enameled Steel Preserve Kettles, large size .	49c each
Oil Stoves, one burner, ...	50c each
Enameled Steel, all large pieces, worth up to 75c, at	49c each
Enameled Steel, 300 pieces, worth 15c, 25c and 30c, at	19c and 9c

Alarm Clocks.

About 50 left, the same that jewelers get $1.25 for. The manufacturer refuses to sell us direct, but there are many ways for us to get them. Tomorrow .... 59c each

Garden Sets.

Hoe, Rake and Spade, worth 25c set, for 10c.

Wool Dusters.

These won't scratch your furniture, all colors, worth 25c at 10c.

♦ FORREST HIGH ♦

High's Basement.

80 dozen Gents' pure Silk Fancy Club Ties, nice washable patterns, the 19c kind; Monday at

7c Each.

Boys' Clothing.

Prices especially low now dominate our Boys' Clothing. Extra discounts are allowed in order to reduce the stock for a specific purpose. As soon as possible we will add another story to our building, so that Boys' Clothing can be given separate and commodious quarters. Their present space is too choked and congested with goods for comfort. To dwindle the huge bulk that now cumber counters we offer exceptional bargains in Boys' Wool Suits. There are hundreds of the handsomest styles in Cheviots, Homespuns, Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Flannels, Tricots and Covert Cloths. All sizes and fashions—Blouse, Sailor, Vestee, Reefer and Rob Roy Suits at less than competitors pay for them.

Two Summer Specials.

Men's Drawers, made of Pepperel Jeans, imported stockinet bottoms, pearl buttons, handsomely faced, worth 75c, at **48c**

Men's Summer Night Shirts, made of light weight muslin, plain and embroidered front, worth 75c, at **49c**

Stuttgarter's Summer Underwear.

Expert judges unhesitatingly pronounce this to be the only perfect sanitary Underwear on the market. True, they cost slightly more than nondescript Underwear, but the health benefits received from them more than justify the price. Delicate men subject to all forms of cold should wear no other. We are sole agents for Atlanta.

Bicycle Outfits.

Everything for bikers at lowest prices. Suits, Sweaters, Belts, Caps, Golf Hose. The largest and most elegant variety in the South. Parading Whitehall street at noon in a full-dress suit is not more inappropriate than wheeling in a business suit.

Bathing Suits.

Parties are now forming to take a week off and go where the sea murmurs. Its laving and waving will be doubly welcome if you wear the right kind of Bathing Suit. Our stock is fresh and new. Choose now before the size range is exhausted.

A magnificent assortment of Fancy Half Hose. This great lot was recently purchased from a manufacturer who got tired waiting for "high prices." Worth from 40c to $1.50 the pair; our price 25c to $1.

Men's Negligee Shirts.

Here's where our superiority is universally acknowledged. "Vast" is the word that expresses the quantity and assortment. All the rich, pretty and desirable colors and patterns. Surely, we are surpassing united competition in this branch.

Eiseman Bros.,

15-17 WHITEHALL STREET.

Our Only Store in Atlanta--15-17 Whitehall St.

Success Is Wooed

In various ways, but 'tis only won by honesty of purpose. Ours is an honest purpose—to serve you—to serve you well. How well we serve you is evidenced by the few sample prices quoted. Catching sales is like catching fish, first it is necessary to get the right kind of tackle. We have the right kind. A complete stock and EVERYTHING SOLD AT CUT PRICES.

Aunt Fanny's Blackberry Cordial	$ 50
Ayer's Hair Vigor	65
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	68
"B. B. B.")Botanic Blood Balm)	68
Bradfield's Female Regulator	68
Brown's Iron Bitters	68
Beef, Wine and Iron (Jacobs') 25 and ..	50
Carter's Little Liver Pills	13
Castoria	25
Cuticura Soap	15
Cutilina Soap	10
Cuticura Resolvent	75
Cuticura Salve	35
Chicester's English Pennyroyal Pills...	1 50
Canadian Catarrh Cure	35
Catarrh Cure, Palmer's Warranted	50
California Fig Syrup	35
Fellow's Hypophosphites	99
Hires' Root Beer	18
Hood's Sarsaparilla	68
Injection "G"	68
Injection "Malador"	68
Injection "Black Crook," cures Unnatural Discharges	66
Dr. Palmer's Little Black Pills	13
Smith's Sure Catch Sticky Fly Paper, a dozen sheets	25
Dr. Long's Sarsaparilla, the best large bottle, strong mixture, small dose....	50
Liquid Celery Phosphate, for building up weak, nervous people; strongly recommended	60
Jacobs' Bedbug Killer	25
Sun Cholera Mixture	25
Blackberry Diarrhoea Cordial	25
Tiger Paste	25
Talcum Baby Powder	15

Malted Milk, 40 and	75
Malted Milk, hospital size	3 00
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure	68
Mellin's Food, 37 and	59
Raspberry Vinegar	35
Cutilina Skin Lotion	50
Dr. Miles' Liver Pills	15
Mad. Robinnaire's Face Bleach	1 00
Mad. Rupert's Face Bleach	1 50
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery ..	69
Munyon's Homeopathic Remedies, 25c size 15c; 50c size	35
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription	69
Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets	15
Paine's Celery Compound	75
Palmer's Sandal Wood Capsules	75
P. P. P.	68
Peruna	68
Pozzoni's Face Powder	34
Pond's Extract	34
Dr. Long's Hair Balsam	30
Lydia Pinkham's Female Compound	68
Luxomni	68
Royal Germetuer	67
Simmons' Liver Regulator, Red Z	15
Simmons' Liver Regulator, liquid	68
Santal Midy	75
S S. S., small, 68c; large	1 16
Sage's Catarrh Cure	34
Scott & Browne's Cod Liver Oil	68
Tyner's Dyspepsia Cure	30
Thedford's Black Draught	15
Wine of Cardui	68
Williams' Pink Pills	35
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil	68
Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure	85
Jacobs' Lavender Ammonia	10

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

THE BIRTHPLACE OF CUT PRICES.

SILVER MEN ARE ALL TOGETHER

Old Party Issues Have Apparently Been Wiped Out.

LEADERS HAVE CONFERRED

Tariff Bill Will Be Given Right of Way and There Will Be No Filibustering.

WHITE METAL IS THE REAL ISSUE

All Are Willing To Give the Tariff Advocates a Chance To Bring Prosperity Which Has Been Promised—Test Can't Come Too Soon.

BY JOS: OHL.

Washington, May 22.—(Special.)—The tariff bill wil pass the senate when the proper time is reached, even if some of the opponents of that measure have to absent themselves in order to give the republicans the majority they need.

This is the programme of the silver men. Instead of filibustering and fighting for delay, as some of the republicans have seemed to fear, and as others have hoped they would do; the silver men of the senate are anxious to see the republican plan for bringing prosperity, given a trial just as soon as possible.

A Significant Gathering.

The position of the silver forces was not clearly set forth, but was emphatically emphasized at a most significant dinner given by Congressman Newlands, of Nevada. The dinner was given at the Chevy Chase home of the Nevada congressman, and was in honor of Brooks Adams, who was an able and prominent contributor to the silver literature of the last campaign. It was, however, in reality, a conference of representatives of the different silver elements in the senate and the house.

Among those present besides the host and his guest of honor, were Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee; Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia; Senator Cockrell, of Maryland; Senator Bacon, of Georgia; Senator White, of California; Senator Stewart, of Nevada; Senator Mantle, of Montana; Senator Cannon, of Utah; Senator Butler, of North Carolina; Senator Pettigrew, of North Dakota; Senator Harris, of Kansas; Congressman Bailey, the democratic leader of the house; Congressman Sayres, of Texas; Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado; Congressman Bell, of Colorado; ex-Congressman Towns, the brilliant Minnesota orator, and one or two others who have been prominent as silver men and who, no matter what their party affiliations, are democratic on the money question.

All the different elements were represented. The dinner was a brilliant one, as Newlands's dinners always are; and the discussion which followed, was important, politically.

Silver the Great Issue.

There was a free and full interchange of ideas about political conditions of the present, and the issues of the future. Democrats and independents, silver republicans and populists, members of the senate and members of the house, talked freely. The opinion of every man there was that the great issue of the present and the great issue of the future is that of the restoration of silver. There was complete agreement on the proposition that not only have the events since the last campaign combined to make the financial question the great question of the future, but that the silver cause, instead of being weakened by the defeat, is stronger today than ever.

There was absolute unanimity of opinion on another point. That is that the best thing that can possibly happen for the silver cause, will be the early passage of the republican tariff bill. The opinion was freely expressed that the republicans are the only people in Washington who want unnecessary delay in passing the tariff bill through the senate. The republicans are hoping that there will be filibustering and delay because they are seeking some excuse upon which to hang the inevitable failure of their prosperity-producing nostrum. But the silver men do not propose to be caught out on any such limb. They, too, want the tariff bill passed. That is, they know its passage is inevitable, and therefore they want it passed just as soon as possible.

All the Elements Are Together.

While this is a reiteration of the democratic position as it has been clearly set forth through The Constitution before this, the fact that all the silver elements combine in indorsement of this position, has not been positively known until now. The silver men of the other parties feel that the very best thing which can happen to the silver cause is the practical demonstration of the failure of the republican plan to bring about prosperity. "The republicans," said a prominent senator in analyzing the situation, "go before the country with the proposition that they can restore prosperity by taxing nineteen-twentieths of the people for the benefit of the other twentieth. We want to see them try it. When they have demonstrated their failure the country will call for a trial of our plan."

All the representatives of all the silver elements agree on this analysis of the case. But of all the declarations at the Newlands dinner, the most significant was that of certain of the silver senators, that if the republicans were lacking a vote or two when their bill came before the senate on its passage, they would find it convenient to retire to a convenient cloakroom.

What This Action Means.

That means, of course, that the bill will pass. There has been no doubt of it; but if there were doubt, if the republicans could muster up only forty-four votes, for instance—less than a majority of the full senate—they would find an absentee or two on the day the vote was taken, and their forty-four votes would be found a majority of those voting, and hence enough to pass their bill.

Just who made this declaration can only be surmised. All who were present at the dinner have been so close-mouthed about what occurred there that the newspapers up here have only commented upon it as a passing social event. But it was very much more. It was a conference which demonstrated that the silver elements are in absolute accord not only on the great main question, but on methods of procedure, which are important adjuncts to that question. There is absolute accord in extending to the republicans the invitation—the defy—to carry into effect their programme for curing the ills of, and restoring prosperity to, the body politic. So earnest and so honest are the democrats and other silver men in their desire that the republican plan be given a practical and a prompt test, that they will throw no obstructions in the way of the administration's great tax bill. They will not share the responsibility for that measure by giving their votes to it, but should the necessity arise, they will give their negative aid by removing the obstructions.

Serenely and Supremely Confident.

The sooner the test comes, the better will they be pleased. For they are serenely and supremely confident of the failure of the republican plan, and that failure hastens the opportunity to test the democratic plan, which they know will bring relief. As partisans, they want to see the republicans swept from power; as patriots, they seek the opportunity of curing the ills that beset the people.

The little boy who tickles a tiger with a straw and the man who fools with his health are on a par. If there is any distinction it is in favor of the boy who imagines he is playing with a big cat and is not old enough to realize his danger. The man if he don't know, ought to know that when he neglects his health he is tempting fate and tampering with death. Nine men out of ten neglect their health. The result is that untold thousands fall victims every year to the insatiable tiger called consumption.

98 per cent. of all cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly on the lungs, building new tissue in place of old, and driving out all impurities and disease germs. It corrects all disorders of the digestion, invigorates the liver and restores the lost appetite. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder, and nerve tonic. Thousands have testified to their recovery under its use after their cases were given up by the doctors and all hope was gone. The druggist who claims to have something that will do just as well is untrustworthy.

"I was afflicted for four years with local weakness, but would not confess it for a time," writes Mrs. Beulah Woodall, of Bateman, Patrick Co., Va. "My mother told me she had read of Dr. Pierce's medicines and advised me to try them. I took the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and they cured me. I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's medicines too much."

Nothing will keep down the fortunes of an ambitious family more than big doctor's bills. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser enables a family to get along without calling in a doctor except in cases of serious illness or accidents. It teaches a mother how to treat the minor maladies and accidents of every-day life. It contains 1,008 pages, over 300 illustrations, and is written in plain English that any one can understand. Over a million homes own copies of it. A new edition is ready and will be given away absolutely FREE. If you want a paper-covered copy send twenty-one one-cent stamps, to cover the cost of mailing *only*, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. If you want a fine cloth binding, send ten cents extra, thirty-one cents in all.

HUNTING FOR MODEL BUILDING

Members of a Great Southern Firm Here on That Mission.

Messrs. Daniel and T. J. Briscoe, of the firm of Daniel, Briscoe Bros. & Co., of Knoxville, Tenn., are in the city to inspect Atlanta's modern style of architecture.

These two gentlemen are the senior members of the largest wholesale dry goods and notions establishments in the south. Their building was burned to the ground in the recent fire in Knoxville and the purpose of their visit here is in the interest of the handsome six-story building that they will put up on the old site. Of all the large cities in the country these two merchants selected Atlanta as the place to find a model of the building they will build.

"We consider Atlanta a modern town with every possible style of building that we could find anywhere else," said Mr. T. J. Briscoe yesterday morning, "and as it is a southern city we take pleasure in searching for what we want here."

Yesterday morning the Messrs. Briscoe, accompanied by Mr. Hugh McKeldin, visited the Austell building. They went over the different stories, noting the many new and modern conveniences in the structure. The Equitable was also visited, as were the Inman building, Temple Court, the old Moore-Marsh building and the John Silvey & Co.'s building.

Mr. Briscoe said that they had about decided to make their structure on the plan of the Silvey building with a few modern appliances of them all combined.

In speaking of the destruction of the recent fire, Mr. Briscoe said that the people had begun work on the new buildings and that in a few months new, larger and better structures would be in place.

"We were fortunate in being well insured and in having the men who were burned out of the wealthier class, who were able to put up new buildings at once," said Mr. Briscoe.

"The fire effected the business only slightly under the circumstances. Nearly everyone of the merchants who were burned out were into new quarters the next day, carrying on their business with as much energy as if there had been no fire."

Mr. Daniel Briscoe will remain in the city until Monday. Mr. T. J. Briscoe will probably leave tonight.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The dome of the capitol at Washington cost $1,250,000.

Turnbull painted the four best historical pictures in the capitol rotunda.

The state, war and navy building was begun in 1871 and cost $10,000,000 to complete.

The congress of the United States has met annually in Washington since November 17, 1800.

Ainsworth R. Spofford has been librarian of congress since 1864. His salary is $4,000 a year.

The hall of the house of representatives is the largest legislative room in the world.

The new naval observatory at Washington is one of the finest scientific plants in the world.

The Crawford bronze door of the senate wing weighs 14,000 pounds and cost nearly $57,000.

A marble column surmounted by a statue of Lincoln stands in front of the district courthouse.

INGALLS BECOMES CRUELLY CRITICAL

Republican Ex-Senator Paints a Somber and Unpleasant Picture.

HE IS GLOOMY ABOUT FUTURE

Kansan Sees No Hope in the Outlook for His Old Associates.

THE TARIFF MAKERS ROUNDLY ROASTED

He Asserts That the Sugar Trust Has Its Grip on Some of the Republican Senators.

Washington, May 22.—(Special.)—Troubles continue to accumulate to the account of the republican administration.

Not only does confidence continue in its persistent refusal to return, but every indication points to a condition of times growing worse instead of better, of growing unrest throughout the country, and of a rapid accumulation of votes on the democratic side of the ledger.

Now comes the brilliant and erratic ex-Senator Ingalls to bear testimony to the failure of the republican promise of prosperity restoration.

Ingalls Listened to Siren Hanna.

Ingalls, it will be remembered, was one of the notable converts of the last campaign. A silver man at heart, he listened so intently to the song of dire results which would follow democratic victory that he finally cast his vote with the party which was going to "open the mills" instanter, and the mints later on.

The song that was sung in his ears was that "all this country needs is confidence, and the election of McKinley will immediately restore confidence." Others listened and others fell. Of course, if the trouble were due in any degree to "lack of confidence" that trouble would have been cured the minute the definite news of McKinley's election came. But—

Listen to Mr. Ingalls on this point. He has traveled extensively over the country recently and has made a close study of business conditions. He is here and in an interview says:

Deplorable Conditions Everywhere.

"Since the election in November I have been in all parts of the country, from San Francisco to Boston, from Montreal to Atlanta, and it is the concurrent testimony that times have never been harder nor money scarcer than now. Every branch of industry languishes. Rents, incomes, interest and profits have dwindled. Prices of land, farm products, and general commodities have sunk lower and lower, till in many localities the most valuable improved farms in rich regions are absolutely unsaleable. Nature has been beneficent; harvests abundant; there has been the early and the latter rain; the Mississippi valley is burdened with cribbed corn; crop prospects were never better; skilled and crude labor is plenty; the equipment of machinery is unrivaled; we have all the conditions for good times, but they linger. Possibly they are coming, but they are not here. Many will not be able to wait much longer for their arrival. Multitudes have already fallen from affluence to need, and many other multitudes have sunk from comfort to penury and want of daily bread."

The Possible Political Effect.

"What will be the effect of this condition on the political future of the country?" he was asked.

"The people are patient. They are rational. They don't expect miracles, but they are tired of adversity. They are not looking for the miraculous draught of fishes, or the change of water into wine, but they want to see credit and business raised from the dead. They would like to have idle men who are willing to work earning wages. It does not console them to be told that there is surplus of money in banks to loan at small interest. They don't want to borrow money, but to sell corn. The man who mortgaged his farm five years ago for a fourth of its value would like to have it sell for enough at least to pay the debt. They will give the republican party a fair chance, as they gave the democrats four years ago. Should we fail to secure public revenue and restore prosperity they are likely to try some other experiment. Sometimes a sick man who has found no relief from the regular physicians buys a bottle of patent medicine, or consults a faith doctor and gets well."

A Sonorous Phrase.

When asked about the effects of the administration toward international bimetallism he would only say:

"International bimetallism is a sonorous phrase, but when it is mentioned to the average citizen he stops talking and winks, or smiles, and asks about the prize fight, or Cuba, or the Greek war, or whether colored shirts and tan shoes are likely to be worn much this summer."

Pays His Respects to Late Colleagues.

The republican ex-senator doesn't seem overburdened with respect for the tariff methods of the republican senators. When asked about the sugar schedule, he declared:

"From the republican point of view it would be better that the tariff bill should fall than that the senate sugar schedule should stand. It is the most brazen and audacious hold-up of the century. It makes train robbing respectable. It has no excuse except the insatiable greed and rapacity of the most shameless squad of plunderers that ever escaped the penitentiary. Ordinary marauders are content to rob a bank, or swindle a community. These brigands propose to pillage the nation, and to compel congress to become their accomplices. The trust schedule will destroy competition, annihilate the beet sugar industry, and add to the oppressive burdens of every citizen of the United States, for the avowed purpose of swelling the already inordinate gains of a remorseless monopoly. These are the performances that explain populism, and which, if not restrained, will make anarchy possible."

Cruel, Cruel Ingalls.

All of which shows that Ingalls does not hesitate to contribute to the troubles of the McKinley-Hanna-Aldrich prosperity producers. Which is downright cruelty, in view of the troubles they already have.

OHL.

3,600,000 Cigars a Week.

The cigar industry of Tampa, Fla., is said to have reached such dimensions that the average weekly pay roll now amounts to $75,000. It is said that nineteen factories turn out on an average of 3,600,000 cigars weekly.

NO COMPROMISE IS THOUGHT OF

Democrats Do Not Need Any New Issue To Bring Them Together.

BLACKBURN AS TO KENTUCKY

Declares the Party in the Country at Large Stronger Than Ever.

THE BLUE GRASS STATE IS ALL RIGHT

Republicans Acknowledge Defeat and Gold Men Will Cut No Figure. Fight Is Now On.

Washington, May 22—(Special.)—Jo Blackburn is here—serene, confident, happy.

Never did a defeated candidate meet such an ovation in Washington as has Jo since he came back from Frankfort. The fact that a republican was at last elected to the seat he has held in the senate is, of course, not regarded as a personal defeat for the gallant democratic leader of Kentucky; and instead of commiseration he has been met on all sides with congratulations for the gallant fight he made.

Jo is less of a defeated candidate than any other man who has occupied that undesirable and unwelcome position has ever been. It is true that his enemies, masquerading as democrats have succeeded in throwing the democratic party temporarily out of power; but Blackburn has now at his back the solid democracy of Kentucky and there is every indication that the party is stronger and in better condition today than it has been in years.

Acknowledge Their Hopelessness.

The republicans of Kentucky feel it. They know that they are now enjoying their only taste of power. It is the knowledge of this fact that has whetted their respective appetites for federal office; has brought to Washington a horde of bourbon colonels who are more or less republican in their party affiliations, and whose presence has kept their Senator Deboe sitting up so late at nights that he is wont to fall asleep in his chair in the senate.

They know it, and they acknowledge that Kentucky has gone republican for the last time. "Perhaps," as one of them put it at the Ebbitt tonight, "perhaps, some time in the far future after Jo Blackburn is dead and the democrats get to fighting over his political estate—perhaps then we may get another chance. But not till then."

Governor Bradley was going over the situation with a friend a few days ago. The friend has expressed the hope that the next legislature would be republican, as the present one is.

"There are 138 members of the legislature. We'll do well if we get more than eighteen of them!" was the republican governor's emphatic reply.

Pretty good testimony to the fact of democratic supremacy, is it not?

And democratic supremacy means the triumphant election of Blackburn to the senate.

Gold Men Who Were Democrats.

At the Normandie, where he makes his home, I asked Senator Blackburn about present conditions and future prospects of the democracy in Kentucky and in the nation.

"The party is stronger today than it has been at any time in its history," was his reply. "There never was a time when the party was more united. Those people who are seeking for an issue upon which to unite the democratic party of the country simply do not know the conditions nor understand the sentiments of the people. They need seek no issue for they have one upon which there is the most perfect union. A few of the leaders who for various reasons deserted the party in the last national campaign will continue to object to the democratic advocacy of the restoration of silver, for they are not democrats; but they are leaders without followers. The men they led off in that campaign see through them and their pretenses, and have come back into the democratic party to stay. The party is stronger today than it ever was and it is adding to that strength every day."

"And what about Kentucky? Will the republicans carry it again?"

"Never in a thousand years! Seriously, the republicans know that they have no chance of carrying the state. We will have approximately 100 members of the next legislature out of 138, and every democrat will be an open, avowed, unquestioned advocate of silver. We will elect a good silver man as governor of the state and Kentucky's position will never again be in doubt."

Gold Men Who Are Democrats.

"What about the gold men who call themselves democrats?" I asked.

"None of them will ever run for office unless they run as republicans," said he. "The fact is, there are very few of them and they are the leaders-without-followers class. The rank and file whom they led off in the last campaign have already seen the error of their act and they will be found in the ranks voting and working for democratic success in the future. As for those leaders, they are men without influence and the party is better off without them than with them. I presume they will vote the republican ticket in the future, for that party represents their principles. Whatever they do they are men without influence and can do no harm. On the second of June we hold a convention at Frankfort to nominate a democratic candidate for clerk of the court of appeals. At that convention resolutions will be adopted letting the bars down for the return of all those democrats who were led off from the party in the last campaign and who now realize they made a mistake. They will, of course, have to declare their allegiance to the party and its principles; and by that I mean the principles set forth in the Chicago platform. A few of the men who posed as leaders may not come back, but all the others will."

No Compromise Thought Of.

"There will be nothing like concessions?"

"No concessions and no compromises with principles—certainly not," declared the eloquent Blackburn with great emphasis. "Bryan put it splendidly when he declared that a cessation of hostilities or a compromise can only mean the preservation of the existing conditions. The democratic party does not need to make any compromise; it does not want any votes that have to be got in that way for it is better off without those votes. The party is united, strong, certain of victory in the future."

The picture of the rather dramatic Blackburn-Carlisle meeting was in my mind when I spoke of the utter contempt with which the democrats of Georgia regarded Carlisle.

"And if the Georgians regard him that way, how much greater the contempt and loathing of the democrats of Kentucky, who regard his turning traitor as not only a political, but a personal affront. They had honored him in every way in their power and then to have him prove recreant to his political trust and traitor to the party that made him was enough to make every Kentuckian regard him as every American regards Benedict Arnold. Of course Carlisle will never attempt to figure in Kentucky politics again."

Blackburn Sure To Succeed Lindsay.

The preliminary skirmishing is already on in Kentucky. The fight will be over the next legislature, but it will not be much of a fight for the state is sure to go democratic by a large majority. That legislature will elect a successor to Senator Lindsay. There is very little chance of the fat and jolly Lindsay being a candidate to succeed himself, for Lindsay was cuckoo and is one of the last remaining relics of Clevelandism; but whether he is a candidate or is not the senator then elected will be the eloquent, aggressive, fighting Jo Blackburn.

OHL.

More

Medicinal value in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other preparation.

More skill is required, more care taken, more expense incurred in its manufacture. It costs the proprietor and the dealer

More but it costs the consumer *less*, as he gets more doses for his money.

More curative power is secured by its peculiar combination, proportion and process, which make it peculiar to itself.

More people are employed and more space occupied in its Laboratory than any other.

More wonderful cures effected and more testimonials received than by any other.

More sales and more increase year by year are reported by druggists.

More people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today than any other, and more are taking it today than ever before.

More and STILL MORE reasons might be given why you should take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

R R R — RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

"Built Like a Watch."

The Greatest Test

Ever made of a Wheel's Endurance was - - - - -

E. N. ROTH'S

34,388 Miles on a

Sterling

IN '96.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

We also have the best $50.00 Bicycle in the market

Wheels Rented and Repaired.

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Auburn Ave. and Pryor.

may20-thu-sun

Why Use

Solid fuel in your kitchen these hot days? ∴ ∴ ∴

Gas . . .

At $1 Per Thousand is cheaper and the prices of our Gas Stoves, $10.00 and $12.00, are within the reach of everyone. ∴ ∴ ∴

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.

PHONE 252

......Cook's Magnificent Aquatic Spectacle......

WALKS ON WATER

Capt. Bob Cook, the only Successful Water Walker in the W

The famous Boyton Rubber Suit Act by H. N. Holway,

Grand Pyrotechnic Display of Marine Fireworks.

SHAM NAVAL BATTLE

Between two full-rigged Men-of-War, Fort and U. S. Monitor.

Most Thrilling and Exciting Spectacle ever witnessed.

Music by the Fifth Regiment Band.

Exposition Park, Monday and Tuesday Nights, 24th and 25th

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL CAR SERVICE—Cars will leave grounds after the performance, running through for one fare on following lines: Peachtree and Marietta sts., Piedmont ave., Courtland and Washington, Peachtree and Whitehall to West End, Peachtree and South Pryor, Peachtree and Houston, Jackson, Edgewood and Walker to West End, Jackson and Edgewood ave. to Inman Park.

Easy. . .

Buying.

Prices Cut in Half.

All who are not under heavy obligations to patronize certain dealers can offer no substantial reason for not taking advantage of our offerings. Spring and Summer Suits—products of the best manufacturing skill in the world; nobby styles, popular colors, latest patterns—and the price is just half the regular. We are really retailing these handsome Suits at 30 per cent less than original cost of making. Fit, finish and workmanship cannot be surpassed.

$10 Suits are now $5.00
$12 Suits are now $6.00
$15 Suits are now $7.50

M. R. EMMONS & CO.,

Formerly Eads-Neel Co.

BIG SALE OF Laces AND Embroideries AT The Lace House

28 WHITEHALL ST.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO

PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.

(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address
D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent
S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent
ATLANTA, GA.

Ladies! A Friend in Need Is One Indeed.

By Mail $2.00.

Our Pennyroyal and Tansy Pills are such. Are never failing as a cure of Female Irregularities.

SPECIALTY CO., Staunton, Va.

may18 4t sun

RAILWAY:-: SCHEDULE

Arrival and Departure of All T

from This City—Standard Time

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
†8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	116	Brunswick
135	Washington	5 10 am	116	Columbus
113	Jacksonville	7 20 am	135	Greenville
126	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	113	Nashville
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	112	Richmond
127	Columbus	10 10 am	†8	Macon
119	Fort Valley	10 20 am	138	Washington
†9	Macon	11 10 am	†9	Louisville
128	Birmingham	11 30 am	110	Macon
110	Louisville	11 40 pm	137	Birmingham
137	Washington	3 55 pm	130	Fort Valley
115	Jacksonville	7 45 pm	†10	Mt. Airy
114	Cincinnati	8 05 pm	128	Columbus
111	Richmond	9 30 pm	125	Tallapoosa
129	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	114	Jacksonville
136	Gr'nv'le, Miss.	10 45 pm		Chattanooga
			136	Washington

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
101	Hapeville	6 45 am	100	Hapeville
†3	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	†2	Savannah
107	Hapeville	9 45 am	104	Hapeville
†11	Macon	11 20 am	106	Hapeville
111	Hapeville	1 00 pm	110	Hapeville
111	Hapeville	4 00 pm	†12	Macon
113	Hapeville	6 00 pm	112	Hapeville
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville
†1	Savannah	7 35 pm	†	Savannah
‡117	Hapeville	10 25 am	‡118	Hapeville
‡119	Hapeville	2 20 pm	‡118	Hapeville

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
†3	Nashville	6 05 am	†2	Nashville
†1	Rome	8 40 am	171	Chattanooga
70	Chattanooga	10 25 am	72	Rome
†1	Nashville	7 30 pm	†4	Nashville

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
†28	Montgomery	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery
†34	Selma	6 45 pm	†33	Montgomery
†20	Selma	11 35 pm	†37	Selma
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park
22	College Park	5 00 pm	21	College Park
24	College Park	7 45 pm	23	Palmetto
26	Palmetto	8 25 pm	25	College Park
28	College Park	11 00 pm	27	Newnan
30	Newnan	10 20 am	†29	Newnan

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28 will a at Whitehall street platform. All trains will depart from Union enger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
†2	Augusta	5 00 am	†2	Augusta
†	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta
137	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington
11	Augusta	5 00 pm	†4	Augusta

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO
†41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington
†403	Washington	2 50 pm	†38	Norfolk

Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. to Marietta)

Knoxville.......7 30 pm | Knoxville

CELEBRATION OF FIRST DECLARATION

Early North Carolinians Recall a Great Historical Occasion.

ANCESTORS FIGURED IN IT

Charlotte Is Covered with Bunting and the People Are Rejoicing.

FACTS ABOUT THE MECKLENBURG STORY

Historical Inquiry Places the Event Beyond All Possible Doubt and Dispute.

Charlotte, N. C., May 22.—(Special.)—The present week, which embraced the 20th of May, is, from a patriotic standpoint, of more importance to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, than any other week of the year. This is occasioned by the claim of the Mecklenburgers that on May 20, 1775, the first declaration of independence of the United States was signed in the county seat, Charlotte, antedating by more than a year the declaration of independence signed at Philadelphia.

That there was a Mecklenburg declaration signed in Charlotte is a well established fact in the minds of North Carolinians, but there is a difference of opinion among these regarding the date of this signature. All are agreed that the year was 1775 and that the month was May, but some claim the day to have been the 20th, while others adhere to the opinion that the 31st was the date. The weight of evidence, however, seems to be in favor of the former date and each year this day is commemorated in Charlotte with greater festivity and display than attends any other celebration of the year. This year the celebration will be unusually elaborate and will attract many visitors to the patriotic little town.

A little of the history of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, and some of the evidence which sustains it may not be amiss here.

The spirit of resistance was born in the American people on account of the oppression of the British, and North Carolina was the first colony to take any decided step in this resistance. A convention was called to meet in Charlotte on May 19, 1775, and to this convention Mecklenburg county sent two delegates from each militia company. The delegates assembled in the log courthouse and the whole night was spent in the most earnest discussion, and on the morning of May 20th there was ratified and proclaimed to the people the first declaration of independence of the American people.

The resolutions which formed this declaration were at that time kept out of every paper except The Cape Fear Mercury, which was the organ of the whigs of North Carolina. This copy of The Mercury was sent to England and placed in the British state paper office in 1775, where it remained until 1837, when it was borrowed for Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, and never returned. It has been earnestly sought for, but has never been found.

The original copy of the declaration was burned in the house of John McKnitt Alexander, secretary of the convention. He, however, reproduced from memory at the request of General W. R. Davie, what is known as the "Davie copy" of the declaration. The "Davie copy," which reads as follows, first appeared in The Raleigh Register in 1819:

"Resolved, That whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form or manner, countenances the invasion of our rights as attempted by the parliament of Great Britain, is an enemy to his country, to America and to the rights of man.

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us with the mother country, and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, abjuring all political connection with a nation that has wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of Americans at Lexington.

"Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; that we are and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing people, under the power of God and the general congress; to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor.

"Resolved, That we do hereby ordain and adopt as rules of conduct, all and each of our former laws and the crown of Great Britain cannot be considered hereafter as holding any rights, privileges or immunities amongst us.

"Resolved, That all officers, both civil and military, in this county, be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore; that every member of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace, issue process, hear and determine controversies according to law, preserve peace, union and harmony in the country and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of country until a more general and better organized system of government be established.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted, by express, to the president of the continental congress, assembled in Philadelphia, to be laid before that body."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and signed by the delegates: Colonel Thomas Polk, Ephraim Brevard, Hezekiah J. Balch, John Phifer, James Harris, William Kennon, John Foard, Richard Barry, Henry Downs, Ezra Alexander, William Graham, John Queary, Abraham Alexander, John McKnitt Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, Adam Alexander, Charles Alexander, Zacheus Wilson, Sr., Waightstill Avery, Benjamin Patton, Matthew McClure, Neil Morrison, John Davidson, John Flenniken, Robert Irwin, David Reese, Richard Harris, Sen.

Before his death in 1817, John McKnitt Alexander wrote the following words which were appended to the "Davie Copy" of the resolution: "The foregoing is a true copy of the papers on the above subject, left in my hands by John McKnitt Alexander, deceased." Signed "J. McKnitt."

Those who oppose the 20th of May declaration claim that John McKnitt Alexander could not have reproduced this document from memory, and claim also that in his attempt to reproduce it he has confused it with the national declaration of the following year. But it must be remembered that the "Davie" copy is not the only source upon which the Mecklenburg declaration of May 20th depends for its authenticity.

In Martin's "History of North Carolina" during the last century the author tells us that he "procured copies of the original paper from the records, magazines and gazettes of that time."

The period down to 1776 is covered by this history, and in it we find the Mecklenburg declaration in full and also the circumstances connected with its adoption.

That prominent men of North Carolina have sustained the 20th of May declaration we have sufficient proof in the following quotations from them. In a speech on this subject ex-Governor W. A. Graham makes the following undeniable statements:

"1. No one, I presume, doubts that the men of Mecklenburg, who were old enough to remember the events of 1775 and survived till 1819 and 1820 and 1830 believed that there had been a declaration of independence at Charlotte on the 20th of May, in the year first mentioned, and that they themselves witnessed its promulgation.

"2. That not only was this conviction prevalent among those who remained in that country in the interim, but was shared by those who had emigrated to Georgia, Tennessee and elsewhere.

"3. That the whole people from Mecklenburg, without distinction from religious opinion, political parties or personal antipathies, or rivalries were likewise impressed with this conviction, and from early after the year 1820 onward the declaration at Charlotte, with all the demonstrations tending to commemorate a great event."

Ex-Governor Vance bases his belief in the 20th of May declaration on the following reasons:

"1. It is asserted by tradition unbroken by a single contradiction.

"2. Because it is proven by the positive testimony of eye-witnesses, men of more than ordinary intellect and of most exalted personal character, who say they saw and heard the transaction."

General Johnson was another stanch defender of the 20th of May declaration, and in 1875 he wrote as follows regarding it: "It seems to me the evidence proves a revolutionary meeting at Charlotte on May 20th, which declared independence. The witnesses swear that a meeting was held in May at which independence was discussed, and the question as to how they were to be absolved from the oath of allegiance forced on them after the battle of Alamance.

"Now, no such question or debate could have occurred on the 31st, which was a regular meeting of the committee of safety. . . . As for the identity of the language of the declaration as preserved by John McKnitt Alexander, that is not established. He gave one copy to Dr. Williamson, and six months after the original was destroyed, gave another from recollection to General Davie. This last one we have. It may or may not contain the exact language of the original declaration. The fact that the language is the same in part as that of Mr. Jefferson's declaration of July 4th proves nothing either way. It is suspicious, but it does not follow that one must have been the copy of the other. Such language was common at every vestry meeting and in every town during 1774, '75 and '76."

Opinions from other noted men holding essentially the same views as these just quoted, but it is not necessary to lengthen the list.

Another strong proof of the Mecklenburg declaration is contained in numerous deeds which are on file in the courthouse at Charlotte, having been deposited there during and just after the revolutionary war. This testimony cannot be impeached, because many of them were prepared more than forty years before any controversy arose regarding the Mecklenburg declaration.

At the close of an academy in Sugar Creek, near Charlotte, on June 1, 1809, a boy, James Wallace, delivered a declamation in which he referred to the Mecklenburg declaration. If he had made an erroneous statement in this connection he would have been corrected by his teacher, who was a son-in-law of the secretary of the general committee, and was, of course, familiar with the history of the Mecklenburg declaration, its date, etc.

On May 20, 1787, Benjamin Wilson Davidson was born. His father, Major Davidson, was one of the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration. On account of the date of his birth, Major Davidson called this son "my independence boy," and in after years this boy was always known as "Independence Ben."

Both of these instances aid in establishing the date of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence.

Historians have sustained the 20th of May as the date of this important occurence, as will be seen by reference to the following works:

David Martin's "History of North Carolina," 1829.

Joseph Seawell Jones's "Defense of North Carolina," 1834.

Rev. Dr. William H. Foote's "Sketches of North Carolina," 1844.

J. H. Wheeler's "Sketches of the History of North Carolina," 1851.

Pitkin's "Political and Civil History of the United States," and the works of Rev. Dr. Hawks and Rev. Dr. Augustine T. Smythe.

That the Mecklenburg declaration of independence ante-dates from ten to forty years the discovery of the "Davie" paper of 1819 is proved by the following.

1. The Mecklenburg Censor of March 18, 1777.
2. Davidson's birthday, May 20, 1787.
3. The deeds of Mecklenburg and adjoining counties made during and immediately after the revolutionary war.
4. The proceedings in Martin's "History of North Carolina," which the author states were taken from the 'records, magazines and gazettes,' and prepared between 1791 and 1809
5. The declaration of the schoolboy delivered June 1, 1809.

With these facts so well authenticated, "North Carolinians will not surrender their faith in the authenticity of the Mecklenburg declaration of May 20, 1775, until the advocates of the so-called 'Resolves of the Thirty-first' prove that the preface of Martin's history is untrue, 'The Mecklenburg Censor' a myth, the date of the birth of Benjamin Wilson Davidson an error, the deeds forgeries, the declaration of the schoolboy a fiction, and that the 'Davie' copy is not fundamentally correct." MAMIE BAYS.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists 50 cents and $1. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention The Atlanta Sunday Constitution and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Old Time Journalism.

Editor Constitution—Your issue of yesterday contained a description of an ancient newspaper, The Ulster County Gazette, published at the time of Washington's death, and containing an account of that event, together with a number of quaint advertisements peculiar to that day.

A citizen of this county has a similar copy of the same paper, for which he has received several tempting offers.

It is said that about twenty years after the death of Washington but three copies of the original issue could be found, and that from these several thousand copies were reproduced and distributed. What is thought to be one of the originals is preserved in the Smithsonian institution, but there exists some doubt as to its genuineness.

We would be glad to have some information from you in regard to these relics of old-time journalism. GEORGE BRIGHT.

Cochran, Ga., May 12, 1897.

A large number of facsimiles of The Ulster County Gazette were printed during the centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1876, and were at that time widely distributed. It is very difficult to tell the original from the counterfeit, and many people today are holding the former as very precious relics. Framed copies of the late edition adorn the walls of most of the press clubs throughout the country and it is possible that one of these has leaked into the Smithsonian institution. We have no information at hand, however, on that subject.

INTERVIEW WITH HON. POPE BROWN

How the Political Situation Affects the Farming Element.

PROGRESS DESPITE BAD LAWS

Which Have Destroyed Markets and Crushed the People.

GOLDBUG EFFORTS TO MISREPRESENT HIM

He Puts an End to Partisan Attempts To Build Up a Case on What He Has Said Heretofore.

Hawkinsville, Ga., May 21.—(Staff Correspondence.)—"I am in full and complete accord with the democratic party, whose platform I assisted in making, and I see no reason to change a single action taken in Chicago, nor to amend a single word written therein.

"I repudiate every effort to make it appear that the democratic party has ever attacked the natural capabilities of the country, or the position that the agricultural interest is the basic one of the country, and the one which, under all contingencies, can best withstand the blighting effects of wicked legislation and of bad government. If it had been otherwise, the country would have been utterly bankrupt years ago. Democracy has attacked, and still attacks these laws which have made of coupon-holders a favored class, and which have destroyed the value of land as banking collateral."

These words Hon. J. Pope Brown said very warmly, in reference to attempts being made to distort his position, and to use it for the defeat of the people's cause. As president of the State Agricultural Society, Mr. Brown has an important duty to perform—that of infusing into his brethren an ambition to continue their fight against adverse circumstances, whilst calling for the repeal of these laws which have made the agricultural calling a pariah among the recognized interests of the country.

"It is a favorite plan," said Mr. Brown, "for the money power to 'divide and conquer,' and the plan smacks of good generalship, but in the present case, while it has gained an extension of time, it will fail. Thus whenever a farmer says his soil is fertile, or that he has made a good crop, or that by extra dint of economy he has created a margin between production and contracted prices which gives him a profit, it is taken up, if not in direct terms, at least by inference, as an acknowledgment that the gold standard has not injured the country, and that the farmers, who were the first to feel its effects, have been dishonest in their past agitations, which dishonor must attach to their future movements on the same line.

"There is no more honorable and magnanimous a people on the face of the earth than are the farmers of Georgia. With sublime courage they have met the exactions which have been placed upon them by every administration, including that of Mr. Cleveland, and putting their hands to the plow have worked their salvation out of the ground. When they saw their obligations doubled by the destruction of silver as a standard of value they only worked the harder, and when upon this came upon them the consequent cutting down of market prices they did not lose courage. This ready adjustment to a wicked situation, instead of depriving them of the right of remedy in the politics of their country, should entitled them to more consideration.

"When the time came for these people to act they did so, and with a unanimity which made their proceedings monotonous were it not for the fire of earnestness which inspired them. In the Macon convention, which did me the honor of being one of those to bear the message of Georgia to Chicago, were gathered the representatives of the most popular cause which ever won in Georgia. There was no mistake or equivocation about what they wanted, nor of the grievances, which moved them to action. Their constituents, largely agricultural, had been called upon to pay, and were paying, in intrinsic quality, almost twice the amount of every obligation they were owing. In the same ratio the financial classes were reaping almost double the intrinsic prices of what was due them. The government had taken the bondholder under its special care, enhancing the value of his bill to collect, whilst doubling the weight which rested upon the shoulders of the common people. We who were chosen bore the message to Chicago, and there we found that a like message had come from every agricultural state, whilst those of an opposite way of thinking came from the mortgage-holding states, and that they and Mr. Cleveland were in accord.

"A peculiar state of affairs met us in Chicago. In the long train of politics leading up to that moment, the leaders of the democratic party— that is, those leaders whose prominence was due to the favor of the administration—were in practical alliance with republicanism. They were willing to lead our fight provided we would surrender our cause and make it identical in effect with that promulgated in St. Louis. Consequently we were under the disadvantage of having no leadership, but were tossed about between an infinite number of leaders of equal rank. It was not until Mr. Bryan made his magnificent speech that the clouds cleared away and out of the tumult he arose as the tribune of the people—the one who was destined to lead. But even that was too late to fully secure the work which was almost being wrecked for the want of a guiding hand—as the reins slipped loose when Sewall was made second on the ticket—still the work, as a whole, was good. Mr. Bryan proved himself a matchless leader, who grew steadily as the campaign progressed, and to whom the people have been growing ever since. Equal in importance to the discovery of a leader for the new era in which the masses are to retire the classes was the adoption of a ringing platform, which spoke plainly and to the point—so much so that it called back into party lines hundreds of thousands of voters who had left it in their impatience to secure relief elsewhere.

"Here I come to my point. That platform—that democratic platform which is the test of party loyalty and purpose—went to the people, and almost 7,000,000 American voters enrolled themselves under it. More democrats than ever voted before in a national election went to the polls, and such an army as will not disband at the command of those who fought them. To paraphrase a declaration recently made prominent in a high place: 'There they stand; they cannot do otherwise; God help them.' And help them He will as surely as 1900 will roll around.

"This platform received the vast majority of the votes of the farming states, which establishes it with their indorsement, to attack which is to attack the honor of the men making it. The platform denounces the alliance between the government and the favored money classes; it attacks the laws which discriminated against the people who toil and in favor of those who do not spin; it calls for remedies which would restore to us the money of the constitution and which, placing all the diverse interests of the country upon an equal footing, would leave to them an open road for the race of progress and let merit win.

"Now that the election is over every attempt is being made to distort that platform and to prove insincerity upon those who made it. Because the farmers of Georgia, for instance, blessed with a sturdy and reliant manhood, have bent their backs to the plow, and aided by generous soil and climate, which makes but few exactions, with a staple which is money as it grows, have by contracting at the same time their pleasures and their needs, won measureable success, it is taken up as an argument that the doubling of the gold standard was right; that the present of $9,000,000 to a few capitalists in a bond deal was justifiable, and that those who sympathized with and aided McKinleyism were right. In other words, by driving democrats into croaking against the providence of God and the blessings of soil and climate and staple, they want to force us into a hole, where we will lie in the attitude of discrediting ourselves. No statement is more false than a half-statement, wherein enough is told not to be denied, but not enough is told to be the whole truth.

"Yes," said Mr. Brown, energetically, "the farmers of Georgia are today better off than they have been for twenty years, even though that condition is but half of what it would have been had not the government doubled our obligations and by demonetization of silver led us to the gold standard, in which the market has shrunk 50 per cent. Here in this county I can point you out farmers who have succeeded in not only supporting themselves and making money, but of putting themselves upon a plane where they have once more the incentive to work and to accumulate.

"Dismissing politics until the time comes to renew that fight in the proper place, I take pride in the capabilities of my state and in the integrity as well as the manhood of her people. The reading of the letters in The Constitution telling of men who have fought with nature and won, has been to me a source of great pleasure, as the statements largely confirm my own experience. We have a country whose capabilities we ourselves have not understood or appreciated. Whilst corn remains on western fields unharvested, the staple of the south finds ready market, so that in all contingencies we are well off. We could not give a better test than the experience of the last few years, when, under unfavorable circumstances already mentioned, when the farming interests elsewhere have been bankrupted, we have more than held our own, and find ourselves upon the path of success.

"Speaking for the farmers of Georgia, as I am sure they will indorse, I look with great approval upon the movement to fill up our waste places with a desirable class of immigrants. The argument by which farmers in the northwest have hitherto been appealed to to come south—that of a mild climate—should be substituted by a better one—the superior opportunity of making a living. Tell them of our generous soil which yields the richest harvest in the world. Point out to them that while they had to burn their corn for fuel we found a market for all our cotton. Declare to them that while we, as they, have been staggered under contraction and cut markets, we have weathered the storm, while they are still struggling in the midst of it. Make plain to them the wonderful possibilities under the good time coming, of a land which could stand so much and yet thrive. Tell them that our people are intensely hospitable, magnificently patriotic and gloriously American, and that here in our midst they will find homes, friends and congeniality.

"I notice in the interview of Dr. J. C. Curryer, chairman of the agricultural corps of Minnesota, who has been investigating the pine lands of Georgia with a view to advising emigrants from his state, that he finds the declaration of Commissioner Nesbit that these 'pine lands produce very well for two or three years, when they must have fertilizers,' in his way. I hope I will be pardoned for referring to this, as it is a very important matter to this state and the pure facts should be known. Seventeen or eighteen counties are embraced in this region, and in speaking of it Commissioner Nesbit but speaks from the standpoint of thirty or forty years ago. In the day when there was no fertilizing the pine land was avoided, and justly so. But with the introduction of fertilizers all these lands came to an equality. No man thinks of cultivating hickory land without fertilizing it to the extent of 200 pounds an acre. That has become a part of the settled and fixed cost of farming, and it has grown out of the experience that it pays better to fertilize than not to. That being the case, the man who buys pine land is at no disadvantage with the man who buys hickory land. Let me suggest that he is better off for this reason: Hickory lands are generally broken and uneven, so that when very heavy rains come there is the probability of the fertilizer being washed away with the soil—a contingency which is provided against by terracing. On the pine lands, which are generally level, this fear does not exist, and the fertilizer remains where it is. In an experience of thirty years with both classes of lands, I have found the straight-out sandy lands of the pine belt to be as good as any in the state, easy of cultivation, abundant in yield, lasting in quality and in every way desirable. I have pine land that was once considered so worthless that even a negro would not rent it. That land is now some of the very best I have. I hope the farmers in the pine belt will all give their experience on this question, as it is important that it should be settled, as it ought to be, that these lands are among the best in the market today."

Mr. Brown ended by saying:

"Georgia is too great a state to stagger under misfortune; her people can meet any calamity, and come victors out of the conflict." P. J. MORAN.

Spring cleaning, when the nerves and body have been strengthened by Hood's Sarsaparilla, will suddenly lose its terrors. Merit wins, and it has placed Hood's Sarsaparilla on top as a blood purifier.

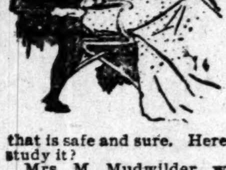
Office Stationery
Of every description at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. feb13-tf

Smiling Faces

Sweet Greetings that Keep the Home Happy.

It Is Hard to Smile When the Body Is Racked With Pain.

It's hard to smile when the back is aching, the head throbbing, and the body is full of pain. The thing to do is to rid yourself of the aches and pains, and Munyon will help you do it. The Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedies, made up of discoveries and combinations in medicine, are a veritable boon to mankind. The world is rapidly being converted by truth and evidence, and soon the Munyon school of medicine will be accepted and recognized as the only school that is safe and sure. Here's proof. Will you study it?



Mrs. M. Mudwilder, whose husband is with the Hawkins Lumber Co., Birmingham, Ala., says: "I have suffered with rheumatism for a year and a half, and lately was obliged to walk with crutches. I obtained a vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and began taking it every hour. It may seem incredible, but it is a positive fact, after taking only thirty-two pellets I was able to walk perfectly without crutches. My husband and daughter are delighted with the effect of the remedy in making such a remarkable cure."

Munyon has a separate cure for each disease For sale by druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle If in doubt write to Professor Munyon at Philadelphia, Pa., and get medical advice free.

COMMENCEMENT SHOES

You will want New and Stylish Shoes for commencement. We have everything suitable for Young Men Young Ladies and Children. ... ...

We make a Specialty of the Finest Shoes Made and carry a Full Line of all the latest Shapes and Shades.

Splendid Values in Summer Shoes!

R. C. BLACK,

35 Whitehall. Sign of Brass Tracks.

Butter....

Especially in warm weather should impure butter be guarded against. We sell nothing but Pure Butter.

5 lb Family Tubs	$1.25
1 lb in Bulk	30c
1 lb Bricks	30c

A. W. FARLINGER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 325-327-329 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

40 WHITEHALL STREET. **J. Regenstein** 40 WHITEHALL STREET.

BARGAINS FOR MONDAY

THAT WILL BRING A MULTITUDE OF BUYERS

PRICES PARALYZED

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF

Millinery!

Choice of 300 Ladies' Trimmed Hats, Turbans, French Sailors, trimmed with Flowers and Chiffon and New Ribbons. Choice for $3.00. These Hats are worth double the money. . . . . .

Untrimmed Hats.

One lot of Ladies' Bernina Short Back Sailors, in Black, White, Navy, two shades of Green, two shades of Brown, Velvet and Red, worth 75c, for 45c; or the same with "Belle" Crown, at 65c each.

Special Bargains in Sailors

Ladies' extra fine Jap. Sennet Straw Sailor in Black, White or Navy, 2-piece brims, with all silk bands, of any color, the "Petrel or Isabella, for 65c, well worth $1.00.

Ladies' fine "Mohair" Sailors, with "Belle" or "straight" Crowns, in White, Black, Navy, Brown or Green, trimmed ready for wear, for $1.25. Sold a few doors from us at $2.00..........................

A great bargain is the Ladies' fine White Milan Sailor, with "Belle" or straight Crowns, trimmed with all silk bands. The "Cambridge" or Casterlaine, equal to the finest "Knox" Hat, for $1.25, well worth $2.25 ....

J. REGENSTEIN
40 WHITEHALL ST.

READY TO WEAR

DRESS SKIRTS WRAPPERS AND WAISTS.

Shirt Waists.

Our season's Display and offering of waists are brim full of style, with every imaginable fitness in fabric, desire and color beauty, and assortments varied enough to suit every taste and purse.................

48c for $1.00 Percale Waists in Checks and Fancy Colors ....

75c and $1.00 for Shirt Waists made in fine Lawns, gathered in front with detachable collars, worth $1.50 . ...

$1.25 and $1.50 for Ladies' Shirt Waists of fine French Lawn, short yokes, in all the new colors. Would be cheap for $2.00 to $2.50.

A monster mark-down sale of Dress Skirts at prices sure to fill you with amazement ....

50 fancy Check Dress Skirts on Monday for $1.50......... ....

$6.98 for $9.50 Handsome silk figured Dress Skirts, all new designs.

$2.98 for $4.50 all-wool Grenadine Dress Skirts over colored linings, very Swell and a great bargain at the price.....................................

$6.98 for $10.00 Silk Brilliantine Dress Skirts with new, large figures...

$3.48 for $5.00 figured Brilliantine and plain Sicilian Dress Skirts, an extra fine quality ....

LADIES' WRAPPERS.

One lot Ladies' Calico Wrappers, extra wide and nicely trimmed. Actually worth $1.00. Choice at 65c.

One lot of Ladies' Wrappers of the finest quality of Percale, guaranteed to be worth $1.50 or $1.75. Choice at 99c.............................

J. REGENSTEIN
40 WHITEHALL ST.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT

Fresh arrivals of fine French Flowers in Bluets, Poppies, Lily of the Valley, Roses and Foliage at half the prices of elsewhere................

One extraordinary Bargain in Fine Flowers................................

200 boxes of fine imported French Montures, also large bunches of Silk poppies and fine sprays of American Beauty Roses, values from 75c to $1.25 per sprays, at one-third their value. Choice Monday 35c ....

AN EXTRA SPECIAL RIBBON SALE

15c Yard for wide Silk Ribbon and grass linen effects with Satin border. Also pretty checks in all colors, for Monday only 15c per yard, worth 25c to 35c per yard.....

Special for Monday only, 85 pieces of heavy all silk Sash Ribbon, seven inches wide, in all colors, at 50c per yard, worth 95c.....................

A great Bargain for 25c per yard: The most fashionable Ribbons. Not one pattern that is not worth double the money. Beautiful effects and colorings in Plaids, Stripes, Checks and Changeable Taffetas. In fact, the greatest collection of Ribbons ever on sale in Atlanta, at just half price, namely, 25c per yard...... ....

CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR

Swiss Caps and Sun Hats in White and all colors. We are headquarters for all the latest styles at 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. It's prices, not words, that make this department.. ....

J. REGENSTEIN
40 WHITEHALL ST.

THREE PARTNERS;

OR

The Big Strike on Heavy Tree Hill.

By Bret Harte.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

But Mr. Van Loo did not immediately seek Mrs. Barker. He had already some experience of that lady's nerves and irascibility on the drive, and had begun to see his error in taking so dangerous an impediment to his flight from the country. And another idea had come to him. He had already effected his purpose of compromising her with him in that flight, but it was still known only to a few. If he left her behind for the foolish, doting husband, would not that devoted man take her back to avoid a scandal, and even forbear to pursue him for his financial irregularities? What were $20,000 of Mrs. Barker's money to the scandal of Mrs. Barker's elopement? Again, the failure to realize the forgery had left him safe and Barker was sufficiently potent with the bank and Demorest to hush up that also. Hamlin was now the only obstacle to his flight, but even he would scarcely pursue him if Mrs. Barker were left behind. And it would be easier to elude him if he did.

In his preoccupation Van Loo did not see that he had entered the barroom, but finding himself there, he moved toward the bar; a glass of spirits would revive him. As he drank it he saw that the room was full of rough men, apparently miners or packers—some of them Mexican, with here and there a Kanaka or Australian. Two men more ostentatiously clad, though apparently on equal terms with the others, were standing in the corner with their backs toward him. From the general silence as he entered he imagined that he had been the subject of conversation, and that his altercation with Hamlin had been overheard. Suddenly one of the two men turned and approached him. To his consternation he recognized Steptoe—Steptoe, whom he had not seen for five years until last night, when he had avoided him in the courtyard of the Boomville hotel. His first instinct was to retreat, but it was too late. And the spirits had warmed him into temporary recklessness.

"You ain't goin' to be backed down by a short-card gambler, are yer?" said Steptoe, with coarse familiarity.

"I have a lady with me and am pressed for time," said Van Loo, quickly. "He knows it, otherwise he would not have dared—"

"Well, look here," said Steptoe, roughly. "I ain't particularly sweet on you, as you know but I and these gentlemen," he added, glancing around the room, "ain't particularly sweet on Mr. Jack Hamlin neither, and we kalkilate to stand by you if you say so. Now, I reckon you want to get away with the woman, and the quicker the better, as you're afraid there'll be somebody after you afore long. That's the way it pans out, don't it? Well, when you're ready to go, and you just tip us the wink, we'll get in a circle round Jack and cover him and if he starts after you we'll send him on a little longer journey! Eh, boys?"

The men muttered their approval, and one or two drew their revolvers from their belts. Van Loo's heart, which had leaped at first at this proposal of help, sank at this failure of his little plan of abandoning Mrs. Barker. He hesitated, and then stammered: "Thank you! Haste is everything with us now, but I shouldn't mind leaving the lady among chivalrous gentlemen like yourselves for a few hours only, until I could communicate with my friends and return to properly chastise this scoundrel."

Steptoe drew in his breath with a slight whistle and gazed at Van Loo. He instantly understood him. But the plea did not suit Steptoe, who, for purposes of his own, wished to put Mrs. Barker beyond her husband's possible reach. He smiled grimly. "I think you'd better take the woman with you," he said. "I don't think," he added in a lower voice, "that the boys would like your leaving her. They're very high-toned, they are!" he concluded ironically.

"Then," said Van Loo, with another desperate idea, "could you not let us have saddle horses instead of the buggy? We could travel faster, and in the event of pursuit and anything happening to me," he added, loftily, "she at least could escape her pursuer's vengeance."

This suited Steptoe equally well, as long as the guilty couple fled together, and in the presence of witnesses. But he was not deceived by Van Loo's heroic suggestion of self-sacrifice. "Quite right," he said, sarcastically, "it shall be done, and I've no doubt one of you will escape. I'll send the horses round to the back door and keep the buggy in front. That will keep Jack there, too—with the boys handy."

But Mr. Hamlin had quite as accurate an idea of Mr. Van Loo's methods and of his own standing with Steptoe's gang of roughs as Mr. Steptoe himself. More than that, he also had a hold on a smaller but more devoted and loyal following than Steptoe's. The employees and hostlers of the hotel worshiped him. A single word of inquiry revealed to him the fact that the buggy was not going on, but that Mr. Van Loo and Mrs. Barker were—on two horses, a temporary side saddle having been constructed out a mule's pack tree. At which Mr. Hamlin, with his usual audacity, walked into the barroom, and, going to the bar, leaned carelessly against it. Then, turning to the lowering faces around him, he said, with a flash of his white teeth, "Well, boys, I'm calculating to leave the 'Divide' in a few minutes to follow some friends in the buggy, and it seems to me only the square thing to stand the liquor for the crowd, without prejudice to any feeling or roughness there may be agin me. Everybody who knows me knows that I'm generally there when the band plays, and I'm pretty sure to turn up for that sort of thing. So you'll just consider that I've had a good game on the 'Divide,' and I'm reckoning it's only fair to leave a little of it behind me here to 'sweeten the pot' until I call again. I only ask you, gentlemen, to drink success to my friends in the buggy as early and as often as you can." He flung two gold pieces on the counter and paused smilingly.

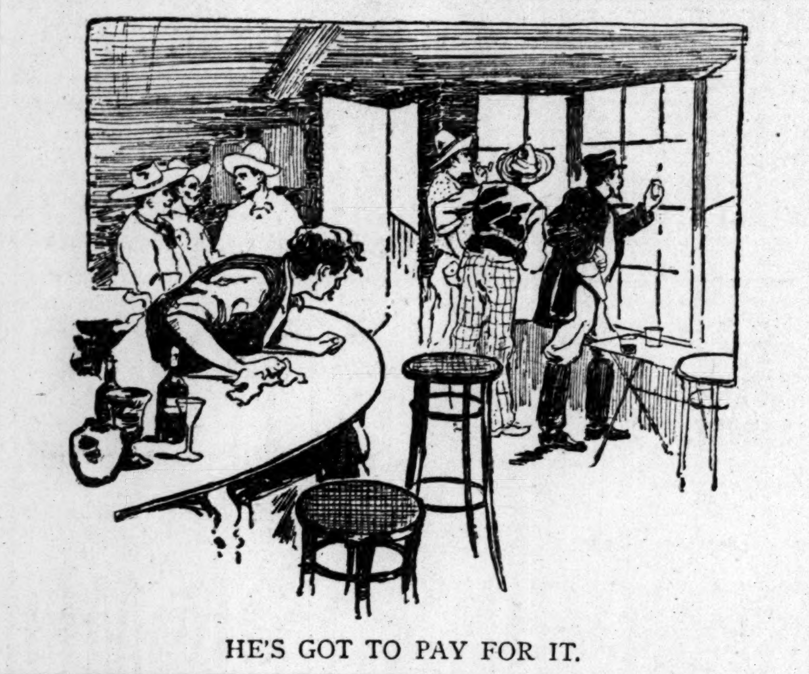
He was right in his conjecture. Even the men who would have willingly "held him up" a moment after, at the bidding of Steptoe, saw no reason for declining a free drink "without prejudice." And it was a part of the irony of the situation that Steptoe and Van Loo were also obliged to participate to keep in with their partisans. It was, however, an opportune diversion to Van Loo, who managed to get nearer the door leading to the back entrance of the hotel, and to Mr. Jack Hamlin, who was watching him, as the men closed up to the bar.

The toast was drunk with acclamation, followed by another and yet another. Steptoe and Van Loo, who had kept their heads cool, were both wondering if Hamlin's intention was to intoxicate and incapacitate the crowd at the crucial moment, and Steptoe smiled grimly over his superior knowledge of their alcoholic capacity. But suddenly there was the greater diversion of a shout from the road, the oncoming of a cloud of red dust and the halt of another vehicle before the door. This time it was no jaded single horse and dust-stained buggy, but a double team of four spirited trotters, whose coats were scarcely turned with foam, before a light station wagon containing a single man. But that man was instantly recognized by every one of the outside loungers and stable boys as well as the staring crowd within the saloon. It was James Stacy, the millionaire and banker. No one but himself knew that he had covered half the distance of a night-long ride from Boomville in two hours. But before they could voice their astonishment Stacy had thrown a letter to the obsequious landlord, and then gathering up the reins had sped away to the railway station half a mile distant.

"Looks as if the boss of creation was in a hurry," said one of the eager gazers in the doorway. "Somebody goin' to get smashed, sure."

"More like as if he was just humpin' himself to keep from getting smashed," said Steptoe. "The bank hasn't got over the effect of their smart deal in the wheat trust. Everything they had in their hands tumbled yesterday in Sacramento. Men like me and you ain't goin' to trust their money to be 'jockeyed' with in that style. Nobody but a man with a swelled head like Stacy would have even dared to try it on. And now, by G—d, he's got to pay for it."

The harsh, exultant tone of the speaker showed that he had quite forgotten Van Loo and Hamlin in his superior hatred of the millionaire, and both men noticed it. Van Loo edged still nearer to the door as Steptoe continued, "Ever since he made that big strike on Heavy Tree five years ago the country hasn't been big enough to hold him. But mark my words, gentlemen, the time ain't far off when he'll find a two-foot ditch again and a pick and grub wages twih room enough and to spare for him and his kind of cattle."



HE'S GOT TO PAY FOR IT.

"You're not drinking," said Jack Hamlin cheerfully.

Steptoe turned toward the bar and then started. "Where's Van Loo?" he demanded of Jack sharply.

Jack jerked his thumb over his shoulder. "Gone to hurry up his girl, I reckon. I calculate he ain't got much time to fool away here."

Steptoe glanced suspiciously at Jack. But at the same moment they were all startled—even Jack himself—at the apparition of Mrs. Barker passing hurriedly along the veranda before the windows in the direction of the still waiting buggy. "D—n it!" said Steptoe in a fierce whisper to the man next him. "Tell her not there—at the back door!" But before the messenger reached the door there was a sudden rattle of wheels, and with one accord all except Hamlin rushed to the veranda, only to see Mrs. Barker driving rapidly away alone. Steptoe turned back into his room, but Jack also had disappeared.

For in the confusion created at the sight of Mrs. Barker, he had slipped to the back door and found, as he suspected, only one horse, and that with a side saddle on. His intuitions were right. Van Loo, when he disappeared from the saloon, had instantly fled, taking the other horse and abandoning the woman to her fate. Jack as instantly leaped upon the remaining saddle and dashed after him. Presently he caught a glimpse of the fugitive in the distance, heard the half-angry, half-ironical shouts of the crowd at the back door, and as he reached the hilltop saw, with a mingling a satisfaction and perplexity, Mrs. Barker on the other road still driving frantically in the direction of the railway station. At which Mr. Hamlin halted, threw away his encumbering saddle, and, good rider that he was, remounted the horse, barebacked but for his blanket pad, and thrusting his knees in the loose girths, again dashed forward, with such good results that, as Van Loo galloped up to the stagecoach office at the next station and was about to enter the waiting coach for Marysville, the soft hand of Mr. Hamlin was laid on his shoulder.

"I told you," said Jack blandly, "that I had plenty of time. I would have been here before, and even overtaken you, only you had the better horse and the only saddle."

Van Loo recoiled. But he was now desperate and reckless. Beckoning Jack out of earshot of the other passengers, he said with tightened lips: "Why do you follow me? What is your purpose in coming here?"

"I thought," said Hamlin dryly, "that I was to have the pleasure of getting satisfaction from you for the insult you gave me."

"Well, and if I apologize for it, what then?" he said quickly.

Hamlin looked at him quietly. "Well, I think I also said something about the lady being the wife of a friend of mine."

"And I have left her behind. Her husband can take her back without disgrace, for no one knows of her flight but you and I. Do you think your shooting me will save her? It will spread the scandal far and wide. For I warn you that, as I have apologized for what you choose to call my personal insult, unless you murder me in cold blood without witness, I shall let them know the reason of your quarrel. And I can tell you more, if you only succeed in stopping me here and make me lose my chance of getting away, the scandal to your friends will be greater still."

Mr. Hamlin looked at Van Loo curiously. There was a certain amount of conviction in what he said. He had never met this kind of creature before. He had surpassed even Hamlin's first intuition of his character. He amused and interested him. But Mr. Hamlin was also a man of the world and knew that Van Loo's reasoning might be good. He put his hands in his pockets and said gravely: "What is your little game?"

Van Loo had been seized with another inspiration of desperation. Steptoe had been partly responsible for this situation. He knew that Jack and he were not friends. He had certain secrets of Steptoe's that might be of importance to Jack. Why should he not try to make friends with this powerful free lance and half-outlaw?

"It's a game," he said significantly, "that might be of interest to your friends to hear."

Hamlin took his hands out of his pockets, turned on his heel, and said: "Come with me."

"But I must go by that coach now," said Van Loo, desperately, "or—I've told you what would happen."

"Come with me," said Jack coolly. "If I'm satisfied with what you tell me I'll put you down at the next station an hour before that coach gets there."

"You swear it?" said Van Loo, hesitatingly.

"I've said it," returned Jack. "Come," and Van Loo followed Mr. Hamlin into the station hotel.

CHAPTER VI.

The abrupt disappearance of Jack Hamlin and the strange lady and gentleman visitors was scarcely noticed by the other guests of the "Divine house," and beyond the circle of Steptoe and his friends, who were a distinct party and strangers to the town, there was no excitement. Indeed, the hotel proprietor might have confounded them together, and, perhaps, Van Loo was not far wrong in his belief that their identity had not been suspected.

Nor were Steptoe's followers very much concerned in an episode in which they had taken part only at the suggestion of their leader, and which had terminated so tamely. That they would have liked a "row," in which Jack Hamlin would have been incidentally forced to disgorge his winnings, there was no doubt, but that their interference was asked solely to gratify some personal spite of Steptoe's against Van Loo was equally plain to them. There was some grumbling and outspoken criticism of his methods.

This was later made more obvious by the arrival of another guest for whom Steptoe and his party were evidently waiting. He was a short, stout man, whose heavy red beard was trimmed a little more carefully than when he was first known to Steptoe as "Alky Hall," the drunkard of Heavy Tree Hill. His dress, too, exhibited marked improvement in quality and style, although still characterized in the waist and chest by the unbuttoned freedom of portly and slovenly middle age. Civilization had restricted his potations, or limited them to certain festivals known as "sprees," and his face was less puffy and sodden. But with the accession of sobriety he had lost his good humor, and had the irritability and intolerance of virtuous restraint.

"Ye needn't ladle out any of your forty-rod whisky to me," he said querulously to Steptoe, as he filed out with the rest of the party through the barroom into the adjacent apartment. "I want to keep my head level till our business is over, and I reckon it wouldn't hurt you and your gang to do the same. They're less likely to blab, and there are few doors that whisky won't unlock," he added, as Steptoe turned the key in the door after the party had entered.

The room had evidently been used for meetings of directors or political caucuses, and was roughly furnished with notched and whittled armchairs and a single long deal table, on which were ink and pens. The men sat down around it with a half-embarrassed, half-contemptuous attitude of formality, their bent brows and isolated looks showing little community of sentiment and scarcely an attempt to veil that individual selfishness that was prominent. Still less was there any essay of companionship or sympathy in the manner of Steptoe as he suddenly rapped on the table with his knuckles. "Gentlemen," he said, with a certain deliberation of utterance, as if he enjoyed his own coarse directness, "I reckon you all have a sort of general idea what you were picked up for, or you wouldn't be here. But you may or may not know that for the present you are honest, hard-working miners—the backbone of the state of Californy—and that you have formed yourselves into a company called the 'Blue Jay,' and you've settled yourselves on the bar below Heavy Tree Hill, on a deserted claim of the Marshall brothers, not half a mile from where the big strike was made five years ago. That's what you are, gentlemen; that's what you'll continue to be until the job's finished; and," he added, with a sudden dominance that they all felt, "the man who forgets it will have to reckon with me. Now," he continued, resuming his former ironical manner, "now, what are the cold facts in the case? The Marshalls worked this claim ever since '49, and never got anything out of it; then they droped off or died out, leaving only one brother, Tom Marshall, to work what was left of it. Well, a few days ago he found 'indications' of a big lead in the rock, and instead of rushin' out and yellin' like an honest man, and callin' in the boys to drink, he sneaks off to 'Frisco, and goes to the bank to get 'em to take a hand in it. Well, you know when Jim Stacy takes a hand in anything it's both hands, and the bank wouldn't see it until he promised to guarantee possession of the whole abandoned claim—'dips, spurs and angles'—and let them work the whole thing, which the damn fool did, and the bank agreed to send an expert down there tomorrow to report. But while he was away some one on our side, who was also an expert, got wind of it and made an examination all by himself, and found it was a vein sure enough and a big thing, and some one else on our side found out, too, all that Marshall had promised the bank, and what the bank had promised him. Now, gentlemen, when the bank sends down that expert tomorrow I expect that he will find you in possession of every part of the deserted claim except the spot where Tom is still working."

"And what good is that to us?" asked one of the men, contemptuously.

"Good?" repeated Steptoe harshly. "Well, if you're not as damned a fool as Marshall you'll see that if he has struck a 'lead' or vein it's bound to run across our claims, and what's to keep us from 'sinking' for it, as long as Marshall hasn't worked the other claims for years nor pre-empted them for this lead?"

"What'll keep him from pre-empting now?"

"Our possession."

"But if he can prove than the brothers left their claims to him to keep, he'll just send the sheriff and his posse down upon us," persisted the first speaker.

"It will take him three months to do that by law, and the sheriff and his posse can't do it before as long as we're in peaceable possession of it. And by the time the expert and Marshall return they'll find us in peaceful possession. Unless we're such blasted fools as to stay talking about it here."

"But what's to prevent Marshall from getting a gang of his own to drive us off?"

"Now you're talkin' and not yelpin'," said Steptoe, with slow insolence. Damned if I don't begin to think you kalkilated I was goin' to employ you as lawyers! Nothing is to prevent him from gettin' up his gang, and we hope he'll do it, for you see it puts us both on the same level before the law, for we're both breakin' it. And we kalkilate that we're as good as any roughs they can pick up at Heavy Tree."

"I reckon!" "Ye kin count us in!" said half a dozen voices, eagerly.

"But what's the job goin' to pay us?" persisted a Sydney man. "An' arter we've beat off this other gang are we going to scrub along on grub wages until we're yanked out by process sarvers three months later? If that's the ticket I'm not in it. I aren't no b—y quartz miner."

"We ain't going to do no more mining there than the bank," said Steptoe fiercely. "And the bank ain't going to wait no three months for the end of the lawsuit. They'll float the stock of that mine for a couple of millions, and get out of it with a million before a month. And they'll have to buy us off to do that. What they'll pay will depend upon the lead; but we don't move off those claims for less than $5,000, which will be $250 to each man. But," said Steptoe in a lower but perfectly distinct voice, "if there should be a row—and they begin it—and in the scuffle Tom Marshall, their only witness, should happen to get in the way of a revolver or have his head caved in, there might be some difficulty in their holdin' any of the mine against honest, hard-working miners in possession. You hear me?"

There was a breathless silence for the moment, and a slight movement of the men in their chairs. But never in fear or protest. Every one had heard the speaker distinctly, and every man distinctly understood him. Some of them were criminals, one or two had already the stain of blood on their hands, but even the most timid, who at other times might have shrunk from suggested assassination, saw in the speaker's words only the fair removal of a natural enemy.

"All right, boys, I'm ready to wade in at once. Why ain't we on the road now? We might have been but for foolin' our time away on that man Van Loo."

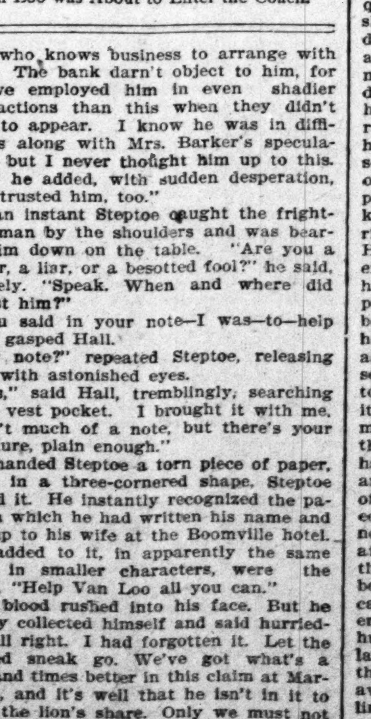
"Van Loo!" repeated Hall, eagerly. "Van Loo! Was he here?"

"Yes," said Steptoe, shortly, administering a kick under the table to Hall, as he had no wish to revive the previous irritability of his comrades. "He's gone, but," turning to the others, "you'd have had to wait for Mr. Hall's arrival, anyhow. And now you've got your order you can start. Go in two parties by different roads and meet on the other side of the hotel at Hymettus. I'll be there before you. Pick up your shovels and drills as you go; remember, you're honest miners, but don't forget your shootin' irons for all that. Now scatter."

It was well that they did, vacating the room more cheerfully and sympathetically than they had entered it, or Hall's manifest disturbance over Van Loo's visit would have been noticed. When the last man had disappeared Hall turned quietly to Steptoe. "Well, what did he say? Where has he gone?"

"Don't know," said Steptoe with uneasy curtness. "He was running away with a woman—well, Mrs. Barker, if you want to know," he added with rising anger, "the wife of one of those cussed partners. Jack Hamlin was here, and was jockeying to stop him, and interfered. But what the devil has that job to do with our job?" He was losing his temper; everything seemed to turn upon this infernal Van Loo!

"He wasn't running away with Mrs. Barker," gasped Hall. "It was with her money! and the fear of being connected with the Wheat Trust swindle, which he organized and with our money, which I lent him for the same purpose. And he knows all about that job, for I wanted to get him to go into it with us. Your name and mine ain't any too sweet smelling for the bank, and we ought to have a middleman who knows business to arrange with them. The bank darn't object to him, for they've employed him in even shadier transactions than this when they didn't wish to appear. I know he was in difficulties along with Mrs. Barker's speculations, but I never thought him up to this. And," he added, with sudden desperation, "you trusted him, too."



Van Loo was About to Enter the Coach.

In an instant Steptoe caught the frightened man by the shoulders and was bearing him down on the table. "Are you a traitor, a liar, or a besotted fool?" he said, hoarsely. "Speak. When and where did I trust him?"

"You said in your note—I was—to—help him," gasped Hall.

"My note?" repeated Steptoe, releasing Hall, with astonished eyes.

"Yes," said Hall, tremblingly, searching in his vest pocket. I brought it with me. It isn't much of a note, but there's your signature, plain enough."

He handed Steptoe a torn piece of paper, folded in a three-cornered shape. Steptoe opened it. He instantly recognized the paper on which he had written his name and sent up to his wife at the Boomville hotel. But, added to it, in apparently the same hand, in smaller characters, were the words, "Help Van Loo all you can."

The blood rushed into his face. But he quickly collected himself and said hurriedly, "All right. I had forgotten it. Let the damned sneak go. We've got what's a thousand times better in this claim at Marshall's, and it's well that he isn't in it to scoop the lion's share. Only we must not waste time getting there now. You go there first, and at once, and set those rascals to work. I'll follow you before Marshall comes up. Get; I'll settle up here."

His face darkened once more as Hall hurried away, leaving him alone. He drew out the piece of paper from his pocket and stared at it again. Yes; it was the one he had sent to his wife. How did Van Loo get hold of it? Was he at the hotel that night? Had he picked it up in the hall or passage when the [illegible] dropped it? When Hall handed him the paper and he first recognized it [illegible], followed by a spasm of more [illegible] rage, had sent the blood to his face. But his crude common sense quickly dismissed that suggestion of his wife's complicity with Van Loo. But had she seen him passing through the hotel that night, and had sought to draw from him some knowledge of his early intercourse with the child, and confessed everything, and even produced the paper with his signature as a proof of identity? Women had been known to do such desperate things. Perhaps she disbelieved her son's aversion to her, and was trying to sound Van Loo. As for the forged words by Van Loo and the use he had put them to, he cared little. He believed the man was capable of forgery; indeed, he suddenly remembered that in the old days his son had spoken innocently, but admiringly, of Van Loo's wonderful chirographical powers, and his faculty of imitating the writings of others, and how he had even offered to teach him. A new and exasperating thought came into his feverish consciousness. What if Van Loo in teaching the boy had even made use of him as an innocent accomplice to cover up his own tricks? The suggestion was no question of moral ethics to Steptoe, nor of his son's possible contamination, although since the night of the big strike he had held different views; it was simply a fierce, selfish jealousy that another might have profited by the lad's helplessness and inexperience. He had been tormented by this jealousy before in his son's liking for Van Loo. He had at first encouraged his admiration and imitative regard for this smooth swindler's graces and accomplishments, which, though he scorned them himself, he was, after the common parental infatuation, willing that the boy should profit by. Unable, through his own consciousness, of distinguishing between Van Loo's superficial polish and the true breeding of a gentleman, he had only looked upon it as an equipment for his son which might be serviceable to himself. He had told his wife the truth when he informed her of Van Loo's fears of being reminded of their former intimacy, but he had not told her how its discontinuance, after they had left Heavy Tree Hill, had affected her son, and how he still cherished his old admiration for that specious rascal. Nor had he told her how this had stung him, through his own selfish greed of the boy's affection. Yet now that it was possible that she had met Van Loo that evening, she might have become aware of Van Loo's power over her child. How she would exult, for all her pretended hatred of Van Loo! How, perhaps, they had plotted together! How Van Loo might have become aware of the place where his son was kept, and had been bribed by the mother to tell her! He stopped in a whirl of giddy fancies. His strong common sense in all other things had been hitherto proof against such idle dreams or suggestions, but the very strength of his parental love and jealousy had awakened in him at last the terrors of imagination.

His first impulse had been to seek his wife, regardless of discovery or consequences, at Hymettus, where she had said she was going. It was on his way to the rendesvous at Marshall's claim. But this he as instantly set aside; it was his son he must find; she might not confess, or might deceive him; the boy would not, and, if his fears are correct, she could be arraigned afterwards. It was possible for him to reach the little mission church and school, secluded in a remote valley by the old Fransiscan fathers, where he had placed the boy for the last few years unknown to his wife. It would be a long ride, but he could still reach Heavy Tree Hill afterwards before Marshall and the expert arrived. And he had a feeling he had never felt before on the eve of a desperate adventure—that he must see the boy first. He remembered how the child had often accompanied him in his flight, and how he had gained strength; and it seemed to him a kind of luck from the touch of that small hand in his. Surely it was necessary now that at least his mind should be at rest regarding him on the eve of an affair of this moment. Perhaps he might never see him again. At any other time, and under the influence of any other emotion, he would have scorned such a sentimentalism—he who had never troubled himself either with preparation for the future or consideration for the past. But at that moment he felt both. He drew a long breath. He could catch the next train to "The Three Brothers" and ride thence to San Felipe. He hurriedly left the room, settled with the landlord and galloped to the station. By the irony of circumstances, the only horse available for that purpose was Mr. Hamlin's own.

(To Be Continued.)

Like a Flower

Flowers are sweet and fragrant and lovely if they are healthy—if you take care of them. The leaves are fresh and green; the blossoms are bright and beautiful. They are refreshing to look upon and delightful to the eye. But neglect drives all the beauty away. The leaves wither, and the blossoms fade. Slowly but surely Nature resents neglect.

Woman is like a flower. If she is healthy, there is brightness in her eyes, a blush on her cheeks, roundness to her figure, and laughter in her face. If her health is neglected—if there is any sort of trouble with the organs that make her a woman—her freshness and beauty vanish in a night. The flesh withers, the eyes grow dull, the pink in the cheeks fades away. Pains take the place of pleasure. There is little excuse for what people call "homely" women, because female troubles are at the bottom of homeliness, and there is no need for female troubles at all.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

is a vegetable wine that makes women beautiful by making them healthy. It cures all the dragging pains and weakening drains which thousands of women endure. It keeps them young. Nothing can stop the flight of years; but McElree's Wine of Cardui stops the ravages of time. It keeps the wrinkles away. It makes women well all over. There is no sort or kind of female trouble that it will not relieve. There are few cases it will not cure.

Give it to the girls when about to become women. Take it before and after the baby is born. Take it when your head aches, when your back aches, when you are dizzy, when there are unnatural discharges, when menstruation is too free or when it is suppressed. At the turn of life there is nothing in the world so good as McElree's Wine of Cardui. It makes women live as long as Nature intended them to live.

Ladies' Advisory Department.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms,
LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT,
THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sold at drug stores for $1 a bottle.

A Mile from Land.

An old tourist, recalling Captain Judkins of the sidewheeler Scotia, tells how that worthy skipper used to be trundled about in a rolling chair when his gout was bad. And he also recalls the delight with which the irreverent young men heard the anxious spinster ask the scowling autocrat—three days out—how far they were from land. "About a mile, ma'am," snapped Judkins. "Indeed! How interesting! In which direction?" "In that direction, ma'am!" shouted the captain, pointing downward as he turned his back toward her.

MEXICO'S FLOATING GARDENS.

Their Luxuriant Growth Due to the Constant Supply of Water.

From Garden and Forest.

The famous chinampas, or floating gardens, are a never-ending attraction of the City of Mexico, and yet little is known to the general reader regarding these curious places. Contrary to the general belief, the so-called floating gardens of the present day do not float. Many years since, however—in fact, before the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards—the name was appropriate, for real floating gardens were then common on the lakes in the valley of Mexico, especially in the immediate vicinity of the city. But when Humboldt visited Mexico (then called New Spain) in 1803, and Abbe Francesco Clavigero (a missionary among the Indians) a few years later, these peculiar possessions of the Mexicans were rapidly diminishing in number; and in 1826 Captain G. F. Lyon informs us that "the little gardens constructed on bushes or wooden rafts no longer exist in the immediate vicinity of Mexico (the city); but I learned that some may yet be seen at Inchimilco."

Abbe Francesco Clavigero describes the true floating gardens as follows: "They plait and twist willows and roots of many plants, or other materials, together, which are light, but capable of supporting the earth of the garden firmly united. Upon this foundation they lay the light bushes which float on the lake, and over all the mud and dirt which they draw from the bottom of the same lake."

The common form was a quadangle, and the average size about 15x40 feet, although some of the largest were 400 feet in extent. Many of the latter contained a small hut, in which the cultivator sometimes lived; one or more trees were also growing in the center of these largest plots. The earth used was extremely rich, and this being kept in a moist state by its proximity to the water (the elevation above it being not over a foot), the gardens were productive of the choicest vegetables and flowers, including also maze.

The gardens of the present day are very different affairs. They do not float, but, on the contrary, are composed of strips of solid ground, usually about 15x30 feet in extent, although some are larger. These plots are intersected by small canals, through which visitors are propelled in canoes. They are constructed by heaping up the earth about two feet above the water. Willows, and sometimes poplars and silver maples, also a species of cane, are often grown along their banks to keep them from washing down. The nearest gardens to the City of Mexico are along La Viga canal, a public waterway about forty feet in width and of varying depth. Its source is Lake Texcoco (formerly known as Tezcuco), two and one-half miles west of the city, from whence it flows to a point near the town and then returns by a circuitous route to the lake. The gardens are located where the ground is naturally low or swampy.

All produce the choicest vegetables, flowers, and not infrequently fruits, in great abundance, embracing nearly every variety grown in the United States, and others unknown to us. Even in the ditches or little canals beautiful water lilies often line the way, while many of the plots are one mass of vari-colored flowers, the most common ones being roses, pinks, geraniums, poppies and fuchsias. The great variety of shades and the enormous size of many kinds astonish and delight the visitor from more northern latitudes. The poppies are more attractive than our finest paeonies; on certain feast days every one wears a wreath made exclusively from these showy flowers.

The quick and luxuriant growth of the products is mainly due to the daily application of water, which is dipped up in gourds attached to long swinging and pivoted poles, and deftly thrown about. It is needless to say that the cultivator never depends upon rain. Some of the plots are occupied by their owners and their families, who live in charming little houses constructed of cane, and surrounded by all their possessions, often including cows, horses, pigs and chickens. La Viga canal is almost impassable on Sundays especially and the same may be said of the beautiful driveways along its tree-lined banks; for Sunday in the City of Mexico is the liveliest and in many respects, the busiest day of all the week. It is the great market day as well as holiday, and a large number of the craft on La Viga are loaded with produce of every description from the gardens and elsewhere. The visitor to the floating gardens seldom hides his disappointment on discovering that they are stationary, but he never regrets having visited them; indeed, a day spent on the canal and among the chinampas will long be remembered as one of the pleasantest in Mexico.

Little is certainly known regarding the origin of these famous places. Abbe Clavigaro says that when the Mexicans were driven from their native country, ages in the past, they were forced to occupy small islands in Lake Texcoco, where they ceased for some years to cultivate the land, because they had none, until necessity and industry together taught them to form movable fields and gardens, which floated on the waters of the lake. These were the first fields which the Mexicans owned after the foundation of Mexico. The custom may have originated as above stated, but the following view, founded on a careful examination of some of the older works on Mexico, is advanced as the most probable, especially since the Mexicans still retained and cultivated the watery plots after their independence was again established.

For long ages the valley of Mexico was subjected to devastating inundations. The valley is about sixty miles in diameter, and is surrounded by a continuous wall of hills and mountains. The waters which fall on these flow into six principal lakes. The plaza mayor, or great square, in the city of Mexico is elevated a few feet above the nearest lake—Texcoco. In former times a prolonged rainy season caused the surplus waters in the five lakes—which have an elevation of from three to thirteen feet above the plaza mayor—to burst their banks and flow into Lake Texcoco, which in turn overflowed and flooded the valley. In June, 1629, the date of the last great flood, the city was covered with water to a depth of three feet, and it remained in that state for five years.

The regular fields were, of course, ruined whenever a freshet traversed the valley, and necessity finally compelled the people to depend upon floating gardens for a supply of produce at all seasons, and to prevent a famine. These were moored in places where a rise and fall of the lake waters would not affect them. During the period when floods were looked for at any time, these floating patches were very common, but when the city and valley were partially protected by a gigantic canal in 1789 (commenced in 1607), by which the main overflow was carried off in safety, they gradually disappeared, until at the present time nothing but the pretty canals and stationary plots surrounded by water remain to perpetuate an ancient custom.

HORSES WITH SNOWSHOES ON.

Rubber Coat Steel Plates That Enable Them To Work in Snowstorms.

All the horses working at the placer mine under the shadow of Pilot peak, Plumas county, Cal., wear snowshoes, says The San Francisco Call. The altitude of the place is about 5,500 feet, and enormous quantities of snow fall there in the winter, not infrequently reaching to the depth of twenty feet.

"To overcome the disadvantages of the snow and enable us to carry on our projects there," said Mr. Bowman, one of the owners of the mine, "we put snowshoes on the horses. By doing this we are able to get in our supplies of groceries, meats, canned goods and other things, and to transport the product of our mines. All our picks, shovels, giant powder and similar things that have to be taken about in winter are handled in this way.

"Only California-bred horses are used. It has been found these are the best, and if possible, we get mountain horses, those that are raised at high altitudes. The horses go right along in the snow. They usually take a fast walk, but sometimes they trot a little.

"They get so accustomed to the snowshoes that they don't stumble or fall at all, and they like them so well that they don't like to walk without them. They will put up their feet to have the snowshoes put on.

"We used wooden shoes at first and they worked very well, but now we have something a great deal better. It consists of a thin steel plate eight inches in diameter, through which are holes for the calks of the ordinary shoe. The plate is fastened by a steel spring to the forward part of the hoof, and there is a nut on it so it can be screwed on tight with a wrench.

"On the bottom of this steel plate is a coating of India rubber, and this, by the way, is a great improvement in horse snowshoes. It keeps the snow free entirely of snow, whereas formerly snow used to clog and fill up on the plate. This would cause the horse to slip and flounder around. Even when horses are fitted out with snowshoes for the first time they rarely ever fall, though, of course, they are gradually steadied a little till they get the hang of things. We are careful not to select nervous horses. We don't want a horse that's too high-spirited. We rather prefer horses that are quiet and not easily perturbed.

"The trained snowshoe horses go anywhere, no matter how precipitous the mountains are nor how deep the snow is. We tried for a while making snowshoes out of aluminum for the horses. The metal was light and it was thought for a time it would be just the thing. But we found that the aluminum, unlike steel, would bend, so we gave up the new metal and stuck to the steel, using the thick rubber coating for the bottom."

ICE CREAM MADE OF PURE SWEET CREAM.

Realizing the great difficulty in Atlanta of getting a large quantity of RICH, SWEET CREAM, we have recently purchased an interest in the largest and best Jersey farm in this section of the country. We are prepared to furnish our customers THE VERY FINEST QUALITY OF ICE CREAM AT A MODERATE PRICE. Upon short notice we can supply Ice Cream and Water Ices in almost any shape that can be desired. We have all the newest shapes in individual moulds, and many designs for special occasions. If you care anything for the Quality and Purity of Ice Cream, we can certainly please you, as we take the greatest care in handling the product of our dairy.

Nunnally Atlanta

DELIVERIES MADE TO ANY PART OF THE CITY
....DURING THE WEEK AND ON SUNDAY.

34 WHITEHALL STREET.

..FINE CANDIES..

Nunnally Atlanta

SHROPSHIRE'S LIFE IN NEW YORK

How the Former Vice Consul Lives on This Side of the Water.

PICTURE OF HIS SURROUNDINGS

New York Journal Gives a Description of the Young Man.

SAYS THAT HE IS NOW AN OFFICE CLERK

The Young Man Has Left London and Says He Has Stopped Swelling It—What He Has To Say.

Here's a new glimpse of Clyde Shropshire.

When last heard from the young man was in London, where he was doing newspaper work. He stated that he would soon return to this country, where he would explain all his entanglements.

It has not been known that he was in the United States, but he has been discovered in New York and The Journal has this picture of him.

Clyde Shropshire, recently vice consul of the United States at Paris, sat at a small desk in the ante-room of his brother's office in Wall street yesterday adding columns of figures. A friend entered.

"'I have to do an errand,' Shropshire said. 'After that, I have the permission to go to a ball game. Do you wish to come?'

"'A ball game! What a platonic diversion for you!' the friend exclaimed, expecting an explanation, but Clyde Shropshire only smiled.

"Vice consul of the United States, a lawyer, a writer, lithe, extremely witty and sufficiently brave, Clyde Shropshire succeeded at Paris, by an uninterrupted series of prodigies, in provoking more envy than pity and in leading a life of luxury, apparently, at least.

"Not with the aid of the little money that he earned, but because he was relatively to his limited fortune one of the most stylish men of Paris. Clothes, furniture, social relations, all the things that were his were incontestably stylish. But to attain this result a man needs inexhaustible genius and patience every minute.

"There was not a ridiculous coat imposed by fashion which Clyde Shropshire knew not how to wear with irreproachable grace and the exaggerations of which he did not adopt with joy. In accordance with the custom already ancient which suppresses professional absurdities and replaces them by others the lawyer's office which Clyde Shropshire kept in conjunction with his friend, Donald Harper, was encumbered with carpets, ferocious gods, art objects of Japan and enough barbarous weapons to organise a war in the far east.

"Clyde Shropshire rode in the morning in the Bois de Boulogne on a superb horse. Where could he have got it? The rest of the time he was wherever a fashionable man in Paris must be to obey prejudices that are adored there as were the gods with heads of birds in ancient Egypt.

"He was especially in the places where one cannot be. He was admitted to salons of the Faubourg Saint Germain, where dukes only are received, and if a celebrated woman gave at her house a party consecrated exclusively to mysterious beings living outside of all the circles of society, Clyde Shropshire was there as if he had an exceptional title to be there.

"At the reception of the French academy he had a better place than any of the state ministers, the diplomats and the wives of academicians. If a dramatist, eager to retain his secret, organized a rehearsal with doors shut so tightly that even the manager of the playhouse could not open them, Clyde Shropshire was there, comfortably installed in an orchestra chair by virtue of a right the more imprescriptible because it rested on nothing.

"Shropshire had carefully eliminated from his mind all that was not stylish in it. Politicians, poets, financiers, men of millions, said 'we' to him. All admitted him into their special free masonry. If a sovereign passed through Paris in the strictest incognito and received nobody, he received Clyde Shropshire. Why? That is as difficult to learn as the deepest mystery of history. Surely, to visit the salons, our vice consul would not have waited for varnishing day. In the dust, in the sweepings, he walked, receiving full in the face the refuse of the galleries, under the stupefied gaze of the bewildered authorities.

"It was especially with regard to women that Clyde Shropshire had domesticated his heart and imposed silence upon it, as upon a familiar dog. Without ever allowing himself a fantastic ideal or a personal taste, he admired the women whom fashion ordered him to admire, with the docility of a soldier obeying his chief.

"He gave to them jewels, ancient art objects and other ruinous things. Having neither a taste nor an idea for a sentiment which was his, frightfully resigned, Clyde Shropshire dragged a chain, gilt, but heavy. Suddenly he was delivered. Consul General S. E. Morss removed him from office.

"Then fabulous tales of sums borrowed by him from a great number of persons gained circulation. His brother, R. F. Shropshire, paid the debts.

"'My brother,' said Clyde Shropshire yesterday, 'is the only person who has suffered loss of money for my dissipation. It is all in the past now. The realization of the horror of it came to me only when I was punished, but there came with the punishment a splendid consolation.

"'I am no longer forced to be stylish. I shall never be stylish again. And I roll in the happiness of living the life of a commonplace office clerk, like a pig in the pen or an angel in the stars.'"

Death of the Song Bird.

Editor Constitution—There was a timely editorial in your paper last week on "The Death of the Song Birds." This should be followed up by other articles until our women form a conscience on this subject. Atlanta is indebted to her newspapers for a great many of the municipal and financial benefits which she enjoys and these papers should take up moral and humane questions with the same determined spirit.

I use the term humane with reference to the birds, and the term moral with reference to the wearers of the dead songsters. Harm is done by "want of thought as well as want of heart," and it is through ignorance that harm is done here. Horrors! that I should accuse Atlanta women of ignorance! But surely if they are not ignorant of the facts connected with the slaughter of the birds then they are heartless to them. It is better to be ignorant than heartless. Numbers of the imported birds come from Italy, where boys and men become cruel and inhuman following this occupation—bird killing. They manage to ensnare a few alive, put out their bright little eyes, place them in a cage and in the early twilight hang the cage in the branches of the orange trees, which have been previously smeared with some sticky substance. The plaintive, heart-breaking notes of the blind captive bring the other little songsters in great crowds to relieve the distress so mournfully set forth in sad, sweet tones. When they are caught fast by the treacherous glue, as they light upon it, and their little throats strangled in a cruel grip. They are carried to the taxidermist by basketsful to be subsequently shipped to America to adorn gentle-hearted women's bonnets. And woman, the tenderest, sweetest of God's human beings, will sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow; praise Him all creatures here below," while a few inches above her lips are the sweetest, gentlest of God's creatures, whose praises have been silenced by her vanity and heartlessness.

But this is not the worst. These birds each represent one little victim, but those aigrets, whose airy lightness and grace is inimitable, represent from six to eight lives which were slowly starved to death. These aigrets are the badge of motherhood, worn by the herons and water birds of southern Florida during the brooding season. As soon as they begin to deposit their eggs these aigrets begin to develop just back of the wings, and when the little ones are hatched out they are then at the height of their beauty and gracefulness. Then come the cruel hunters, armed with sticks, knock them on the head, for with true mother love they will die before they will desert their young and do die defending them, and leave the nest of little ones to perish slowly by starvation. So wholesale has been this slaughter that large rookeries of these waterbirds, for they are social creatures, and many families nest in one place, are now almost without an inhabitant. I speak from positive knowledge, for I was a resident of Florida for several years and was an unwilling witness to some of this wholesale destruction. And yet a mother will wear this badge of motherhood proudly upon her head and give no thought to the dead mother and babies that were sacrificed to adorn her hat.

Aside from the want of heart there is to me a want of refinement in wearing dead birds on one's person. This may offend some, but it is the same sentiment that causes the American Indian to deck his locks with the eagle feathers, and to wear bear claws and bear's teeth around his neck. Are we returning to barbarism in this the eve of the ninteenth century that we take innocent happy life to feed the vanity of our fair women?

The duchess of Sutherland has formed a humane league and has secured thousands of names of the leaders of fashion in England, who have pledged themselves not to wear birds or wings on their hats.

Why should not some of America's uncrowned queens inaugurate a like movement and put an end to this waste of life and monstrosity of modern millenery? Why should not Atlanta's women take the lead in this reform? It requires no flourish of trumpets, no definite organization, only a few quiet words and a few strokes of the pen. As Atlanta is the Gate City through which so much enters from the outside world, let this great reform go out through her gates to bless and humanize the world.

If some representative women like Mrs. Peel or Mrs. Julius Brown and their fair daughters (I take the liberty of using these names as they were classmates of mine at old Wesleyan; there are, of course, dozens of others) would lead in this crusade how soon others would follow! I see in her admirable address before the Wesleyan Club Mrs. Peel says she does not believe in vivisection. Neither do I. But which is the greater evil, vivisection in the interest of science or wholesale slaughter in the interest of vanity and the encouragement of an industry that appeals to the most brutal instincts of man? For there is but a step between strangling a bird and strangling a baby.

One prominent woman of Atlanta begged me to go before the women of Atlanta in behalf of the birds. If I thought I should succeed with them all as I did with her, I would not hesitate. She took an aigret off her hat when she learned its history. But I am no public speaker, and cannot put all my heart into words, even through the medium of the pen. Will not some wise, kind-hearted woman begin now to make war on this modern barbarism and so fight for those who cannot fight for themselves?

Conscience, conscience, Mr. Editor, is what the women need, and awakened and enlightened conscience.

VISTA ALLEN REDDING.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 295 Delray, Mich.

THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered Saturday, May 22, 1897.

REPORTED FOR THIS PAPER

By Stevens and Graham, Reporters of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Coleman v. Malcolm McLean & Co. Before Judge Callaway. Emanuel superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. A deed executed November 29, 1889, but not recorded till January 20, 1894, will be postponed to a deed from the same grantor to the same land executed January 22, 1891, recorded February 3, 1891, and taken without notice of the former deed.

2. A deed by a sheriff to a plaintiff in execution, made in pursuance of a sale by the former at which he bid off the property for the latter under general instruction to do so unless the property brought the amount due upon the execution, is a nullity and passed no title.

3. Where the holder of a security deed to land, after obtaining a judgment upon the debt thereby secured, executed and had recorded a deed conveying the land to the debtor, for the sole purpose of having it levied upon and sold, and the sheriff thereupon made an abortive effort to sell as above indicated, the deed last mentioned should not be treated as having passed the title back to the debtor, for "it was a mere excrow, except for the purpose of levy and sale."

4. The real contest in an action for the recovery of land being which of two securitiy deeds executed by a common grantor should prevail, and that relied upon by the defendants being entitled to the preference, a verdict in their favor was right; but it should not be held to operate as an estoppel upon the plaintiff, so as to prevent his paying off the defendants' secured debt, and thus making his own security deed effectual.

Judgment affirmed, with direction. All the justices concurring.

Williams & Smith, for plaintiff in error.

A. F. Daley, contra.

Strauss v. Garrett & Sons. Before Judge Butt. Muscogee superior court.

Cobb, J.—A parol promise to pay an existing debt of another who still remained bond, though such promise was made in consideration of an agreement by the debtor to sell goods belonging to him to the person making the promise, and in further consideration of an agreement by the creditor (he, however, having no lien upon the goods), to "refrain from interfering with, or preventing" such sale by "endeavoring to secure or collect" the amount due him by the debtor, is not binding, and cannot be enforced. The fact that a portion of the goods was actually sold, delivered and paid for under and in pursuance of such an arrangement does not alter the rule above announced, nor render the person making the parol promise, and who bought directly from the debtor the remainder of the goods, liable to the creditor for the price of the same.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring except Little, J., disqualified.

Goetchius & Chappell, for plaintiff in error.

McNeill & Levy, contra.

Russell v. Mohr-Weil Lumber Company. Before Judge Smith. Wilcox superior court.

Atkinson, J.—1. Upon the hearing of an attachment proceeding instituted for the purpose of punishing one who is alleged to have violated a restraining order granted by a court having competent jurisdiction of the person and subject-matter, but in the grant of which it proceeded erroneously, the validity of the court's action in originally granting such restraining order cannot be collaterally called in question. Such an order is binding upon the party restrained, until reversed, set aside or modified by the court granting it, and a disobedience of the direction expressed in such order affords ground for an attachment as for a contempt.

2. The order granted in the present case resulting, if enforced, in a dispossession of the defendant and the admission of the plaintiff into possession of the premises in controversy, amounted to, and was, the legal equivalent of a mandatory injunction, and, being granted in the first instance without giving to the person against whom it was directed an opportunity to be heard, was manifestly erroneous, even if, under the rules of practice in equity cases as they exist under our code, injunctions of that class can be granted at all.

3. For a single act of contempt, as distinguished from continuing contempts, courts have no authority to order imprisonment for a term longer than twenty days, and in view of the fact that, according to the record in the present case, the sentence imposed exceeded the limit record in the present case, the sentence imposed exceeded the limit authorized by law, and in view of the further fact that the order violated was manifestly erroneous, bore with undue harshness upon the defendant, that its enforcement was resisted upon the advice of counsel, which, whether wisely given or not, was acted upon in good faith, direction is given, that the defendant be resentenced, and that the presiding judge, in view of the considerations above expressed, reduce the penalty, if, in his opinion, upon a re-examination of the case, so doing will consist with the ends of justice and the proper enforcement of the law.

Judgment affirmed, with directions. All concurring.

Cutts & Lawson, for plaintiff in error.

L. C. Ryan and E. H. Williams, contra.

Grace v. Mayor, etc., of Hawkinsville. Before Judge Smith. Pulaski superior court.

Atkinson, J.—While, under the "general welfare clause" usually found in the charters of towns and cities, such municipal corporations may, within the limit fixed by the constitution, incur a debt, and in the manner pointed out by law, issue bonds for the purpose of raising money to be used in the erection of needed public improvements, yet where, by a valid constitutional amendment to its charter, authority is conferred upon a particular municipal corporation to issue bonds in a sum not exceeding $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a system of waterworks, such amendment operates as a limitation upon the power ordinarily deducible from the "general welfare clause," and such municipal corporation had no authority to issue bonds for that purpose in excess of the sum named in the amendment to its charter, even though, in connection therewith, it be proposed to erect an electric light plant. The erection of a system of waterworks under the amended charter must be dealt with and provided for as an independent public improvement, and an issue of bonds to raise money for that purpose cannot be included in a more extended scheme which contemplates raising a greater sum for other and additional purposes.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Jordan & Watson, for plaintiff in error.

J. H. Martin, contra.

Tatum & Broadhurst et al. v. Calhoun et al. Before Judge Smith. Wilcox superior court.

Atkinson, J.—This case falls within the well-established rule that where the evidence is conflicting upon the substantial issues in the case, this court will not control the discretion of the trial judge in granting an injunction.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

D. B. Nicholson, Eldridge Cutts and Hal-Lawson, for plaintiffs in error.

Bankston & Wells, contra.

Jones v. Kern. Before Judge Butt. Muscogee superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. From the 6th day of May to the 6th day of August in a given year is more than three months.

2. No lien for material furnished for the improvement of realty can arise under section 2801 of the civil code, unless, as provided in section 2804, the claim of lien be recorded within three months after such material shall have been furnished. The mere fact that such claim was filed for record before the expiration of the three months would not suffice to meet this plain requirement of the law.

3. The registry act of 1889 does not change the rule above announced, for the reason that actual recording is indispensable to the creation of a lien of this character.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Battle & Miller, for plaintiff in error.

H. C. Cameron and W. H. McCrory, contra.

Truett, administrator, et al. v. Williams, ordinary, for use. Before Judge Butt. Harris superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. An administrator should not be held liable to heirs-at-law for interest alleged to have accrued upon a judgment in their favor against him between the date of its original rendition and that upon which it finally became binding and conclusive after an affirmance by the supreme court, when it appears that such judgment was rendered by the trial court in a proceeding wherein these heirs were contesting with others for a fund in the administrator's hands for distribution; that in this litigation he was, as the custodian of this fund, a mere stakeholder; that, as such, he had not excepted to the judgment; and that he had kept the money ready to make payment at any time, making no interest thereon and not using it in his private business.

2. That he had, as the administrator upon upon the estate of another person, been a party to the proceeding in which such judgment was rendered, and had, in that capacity only, joined with other contestants who were dissatisfied with this judgment in excepting thereto, does not alter the rule above laid down.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

B. H. Walton and Brannon, Hatcher & Martin, for plaintiffs in error.

L. L. Stanford and C. J. Thornton, contra.

Balwin v. Hull, survivor. Before Judge Butt. Talbot superior court.

Cobb, J.—The motion for a new trial presents no question of law, and this court will not set aside a verdict which there is sufficient evidence to support, after the trial judge has refused to interfere.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

J. J. Bull and C. J. Thornton, for plaintiff in error.

J H. McGehee, J. H. Worrill and J. H. Martin, contra.

Weekes & Son v. Edwards. Before Judge Butt. Talbot superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—The name of a partnership being included in the list of creditors attached to an application for a homestead, and the evidence of service upon this partnership being an affidavit in effect stating that the affiant had served the notice required by law upon the partnership by handing a copy thereof to one of its members, it was competent, on the trial of a claim case arising upon the levy of an execution in favor of the partnership on land embraced in the homestead, the claimant being a beneficiary of the homestead and claiming thereunder, for the plaintiff in execution to show that the homestead was void as to it, and to this end, to prove that the notice referred to had never in fact been served.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

J. J. Bull, for plaintiffs in error.

Persons & Son, contra.

Allen v. Pearce. Before Judge Butt. Talbot superior court.

Fish, J.—While the term "aged" as applied to human beings is not, for all purposes, susceptible of precise definition, and while it is not practicable to arbitrarily fix a period of life at which the condition of being "aged" may be said to have certainly begun, it is safe to hold that a man sixty-six years old is entitled to an exemption of his property from levy and sale, under that clause of the constitution (civil code, section 5912) allowing this right to "every aged or infirm person." This is true, although the applicant may be "a hale and hearty man."

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Bull & Perryman, for plaintiff in error.

J. H. Worrill, J. H. McGehee and Brannon, Hatcher & Martin, contra.

Cowart v. Urquhart. Before Judge Sheffield. Early superior court.

Cobb, J.—The bill of exceptions in this case not having been served upon the defendant in error, or his attorney, as required by section 5547 of the civil code, the writ of error is, on motion, dismissed.

Writ of error dismissed. All concurring.

G. D. Oliver, for plaintiff in error.

R. H. Powell & Son, contra.

Mosley v. Fryer & Son. Before Judge Sheffield. Randolph superior court.

Cobb, J.—The record in this case discloses with absolute certainty that no error was committed. Upon the evidence introduced, the judge who tried the case without the intervention of a jury rightly dismissed the illegality, the same being without merit; and also properly denied the amendment offered thereto, the defendant in execution not swearing that he did not know of the ground set forth in the proposed amendment when the original affidavit was filed. See civil code, section 5120.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

G. D. Oliver, for plaintiff in error.

R. H. Powell & Son, contra.

Mathews v. Baldwin. Before Judge Sheffield. Randolph superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—Where the plaintiff in an execution, issued upon the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage, caused it to be levied upon the mortgaged property, with no object in view but the collection of the execution, and under an honest belief that such property was subject thereto, he was not liable in damages for an alleged malicious abuse of this process, even if, as matter of law, under the facts as they existed, such belief was not well founded, and it was also true that he caused the officer, in making the levy, to commit a trespass in order to obtain possession of the property, and was himself, both at and after the time of the levy, guilty of other unlawful acts in procuring the levy to be made and in seeking to render it effectual. If any liability was thus incurred, the remedy was not an action of the nature above indicated.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

W. C. Worrill, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance contra.

Hopkins v. Goolsby. Before Judge Sheffield. Early superior court.

Fish, J.—This being a claim case, and the question in controversy being whether certain crops levied on under an execution issued upon the foreclosure of a laborer's lien, were the property of the defendant in execution, a cropper, or of the claimant, who was the landlord, and there being evidence which might have warranted a finding for the plaintiff in execution, it was error to direct a verdict for the claimant.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

R. H. Powell & Son, for plaintiff in error.

G. D. Oliver, contra.

Phoenix Insurance Company v. Asbury. Before Judge Sheffield. Terrell superior court.

Cobb, J.—1. When this case was here at the March term, 1895, (95 Ga. 792) it was held that a conveyance under section 1969 of the code of 1882 (civil code, section 2771) was an alienation of the property passing title to the grantee, and that consequently the making of such a conveyance by the insured vitiated a policy stipulating that it should be void "if the property should be sold, or the title or possession of the property, or any part thereof, transferred or changed, whether by legal process, judicial decree, conveyance or otherwise." At the trial now under review it was affirmatively and conclusively shown that the deed made by the plaintiff below was void for usury. This being so, it did not pass title out of him, and therefore presented no obstacle to a recovery by him from the company.

2. This case is controlled by what is above stated; the trial judge committed no error in instructing the jury that the company was liable, leaving them to fix the amount; and it appearing that the verdict as to amount was sufficiently supported by the evidence, there is no cause for granting another hearing.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Mynatt & Willcoxon and M. C. Edwards, Jr., for plaintiffs in error.

J. H. Guerry and J. A. Laing, contra

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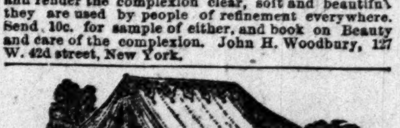

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GEORGIA EDITORS MEET AT CUTHBERT

This Year's Annual Meeting Will Be Held in That City.

COLEMAN ISSUES THE CALL

Orator Fleming duBignon Will Be the '97 Speech-Maker.

BIG TIME PREPARING FOR THE PRESS MEN

Programme This Year a Pleasing and Delightful One—The Details of the Meeting.

The Georgia Weekly Press Association will hold its eleventh annual meeting in Cuthbert on Tuesday, July 13th.

The meeting will be one of the largest and most enthusiastic that the Weekly Press Association has ever held, and the editors will leave work to enjoy a royal good time.

These weekly editors are a jolly set of fellows, and their meetings are always lively affairs. This one promises to be unusually pleasant, and a large attendance is assured.

President Coleman, of The Cedartown Standard, has charge of the meeting, and assisted by committees appointed for the work, is making great preparations. He has invited Mr. Fleming duBignon, of Savannah, to deliver an address before the editors, and the invitation has been accepted by Mr. duBignon.

The city of Cuthbert will have on its holiday garb during the meeting of the editors, and great preparations will be made for their entertainment. The citizens of Cuthbert propose to entertain the editors free of charge, and they will be given everything they want.

The programme of the meeting has already been prepared and is extremely interesting. Besides the pleasure of the meeting, a great amount of important business will be transacted by the editors.

On Monday night, July 12th, an informal reception with a musical programme will be held at the courthouse, and a short address of welcome will be made.

Tuesday morning, July 13th, the meeting will begin in earnest, and a short business session of the association will be held. After this meeting, the address of Mr. duBignon will be made.

In the afternoon a carriage drive through the city and out to the beautiful fruit farms in that section of the country will be tendered the visitors by the entertainment committee of Cuthbert.

Returning from the drive, the editors will be tendered an elegant banquet in the dining room of the Hotel Randolph. At the banquet many pleasant toasts will be answered, and it will be a delightful occasion.

A county fair will be in progress while the editors are in Cuthbert, and this will serve to entertain them. Governor Atkinson and Commissioner of Agriculture Nesbitt have both been invited to attend this.

President Coleman has arranged an excursion for the editors to the Tennessee Centennial exposition, and on Wednesday morning, July 14th, the jolly party will leave in their cars for Nashville.

On the way to Nashville short stops will be made at Montgomery and Birmingham. Several days will be spent at the exposition, and this will wind up the outing of the Georgia weekly editors. The editorial party will return to Georgia via Chattanooga, and the party will be disbanded in Atlanta.

The trip will be one of the most delightful the weekly editors have ever taken, and there is every reason to expect that almost every member of the association will be present.

The general tendency of the times is "how cheap" can an article be manufactured, while the motto of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, is "not how cheap, but how good."

For morbid conditions—Beecham's Pills.

TWO SEALS FOR GRANT PARK ZOO

The Park Board is Now Negotiating for Their Purchase.

WILL COME FROM FLORIDA

Members of the Board Busy Reading Up on Seal History.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR KEEPING THEM

They Will Be Securely Housed by Park Keeper Austin—The Habits of the Sea Mammals.

Two seals—live, flopping, aquative mammals just out of the ocean—will form an interesting acquisition soon to be made to the already large aggregation of wild animals in the Grant park menagerie.

For a long time the park board has recognized a need of seals at the menagerie to make the collection complete, but they have never yet been satisfied that they could satisfactorily keep the sea animals out at the park. They have been studying up on the subject of seals and have about decided that the animals can be safely kept there.

The board is now in correspondence with a dealer in Pensacola in reference to purchasing the seals. Some time ago when they were anxious to buy the seals they received an offer from the same man, who said that he had two fine hairy seals. The committee did not hasten to accept his offer and when, after some delay, the chairman finally wrote to him, he addressed the committee a letter saying that he was sorry but the seals had already been sold.

A few days ago the chairman of the committee received a letter from the Florida dealer saying that he had just received a fresh consignment of seals recently captured. He announces in the letter that he has twenty-five as fine seals as were ever seen. He offers the park board two of the animals or as many as they may want at a reduced rate.

The seals offered to the park committee are not fur seals, but are the hairy seals. They are native seals, common to the southern country and easily kept in this section. The seals are carnivorous and can be fed on the same kind of food as the other wild animals at the park eat. When the animals are bought a place will be prepared at the park for their residence. The board just now is struggling with the problem of whether or not the seals can exist in fresh water. They are reading up on the question and by the next meeting will know all about the habits and characteristics of the animals. The hairy seal lives in the sea near the coast. Some times they come up the mouths of the rivers for some distance, and frequently can be seen on the dry land near the river banks. There are numerous species of seals, bearing such popular names as sea lion, sea leapord, sea bear or ursine seal, fur seal and sea elephant. The bearded seal, the hooded seal and the ringed seal are the northern species and are the kind that supply food to the explorers who penetrate the icy barrens of the north in search of the north pole.

The seal which will be bought for the Grant park menagerie are of the variety known as the harbor seal, or the common seal. It is also called the marble seal, the bay seal, native seal, river seal, land seal, sea calf, sea dog, sea cat, dotard, ranger, selchie and tang fish. This species inhabits both North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans, and aften ascends the rivers emptying into the waters to which they are peculiar.

The seal is an animal of great interest. They have a high degree of intelligence and are capable of acquiring a more complete education than nearly any other wild animal. Bands of trained seals are very common. In Ringland's circus there is a band of seals that play musical instruments, sign, fire guns and pistols and do whatever their trainer may ask of them. The seals will prove a great drawing card for the children when once they are installed in their new home at the park. They promise to eclipse the young leopards in point of attracting attention. The park committee will act on the seal matter at the next meeting of the body.

Carriages 10 per cent on Cost.

Solid Oak Leather Seat only $1.50.

ONLY $2.00

ONLY $2.50

Hat Racks at Cut Prices.

Full size Bed Lounge for $10, others for $7.
50 new Lounges and Couches to offer Monday at 10 per cent on cost. This Couch in Real Leather for $25.00.

MY TERMS ARE E-Z ON YOU.

Don't buy a single article in FURNITURE, MATTING, RUGS and BABY CARRIAGES until you get our prices. It will be dollars to you

Smyrna Rugs, 18 inches wide	75c
Smyrna Rugs, 21 inches wide	$1.25
Smyrna Rugs, 26 inches wide	$2.00
Smyrna Rugs, 30 inches wide	$2.75
Smyrna Rugs, 36 inches wide	$3.25
Japanese Rugs, 36 inches wide	$2.25
White or Gray Tan Rugs	$1.50

WE ARE THE PEOPLE FOR CUT PRICES.

T. J. FAMBRO,
87 AND 89 PEACHTREE STREET.
PHONE 761. ATLANTA, GA.
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT REPLY.

We are not undersold by any one on SPRINGS and MATTRESSES.

Woven Wire Springs, at	$1.00
Excelsior and Cotton Mattresses, at	$1.00
All-cotton First Quality Mattresses, at	$2.50

WE ARE THE PEOPLE FOR CUT PRICES.

PROGRESSIVE WOMAN'S BUSY WORLD

In the Realm of Feminine Activity in the South---The Work of the Georgia Normal and Industrial School at Milledgeville. .·. .·. Woman and What She Is Doing

ISMA
DOOLY.

THE VAMPIRE.

(Verses written by Rudyard Kipling for the picture by Philip Burne-Jones for the new gallery. The poem and the picture are the talk of London.)

A fool there was and he made his prayer
(Even as you and I)
To a rag and a bone and a hank of hair
(We called her the woman who did not care;)
But the fool he called her his lady fair
(Even as you and I),

Oh, the years we waste and the tears we waste,
And the work of our head and hand
Belong to the woman who did not know
(And now we know that she never could know)
And did not understand.

A fool there was and his goods he spent
(Even as you and I),
Honor and faith and a sure intent
(And it wasn't the least what the lady meant;)
But a fool must follow his natural bent
(Even as you and I).

Oh, the toil we lost and the spoil we lost,
And the excellent things welanned
Belong to the woman who didn't know why
(And now we know that she never knew why)
And did not understand.

The fool was stripped to his foolish hide
(Even as you and I),
Which she might have seen when she threw him aside
(But it isn't on record the lady tried).
So some of him lived, but the most of him died
(Even as you and I).

And it isn't the shame and it isn't the blame
That stings like a white-hot brand;
It's coming to know that she never knew why
(Seeing at last she could never know why),
And never could understand.

Where Georgia Girls Are Taught Industrial Arts.

The coming commencement exercises of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college at Milledgeville marks the sixth year of that institution's existence. Though comparatively young among the institutions of its kind in its organization, present size and successful operation, it is the finest in the south and second in development and progress to none in the country. It has been established on a firm and practical basis since its auspicious opening, while the liberal appropriation for the payment of teachers enables the trustees to select the members of the faculty from among the best and most experienced educators in the country. This one advantage is always the most potent factor in the success of an educative institution and alone might assure the continued progress and development of the Georgia Normal and Industrial school.

Among the women of the state who practically interested themselves in the foundation of the college may be mentioned Mrs. Atkinson, the wife of Georgia's governor, who has been prominently associated with the success and progress of the institution. In reference to the matter Mrs. Atkinson says that her first thought of the necessity of such an institution may be traced to an incident occurring soon after her marriage and coming to Georgia as a bride. Driving out in the country I was shocked by seeing the figures of women working in the fields. Coming nearer she saw they pulled their bonnets over their eyes, as if humiliated at their occupation. The act not only convinced her of the hardships of the situation, but of their tender years and the possibility of their being lifted from what seemed to be a degradation unworthy of the women of our state.

Though the impulse suggested that there should be a medium of relief afforded this particular element of young women, the Normal and Industrial college, when formally organized, embodied this object as only one of the many that were included in its establishment. Today in its broad scope it opens to woman a source of instruction and education, in whatever vocation her capacity or preference may indicate, whether she is the daughter of the wealthy and scholarly father, or one less fortunate—the daughter of the struggling field laborer.

The college includes five separate and distinct departments, that represent the five mediums of education that finish woman for her preferred calling—the normal, the industrial, the collegiate, the domestic, and the musical and fine art department.

In 1890 the corner stone of the main college building was laid in the presence of the governor, and a large body of the state's distinguished men and women. The press of the state were most liberal in their support of the movement. On the occasion of the legislative committee visiting the industrial school in Mississippi, Maude Andrews Ohl accompanied them, as correspondent for The Atlanta Constitution, and imbued by the spirit of the great possibilities in such a college in Georgia, she wrote in the columns of that paper letters that gave a new impetus to the movement, and inspired a deeper interest, especially among the women of the state.

Recurring to the first incidents of the establishment of the college, the formal opening day was Monday, September 30, 1891. There were present on the first day eighty-eight pupils, but previous to the first commencement exercises the number increased to one hundred and seventy-one pupils.

Since the second year, the college has averaged an attendance of three hundred and fifty pupils, while this year there is an attendance of over four hundred, and it is a positive fact that no other educational institution in Georgia has ever approached the Industrial and Normal college in Milledgeville, either in the number of its boarding pupils or in its extensiveness of state representation.

Purposes of the College.

In reference to the purposes of the college the subject is well expressed in the statement officially made that:

The object of the state in establishing this school is to provide for the young women of Georgia an institution in which they may get such special instruction and training as will prepare them to earn their own living by the vocation of teaching or by those industrial arts and fine arts that are suitable for women to pursue. Subsidiary to these two main objects, the institution also teaches those branches of learning that constitute a general good education. It furthermore instructs and trains its pupils in those household arts that are essential to the complete education of every woman, whatever her calling in life may be, or in whatever sphere of society she may move. The college, in other words, is to prepare Georgia girls: 1. To do intelligent work as teachers, according to the best methods known to modern pedagogues.

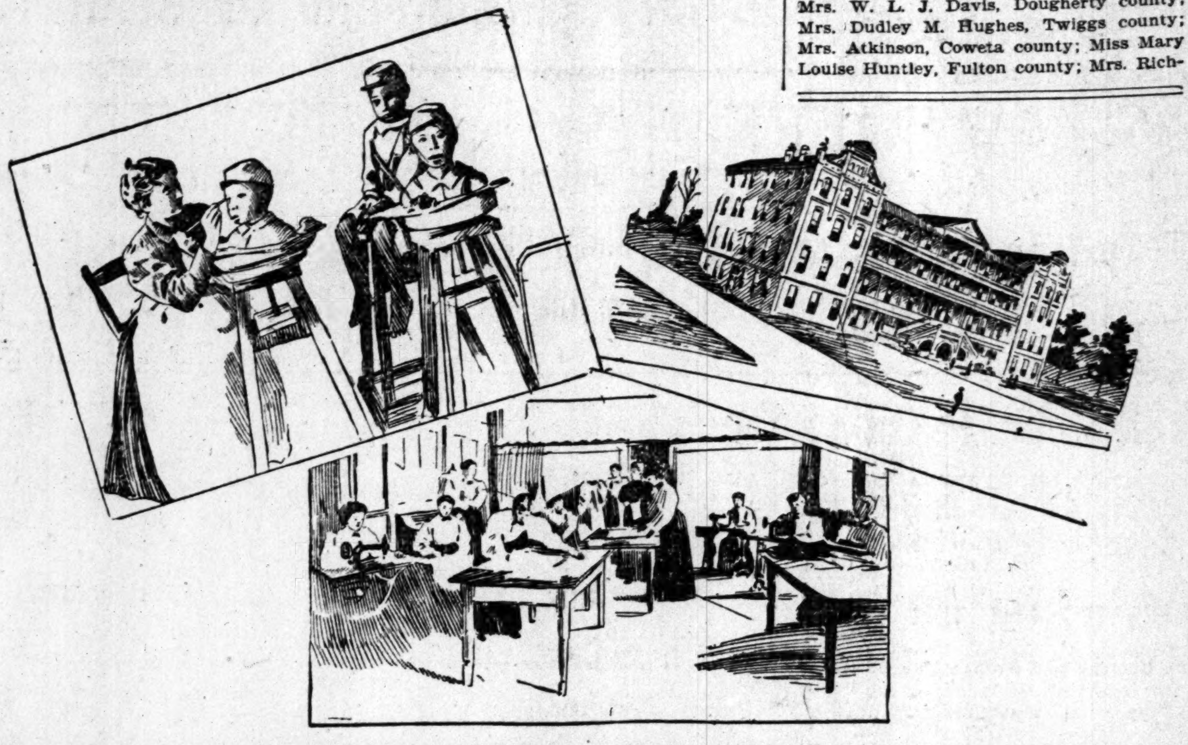
2. To earn their own livelihood by the practice of some one or other of those industrial arts suitable for women to follow.

3. To earn their own livelihood as instructors in music or in fine art.

4. To exert an uplifting and refining influence on family and society by means of a cultured intellect, which can only be attained by a systematic education in the higher branches of learning.

5. To be skillful and expert in those domestic arts that lie at the foundation of all successful housekeeping and homemaking.

To accomplish these several educational purposes the course of study pursued in the school are divided in a general way into four principal departments, namely: The normal department, the industrial department, the collegiate department, the domestic department, the music and fine arts department.


MAIN HALL AND SCENES IN GEORGIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MILLEDGEVILLE.

It must not be supposed that each of these departments constitutes a distinct and separate school. On the contrary tey are co-ordinate and co-equal parts of one complete system and are so united as to form one harmonious whole. Many of the studies pursued in the college belong in common to all the departments differentiate, giving rise to the above four-fold classification.

The purpose of the normal department is to prepare young women for the business of teaching. In the proper education of the teacher there are two principal elements: Broad and accurate scholarship, professional knowledge and practice in teaching.

The object of the industrial department is to give thorough instruction in those industrial arts that are suitable for women to follow as a means of livelihood. The department is divided into stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, bookkeeping, dressmaking, free hand and industrial drawing, and modeling and cooking.

The two-fold object of the collegiate department is: To give to those young women who wish to prepare themselve for the vocation of teaching that broad, liberal and accurate scholarship which is requisite to the education of every teacher. Second, to give to those young women who have the time, taste and capacity for it that higher education that develops a cultivated womanhood.

Under the heads of the three departments above mentioned will be seen the very broad scope embodied in the curriculum of the college. It seems freely to warrant every word uttered recently by an eminent Georgian who said: "The institution is one unique among Georgia schools—teaching the women rather the practical affairs of life than the purely showy ones. It is as vitally important for some young women to know how to cook and sew as it is for others to know how to play well on the piano, paint, or even study the great masters abroad. It is necessary for a woman in the true sense of the title to be educated up to that point that will enable her, should the occasion present itself, to don the neat white apron, and herself superintend the wholesome "brown biscuits" and see that her home is neat."

Growing emphatic on the subject he exclaimed: "When will the instructors who undertake the responsibility of training up young women to be shown off to social advantage learn that not all of them are fitted to be musicians, painters and whatnot, but following out the great law of inividual endowment, each must follow her particular bent. If that little piece of common sense could be engrafted into the minds of those placed one way or the other in the superveillance of the youthful feminine mind, one might find more individuality and less sameness among "cultured" young women—all like figures cast in the same mold.

His expressions are but the sentiments that one hears reiterated by the right-thinking people of the day. Although the educational inclinations of women are tending more and more every day to the practical side that encourages the development of the individual endowments of the young woman rather than the standard of education which made essential certain superficial attainments, it would seem that too much stress could hardly be laid upon the necessity of this practical educational movement.

Practical education for woman does not mean that she should at once associate herself with the occupations and professions that custom, up to recent date, confined exclusively to men, any more than it means her pursuance of the study of the "fine arts" without a vestige of natural talent.

Either extreme is impractical and it would seem that the happy medium of woman's educational standard must be based upon a consistency that would suggest her developing first her individual talent, and remembering that no woman's education, in the practical, artistic, or any other popular term of expression, is complete unless she is versed in the fundamental principles of domesticity.

Domesticity is a pretty word for that knowledge of household duties that may be objectionable to the young woman with doubtful ideas of elegance when expressed in the ordinary terms of "housekeeping," "home-making," cooking (or "culinary art"), dressmaking and mening (or "dainty handiwork.")

As the normal woman possesses an innate knowledge of these branches of domestic knowledge, with a probable preference for some one of them, it is not difficult for her to cultivate her knowledge of them together with the other branches of education, whether they be in the line of the artistic or practical.

No matter how advanced, or how celebrated she may become as an artist, or how wonderful her capacity in a strictly business or professional capacity, she is the "unfinished woman," if ignorant of the attributes that make up the one worthy the title of "queen" in the "kingdom of the home." These reflections are not of the nature that can be put in the category of of "fireside cant" coming from the woman who makes the kitchen and its darkest side the burden of her song. Nor can they be construed as opposed to the motives that actuate the woman who seeks to effect an uplifting influence over those needy of her sex.

Until the question of woman's education is regarded as one of vital importance as the power that effects her mental and even moral welfare, there will be that element of women who may be classified as neither useful nor ornamental and dependent for material existence on the honest or dishonest earnings of men.

Too often the idea of uselessness and impracticability is associated with the "society girl," who after all is a martyr to the title in many respects, for as a rule the girl who has a right to the appellation in its best sense is reared in an atmosphere of enlightenment that directs her education in the most practical lines. But exclude this element of the young woman who, after all, represents but a fractional part of the universe of femininity, and consider all the others—consider, for instance, the daughters of parents whose meteoric success may bring their children more wordly advantages than they enjoyed and who in their ambition, educate them with the false idea that culture and elegance lie in the superficialties of life. In the glitter of momentary prosperity the reality of life is overlooked, when suddenly reverses in fortune come upon the indulgent father.

At the harrowing moment he cannot look to those for whom he has sacrificed his all for support, since they are suddenly thrust upon him not only as his children in need, but helpless incumberances that make the struggles of his later life bitter when they made sweet those of his earlier career. From such and similar conditions emanates one type of woman who by her lack of education belongs to the objectional class of neither the useful nor the ornamental.

Another type suffering from the lack of practical education may be seen in the discontented girl who longs for a silk lining in her dress, though she scarcely has enough money to pay her sewing woman for the shirt waists she ought to make herself, and she is "nervous" or "blue" when she finishes the last yellow back novel in the house, and has no change to buy another, having paid the confectioner to make the dainty waffers to which she served her beau the night before.

The more one stops to consider the many young women victims to the lack of proper and practical education, the greater importance is attached to the Normal and Industrial college, and a review of the situation right here in Atlanta would present the indisputable fact that the institution in its present size would be inadequate to accommodate one-half the girls from Atlanta, who should deem such a place their very salvation.

It would be a reflection on the intelligent reader to make any effort to refute the impression afloat among narrow-minded people, that the college has been solely established for those young women who have before them "making their own way in the world" since the curriculum of the college in its four departments affords opportunities for the education of women in every calling and every branch of education that belongs to her legitimate sphere in its broadest sense.

The School Boards.

The board of directors of the college consists of W. Y. Atkinson, president; Pat Walsh, Augusta, vice president; R. N. Lamar, secretary, Milledgeville; F. G. du-Bignon, Savannah; James M. Dupree, Montezuma; T. F. Newell, Milledgeville.

The visiting board consist of Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, president; Mrs. Charters, vice president; Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, secretary; Mrs. G. A. Cassels, Liberty county; Mrs. W. L. J. Davis, Dougherty county; Mrs. Dudley M. Hughes, Twiggs county; Mrs. Atkinson, Coweta county; Miss Mary Louise Huntley, Fulton county; Mrs. Richard Johnson, Jones county; Miss Edna Cain, Chattooga county; Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, Greene county; Mrs. Charters, Hall county; Miss Hunt, Hancock county; Mrs. B. F. Summers, Laurens county.

The faculty as it now stands has as president J. Harris Chappell, A.M.Ph.D.; Jere M. Pound, Misses Pauline Pearce, Mary A. Bacon, Jennie T. Clark, Alice Napier, Mary P. Jones, Emma K. Head, Lula Guinn, Anna H. Rickey, Florence A. Fitch, Julia A. Flesch, Emy Norris, Lela Morrel, Sarah E. Brouden, Mattie Lee Woodruff, Hattie N. Ellis and others.

The visiting board composed of a body of representative Georgia women will be in Milledgeville next week, making their annual visit previous to commencement every year. Their duties are very important ones, since they are called upon to fully examine into each department of the school, and not only report its exact condition to the governor, but suggest any improvements they consider essential for the further progress of the school.

The commencement exercises begin today (Sunday) a week, with appropriate religious ceremonies, and it is predicted that they will be in every sense more brilliant than that of succeeding years. Distinguished men and women from all over the state will be in attendance.

S. A. E.'s Picnic at "Fern Bank,"

The Atlanta members of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity gave a most delightful picnic at the elegant country home of Mr. Z. D. Harrison, out at Kirkwood, yesterday.

The party left the city at 4 o'clock and spent the afternoon rowing and playing tennis.

The fraternity has an elegant picnic every year, but the one yesterday clearly outclassed all others.

At 7 o'clock a delightful dinner was spread and the jolly party was entertained in a most elaborate manner.

The following were among the number present:

Misses Williams, Hawkins, Gordon, Ropper, Earnest, Newman, Bridge, Smith, Fitten, Griffin, Raoul, Gude, Harrison, Stockdell, Taylor, Burke, Stewart, Barker, King, Counsel, Carter, McIntyre, Brown, Haygood, Cay and Payne. Messrs. Harrison, Heath, Buchanan, Cox, Thompson, Booton, Lyons, Carter, Brotherton, Furlow, Betjman, Fleming, Wight, Glenn, Kirkpatrick, Donaldson, Thompson, Barker, Hart, Gibbs, Montgomery, McRae, Huff, Haygood, Patillo, Stewart, Middleton, Hackney, Palmour, W. S. Cothran and C. W. Walker, of Athens, and Ficklen, of Oxford.

The residence was gorgeously decorated in purple and gold, the fraternity colors. After dinner the merry picnickers danced the german, ler by Mr. Cothran, of Athens, and Miss Lizzie Mae Smith, and Mr. Harmon Cox and Mss Annie Williams.

The day was most pleasantly spent and late last night the party broke up with serenades from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon quartet.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity is one of the oldest and strongest in the country and entertains its friends all through the year.

In a few weeks the Atlanta alumni of the fraternity will give a banquet at the Kimball.

* * *

Consciousness.

Within the silent rock exist
A billion yearning lives.
Many is a petty egotist
To think he only strives—
To think he only struggles up
To God through toil and pain;
He is but one drop in a cup
Filled from the mighty main.

The flowers have tender little souls
That love, repine, aspire.
Each star that on its orbit rolls
Feels infinite desire.
The diamond longs to scintillate
When hid beneath the sod.
The universe is animate
With consciousness of God.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Collier's Weekly.

* * *

The Free Kindergarten Work.

Are the kindergarten schools a success? To those who have watched very closely the working of the two schools which have been in progress at 215 Luckie street and No. 11 Hilliard, during the year, and later on No. 3, North avenue, these questions seem superfluous.

Of course, the schools have succeeded, far beyond the most sanguine hopes. The teachers have been good and faithful, their work and that of the assistant teachers has been a labor of love, the children in every way demonstrate how early the mind can receive lessons of morality, good behavior, besides facts of a general nature. To keep up these schools money is required; cheap things very often prove the most expensive and a good kindergarten school, such as the schools have, will cost about $450 for the term of eight months; therefore, the three schools will require between $1,300 and $1,400. So far every bill has been paid and one year's work closes without a single discord or one discordant note in the association to mar the pleasure it has given those who have worked for this good cause.

The mothers have been benefited also by the meetings which have been held for their benefit by the teachers and Mrs. E. J. McCabe's committee of the Woman's Club. No charity in Atlanta has ever received more loving sympathy and help. Right now this is being fully demonstrated.

Looking for a chance to make some money for next year, the ladies decided to give a lunch each day next week at 36 Whitehall street, in the store soon to be occupied by Carlton's shoe store.

The best Brunswick stew, made after the most approved recipe, is to be served, with salad, chicken newburg, sandwiches, cake and ice cream. The prices are so reasonable and the quality of the lunch so fine they expect a large crowd will be in daily attendance.

To get a first-class lunch and to have it accompanied by that pleasant sensation of helping a good cause by every mouthful taken will certainly bring crowds.

Mrs. William Green Roaul, assisted by Misses Julia Clarke, Lollie Hammond, Addie Maud, Lucy Peel, Eleanor Rosenfeld, Bessie Fitten, Haas, Laura Harrison, Rebecca Raoul, Lazoron, Katherine Gay, Mary Kingsbery, Lily Goldsmith, Mrs. Cramer, Mrs. Nicholson and rMs. Florine Holt.

The following is the bill of fare:
Coffee and cream, 10 cents.
Iced tea, 5 cents.
Brunswick stew, 15 cents.
Roast beef, 10 cents.
Salad and crackers, 10 cents.
Chicken terrapin, 15 cents.
Ice cream and cake, 15 cents.
Milk, 5 cents.

Mrs. Hempbill's Appointment.

Governor Atkinson's appointment of Mrs. W. A. Hemphill on the visiting board of the State Normal and Industrial school is one that meets with great approval on the part of this congressional district, which she will represent, since Mrs. Hemphill is especially interested in that element of education embodied in the course of the college. In reference to the matter she said:

"I not only feel honored by the appointment, but I realize the great responsibility of it. Nothing appeals to me more than young girls, who, at the most impressionable age, have not the adequate means for an education, and I regard the establishment of the Normal and Industrial college as not only the finest in the state, from an educational, but a philanthropic standpoint. I have studied with peculiar pleasure the progress of the school, and even now in the comparatively early days of its existence, there may be seen results that prove conclusively that in its erection the state has fulfilled an obligation—the need of which has long been felt.

"I consider the course of study not only eminently practicable for those commendable young women ambitious to make their own way in the world, but for all young women of the present time. No matter what their position or degree of wealth or poverty, the education is such as to capacitate them to fill any position within the reach of woman.

"During my visit to Milledgeville I shall fulfill a two-fold mission, as I intend to study the various departments with a view to some day enlarging and making broader in its scope the Girls' Night school of Atlanta. We need a local institution based on the same principles as the Normal and Industrial, and I regard the success of the Girls' Night school as the first step toward the establishment of such an institution right here."

Roses in the Georgia Room.

An evidence of woman's patriotism may be seen in the bowl of lovely roses that daily adorn the cabinet of the "Representative Studio" in thewoman's department of the Tennessee Centennial.

Mrs. E. W. Cole, formerly Miss Russell, of Augusta, Ga., sends every day to "the studio," the loveliest roses that grow in her palatial gardens at "Colemere," Tenn.

In a letter on the subject of the increased interest of the woman's building, Miss Elizabeth Brown writes: "Much has been added to this admirable creation of woman's work, the woman's building. Large white and gold cabinets, filled with the handwork of Memphis women, have been placed in the hall, in the center of which is a picturesque fountain contributed by the women of Marion county.

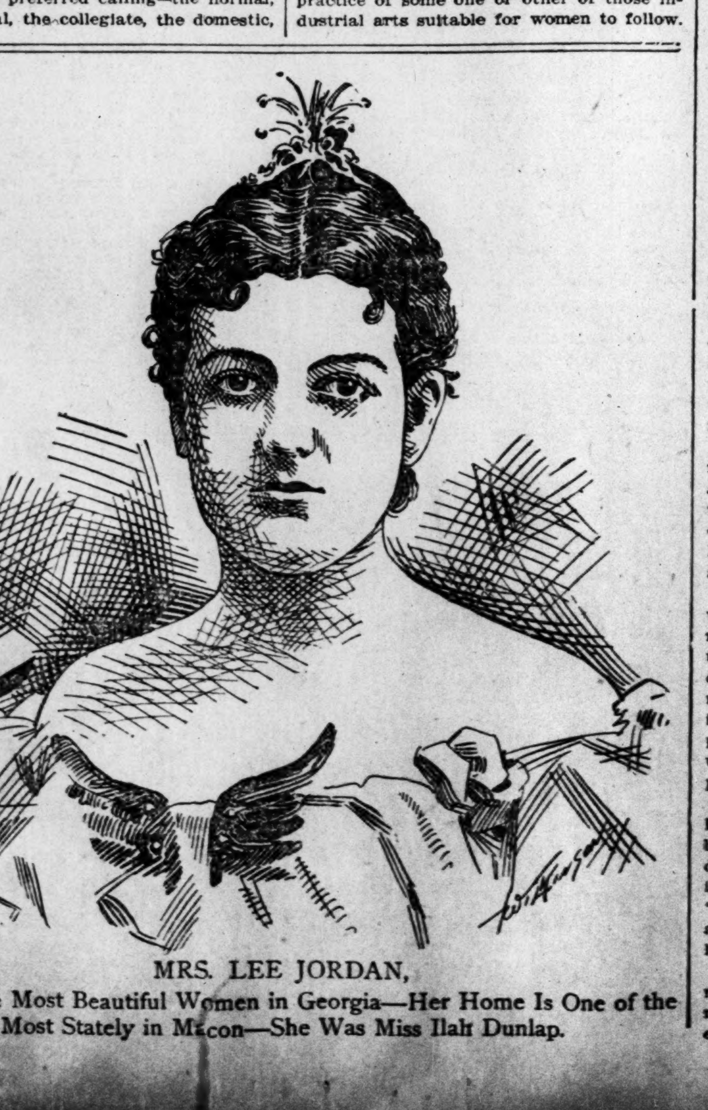
"The New York room is being fitted up in Louis XVI style, and the convocations, so far, have been a brilliant success."

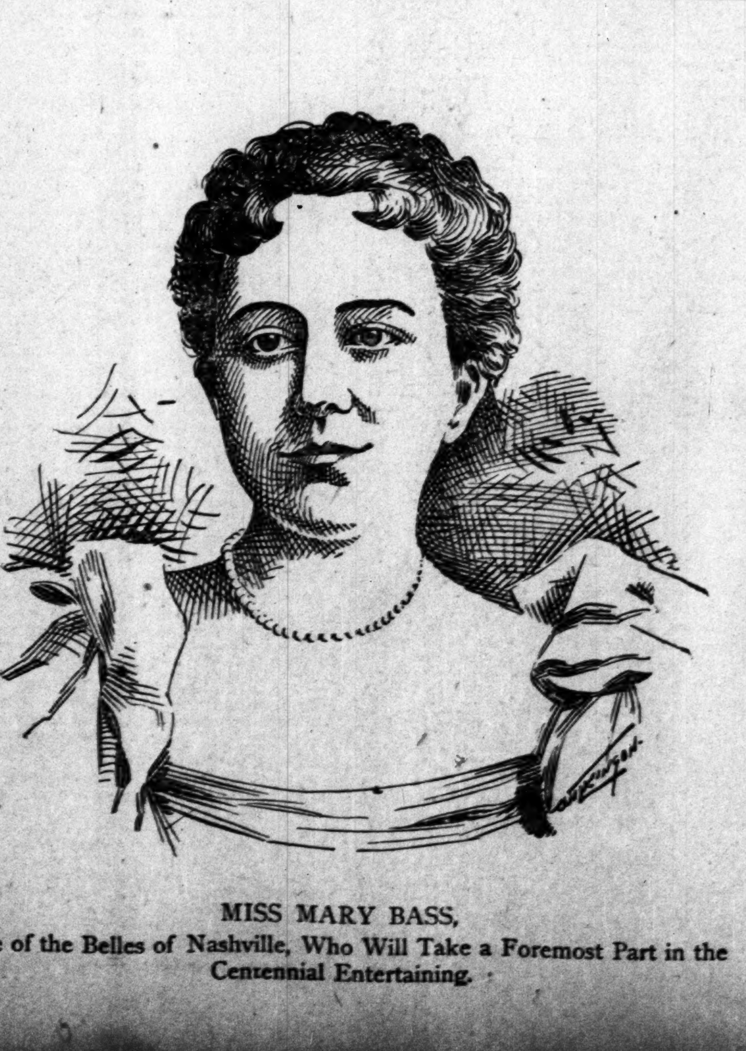
A Georgia Woman Honored.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs, has appointed Mrs. Robert Emory Parks, of Macon, a member of the national educational committee of the general federation. The distinguished honor is shared by Mrs. Park, with only three other women, the national committee including besides the chairman, Mrs. Margaret Evans, of Minnesota; Mrs. Walton, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Wilde, of Illinois. The official appointment was made to Mrs. Parks in a letter to her from Mrs. Henrotin, in which the latter took occasion to not only commend Mrs. Parks's notably fine work on the Georgia educational committee, but to express her great pleasure in the progress of the state federation under the able leadership of Mrs. W. B. Lowe.

The honor of Mrs. Parks's appointment is not only one personal in view of her management of the educational department of the federation, but is a recognition of the entire

Continued on Seventh Page.


MRS. LEE JORDAN,
One of the Most Beautiful Women in Georgia—Her Home Is One of the Most Stately in Macon—She Was Miss Ilah Dunlap.


MISS MARY BASS,
One of the Belles of Nashville, Who Will Take a Foremost Part in the Centennial Entertaining.

D&D
Douglas & Davison
No Time to Lose.
Merchandise Must Be Turne
Into "Cash" Quick.
If you don't see wha
you want in this ad. w
have it. This
Great "Reduction" Sa
Means Money to Our
Customers.
Specials for Monday and Tuesd
—AND—
Until Goods Are Sol
Ready-to-Wear Suits.
We have anticipated this sea
the demand for Light-wei
Tailor-made Suits
in black and navy blue lined Coat and with good quality black taffeta silk. suits are perfect in fit, faultless in finish and absolutely correct in style; are the kind sold by other dealers at but we will make a SPECIAL leader them for this week at $15.
Imported tailor-made Covert Cloth made in the new fly front style coat bell skirts; coat lined with changeable feta silk, skirt lined with perculine and veteen bound; just the thing for and traveling costumes, in the new of mixed brown, so much in favor just They are worth more, but to make a cial drive we offer them in this great DUCTION sale at $12.50.
Shirt Waists.
Nine bargain counters are loaded to full capacity with the choicest styles material of this season's production. are the $2 and $3 kind, made with yoke, back, front and sleeves. them means that you will buy. in CUT PRICE sale is $1.
All wool plaid Shirts, four yards veteen found lined throughout taffeta. They are extra good value but they, like all the rest, must be deep. We offer them at $3.50.
Figured and plain velveteen Skirts, four yards wide; lined throughout rustle taffeta, velveteen, bound; fect in cut and figures. The be sold in this reduction sale at
Linen Suits, in Eton, fly front and style coats; new thing and strictly date; well made of good material; double the price we ask for them great reduction sale. We offer $2.50.
Brocade Silk Skirts, made of quality of silk; latest effect in throughout with perculine and with crinoline; velveteen bound. considered wonderfully cheap tors at $12.50; as long as will sell them at $7.50.
Brocaded and plain silk Mohair well made and correct styles. $7.50 kind will be offered in this
Colored Dress Goods Dep't
We mention below a few of great importance to any seeking the correct thing in and be able to obtain them on the dollar. That's what this TION sale means. Note the the goods are here.
These goods must be turned into CASH.
25 pieces Checks, 36 to 38 inches were 50c, 60c and 69c yard. at 25c yard.
Pattern Suits, prices up to center table Dress Goods aisle at
For Tailor Suits or Odd Skirts a lot of Clay Worsted Covert Cloths, 44 to 50 inches wide, on
Bargain Counter at 69c Ya
We have the solid plaited various materials; prices from
At $8.50 You get here Imported of silk-finish Henriettas hair Lustre. We have them already ed in all colors and black.
See Them
Silk Department.
SILK SELLING has been interesting here the past week. "REDUCTION" sale will mak more interesting.
23-inch all-Silk China and Foulard, aging in value 50c to 75c per yard.
27-inch, all Silk Foulard. In this can find some of the most desirable terns and colorings shown this season duced to.
Lining Taffeta, all the new, bright 23 inches wide; reduction sale
Big sale brocaded Dress Silks in all and black with colors, for skirts costumes, 23 inches wide, always $1. Reduction sale price.
Special offerings in Crenadines and high-class novelties throughout the ment.
Reduction Sale of
Wash Stuffs
On Center Tables.
4,000 yards remnants wash stuffs, ing Lawns, Organdies, Dimities, Laplets, Foulards, etc., lengths from to 10 yards worth from 10c to 25c per can be found on center counters at
Checked and cross-barred Linen real value 10c per yard; while they center counter, at
Checked Nainsook in an 8½c quality center counter at
Belfast Jacquard Suiting, splendid fabric; something entirely new; real 15c. In this reduction sale on center ters at
Linen Batiste in colored embroidered and colored stripes; regular retail per yard, will be found on center at
19c per
Best quality French Organdies at yard. Special values in white French gandies, 67 inches wide, at 35c, 50c per yard.
Table Linens,
Towels and Spreads.
Full 72-inch Cream Satin Damask, variety of choice designs, special Reduction price,
All linen, 68-inch Bleached Satin choice patterns, worth 85c, but in this Reduction sale they go at
Turkey Red Damask, a splendid beautiful patterns, and best of all colors, at 23c per yard.
Bleached Turkish Bath Towel, good and weight, can be found on
Center Counter at 5c e
22x45-inch extra heavy, plain hem, Towel, a 25c article, at 19c each.
Eleven quarter white Crochet Marsailles patterns, hundreds use, our regular 75c numoer; in this Reduction sale they go for
If You Haven't Already Received
Send for it. Our spring CATALOGUE most complete we have ever issued.
It is just as represented in our ments always. Your money back satisfied with any purchase mail order department. Well trained petent people to fill your orders received.
Always make a second selection possible, though first choice will be sent if not sold out of the goods.
Douglas & Davison

A Great Bargain
WEEK!
ALL COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS
AT
ACTUAL COST!

BASS DRY GOODS
COMPANY
RETAIL DRY GOODS 37 WHITEHALL STREET.

A Great Cut Price
SALE!
ALL BLACK WOOL DRESS GOODS
AT
ACTUAL COST!

THE GRANDEST BARGAIN SALE OF THIS SEASON BEGINS MONDAY MORNING AT THIS POPULAR TRADING RESORT

Good Quality Cotton Crash Toweling	2 Cents
22, 24 and 27-Inch Cotton Diaper, Bolt	49 Cents
36-Inch Lace Scrim, Ten Yards Limit	2 7-8 Cents
100 11-4 Marseilles Pattern Counterpanes	49 Cents
Best Quality Oil Red Table Damask	19 Cents
58-Inch German All-Linen Table Damask	19 Cents
Ladies' All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs	4 Cents
Large Balls Knitting Silks, All Shades	3 Cents
50 Dozen New Style Leather Belts, All Colors	15 Cents
$1.25 Ladies' Kid Gloves, White, Black and Colors	75 Cents
75-Cent Plain and Ventilated Corsets	39 Cents
All Styles of the Celebrated P. D. Corsets	Half Price
Ladies' and Misses' Fast Black Seamless Hose	5 Cents
Box Embroideries, Worth 15c and 19c, for	6 Cents
Ladies' Vests, Taped Neck and Shoulders	9 Cents
50 Dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests, Large Sizes	2 Cents
Ladies' Linen Collars, All Shapes	10 Cents

Men's All-Linen Collars, All Sizes	5 Cents
Scriven's $1.00 Elastic-Seam Drawers	59 Cents
Men's 75-Cent Balbriggan Undershirts	25 Cents
Large Bottles Household Ammonia	3 Cents
Best Grade Linen Canvas	15 Cents
Best Linen Collar Canvas	19 Cents
N. V. B. Cord Binding, The Best	19 Cents
Best Rustle Taffeta Skirt Linings	4 1-2 Cents
Velveteen Binding in Colors Only, Yard	1 Cent
Toilet Soap, Three in a Box, Cake	1 Cent
Violet Bath Soap, Highly Perfumed	5 Cents
Curling Irons in All Sizes	4 Cents
Zephyr, Every Shade, Split and Single, Ounce	1 1-2 Cents
Ladies' Navy and Black Skirts, $3.00 Value	98 Cents
Ladies' Duck and Linen Skirts, Special	75 Cents
100 Dozen Ladies' Hats, All Shapes	5 Cents
50 Dozen Ladies' Very Fine Straw Hats	25 Cents

20 Dozen Misses' Leghorn Flats for	10 Cents
Ladies' Wash-Silk Shirt Waists	98 Cents
200 Children's Colored Parasols	10 Cents
Best Grade Yard-Wide French Percales	8 1-2 Cents
Old Glory Cambric, as Good as Lonsdale	6 7-8 Cents
50 Pieces Best Quality Calicoes	3 1-2 Cents
3 Cases Best Grade Outings, Light and Dark Colors	4 1-2 Cents
100 Pieces Staple Ginghams	2 7-8 Cents
Best Qualtiy French Organdies, Pretty Patterns	13 Cents
30 Pieces 68-inch White French Organdies	25 Cents
100 Pieces Fine Colored Dimities	5 Cents
1 Lot Short Lengths in High Grade Wash Goods	2 Cents
20 Pieces Colored Waist Silks	15 Cents
30 Pieces Best Grade Two-tone Taffeta Silks	59 Cents
28 Pieces Brocaded Two-tone Taffeta Silks	49 Cents
36 Pieces $1.00 Quality Black Brocaded Silks	49 Cents
$1 Black Brocaded Wool Grenadines	19 Cents

RETAIL DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
37 WHITEHALL STREET.

BASS DRY GOODS CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
34 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

Continued from Sixth Page.

state organization. Though not yet a year old the Georgia State Federation has acquired a reputation in national woman's clubdom that makes it second to that of no other from the standpoint of progress, enthusiasm and practically excellent results.

Mrs. Parks has forwarded to Mrs. Henrotin her formal acceptance of the appointment, and the honor will be a source of congratulation among the club women throughout Georgia.

The New York Room's Progress.

The New York room in the woman's building of the Tennessee Centennial, though not as yet completed, will be one replete with interest. In a recent interview on the subject in The New York Tribune, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, chairman of the New York woman's board, said:

"I have received today from Miss Louise V. Lovett McIntyre, of this city, the McIntyre coat-of-arms, worked in silk on paper. It is 8x12 inches, and was done by Katherine McIntyre, daughter of William Neal McIntyre, who was sent as special emissary to Madrid to represent the merchants of New York in an important treaty with Spain during the latter part of the last century. His commission, signed by General Washington, is among the relics of the McIntyre family. Then there is a miniature of James Lovett, a leading banker of New York during the period following the revolutionary war; he was a famous philanthropist of his day, and one of the founders of the New York Deaf and Dumb asylum, and the House of Refuge. There is also a miniature, exquisitely set in old gold and pearls, of David Lovett, brother of James Lovett, and also a well-known citizen of New York in 1785. I have also received a Loestoff plate over 200 years old, which belonged to the grandfather of James Lovett. One of the most beautiful relics is an ancient miniature landscape, of exquisite finish, over 100 years old, and an heirloom in the McIntyre family.

"Among interesting books sent is one of a set of ancient volumes of the 'History of the Reformation of the Church of England,' edited by Peter Heylin, 1670; also a volume in white vellum belonging to a set of the works of Cervantes and printed in Madrid in 1797. A dainty thing is a fan of Chinese carving, made to order in China in 1789 for Ruth Lovett, wife of William Neal McIntyre. The initials 'R. L. McI.' are delicately traced in the elaborate carving, and the fan measures five inches in length, and looks more like a plaything for some royal child than an article used in fashionable society in olden times.

"Miss Louise M. McIntyre also lends a piece of china 150 years old, belonging to Charles Nova Scotia Rowland, who was a citizen of New York, born in Nova Scotia. An old letter from Nathaniel Bloodgood is shown, dated April 23, 1796. Some quaint relics are a cream jug and tea canister, belonging to set of china which it is now impossible to manufacture or duplicate. The set was ordered from India with the Stretch coat of arms in blue and gold ornamenting the diminutive pieces, which evidently proclaim the period, 1778, when 'a drop of cream' was literally dealt out with the priceless beverage, costing anywhere in those days from $10 a pound up.

"The tiny outfit is a curious relic of bygone conditions and customs, and belonged and was used at the social functions of a proud and influential dame of her day—Sarah Howell, daughter of Samuel Howell, member of the committee of safety, of Philadelphia. She married her cousin, Peter Stretch, an influential and wealthy man, who lived somewhere between 1760 and 1790. The father of Peter Stretch founded, and was governor until his death, of the first gentlemen's club in America, commonly called the 'Fishhouse Club,' of Philadelphia, established in 1732. At the first election of officers, Thomas Stretch was chosen governor of the 'colony,' and was annually re-elected until his death in 1765. They have always elected a governor and a coroner, as originally authorized by the crown. Once each year, at the opening of the club, they serve the fish on a pewter platter given to them by William Penn, one of their governors.

"The dish was lost for fifty years, and was then 'fished' up out of the Delaware river and recognized by its having cut on it Penn's coat of arms. The club had a grant from the crown of an island in the Schuylkill river, but the organization is now on the Delaware. It is said to be the oldest social body in the world."

These odd relics of long ago, with the many already collected, will be taken by Mrs. Church herself to Nashville, as she is unwilling to trust such treasures to anyone else.

Walter Satterlee has prepared the coat of arms of New York state, with a large seal pendant from it, of the Colonial Dames of New York state, and this will adorn the wall of the room at the end of the alcove. The United States flag will be placed above the coat of arms and state insignia. The English and Dutch flags will be placed at the sides, representing significant epochs in American history. The emblems and banners of Holland, whence New York's old Dutch founders came, will adorn the sides, and have been kindly loaned by the old Dutch church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street.

The Golden Jubilee.

It may be interesting to those Georgia people who have visited the picturesque and imposing convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, to hear of the golden jubilee at present being celebrated at the convent by a meeting of the alumnae. The first convent of the Sacred Heart order in America was founded by Mme. Hardy, sent to this country by the head house in Paris. She purchased the old Lorillard home, then considered very far out beyond New York city, and established the first convent of the order in America. This occurred in 1847. The building was added to from time to time and at the burning of the convent six years ago it was valued at $500,000.

With a large amount of insurance and generous donations from wealthy patrons the convent was at once rebuilt.

During its erection the nuns of the order were favored by one of the most generous acts on the part of a prominent and wealthy New Yorker, Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, editor and proprietor then of The Staats Zietung. Though not a Catholic, he had greatly favored the institution on account of its excellent educational advantages and appreciating the temporary distress of the nuns, he turned over to them his magnificent estate on the banks of the Hudson river.

The Hon. Samuel Tilden made a similar offer, but on account of the proximity of the Ottendorfer estate to the convent it was accepted.

Not only was the building turned over entirely to the convent, but Mr. Ottendorfer paid his gardeners to remain and keep in perfect condition the extensive and beautiful grounds.

At the opening of the fall term the older girls were taken to the Ottendorfer place and those of the primary department to the houses owned by the order and near the convent grounds.

They were all thus comfortably domiciled till June, when the new convent was near enough completion to admit of the commencement exercises being held there.

Since that time every effort has been made to refurnish the convent in a substantial and elegant way, so that the jubilee exercises that commenced Thursday have been carried on in one of the handsomest and best equipped convents in the world.

In the alumnae present were representatives from all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and South America, while among the nuns are representatives of the European nobility. The majority of those holding the positions of responsibility are French women, since the order was first organized in France.

In the last fifty years the order has established converts in various parts of the country, and it is estimated that the Sacred Heart order of America, which has under it the branch convents in Mexico and Cuba, represents a capital of over two million dollars.

At the jubilee exercises, the archbishop of New York directed the services, having in attendance with him Monseigneur Martennelle, several bishops and archbishops and as many as a hundred priests. The alumnae entertained the present pupils at a reception and banquet, and they in turn entertained the alumnae.

Block-Orme.

The wedding of Mr. Frank E. Block and Miss Elizabeth Orme, to occur in June, will be an occasion of dignity and elegance. The church and home decorations will be of pure white, the bridesmaids will wear white organdie gowns and carry white flowers, and at the reception to follow the church ceremony, only the bridal party, relatives and intimate friends will be present.

Miss Birdie Coleman, of Macon, will be maid of honor, and Dr. Bates Black, best man. The bridesmaids will be Miss Evalyn Orme, Miss Julia Orme, Miss Joan Clarke, Miss Nellie Black, Miss Meldred Cabaniss. The groomsmen will be Messrs. Frank Orme, John M. Slaton, Quill Orme, Tom Erwin, Gordon Kiser and Peter Grant.

Barclay Mission
at "Mont Rest."

About a hundred and fifty children of the Barclay mission enjoyed an outing yesterday at the Venable home, at Stone mountain, and the scene they presented on their enjoyment of the pleasures afforded them was a very happy one.

When they reached Stone Mountain Miss Elizabeth Venable, who has been deeply interested in the Mission for some time, met the party at the train, and contrary to their expectation of having to walk to the spring at the foot of the mountain, she had them conveyed in cars to her home, Mont Rest. Had they been her invited guests and of a much smaller number she could not have been more thoughtful in her attentions. The entire premises were turned over to the children, the bathing house, ten pin alleys, swings and hammocks. They were taken in parties to the lake and given boat rides, and at luncheon time found their luncheon spread on white covered tables in the park near by.

In the afternoon the fair young hostess of Mont Rest herself treated the happy little ones to ice cream and cake, which they heartily enjoyed, and rewarded her fully for the pleasure given them, when at departing they expressed to her in their sweet simple little way their appreciation of what she had done.

First Honor Boys.

It will doubtless be a source of interest to many of the Atlanta young ladies who, though they are bright and sweet enough to be called "buds," are still school girls, to learn who the fortunate young men are winning honors in the senior class of the Boys' High school. Though not yet officially announced, it is a well-known fact that Mr. Emile Breitenbucher takes the first honor in the senior class, closely followed by Mr. Isaac Styles Hopkins, who takes the second honor. This makes Mr. Breitenbucher the valedictorian of his class, while Mr. Hopkins will deliver the salutatory.

The graduating exercises to occur next week will be brilliant and interesting.

Pet Dog Club.

The American Pet Dog Club, a very unique organization, held its annual meeting Wednesday, May 19th, at the palatial home of Mrs. Horace Stokes, Villamont, Hackettstown, N. J.

The members of the club in attendance at the meeting were met at the Hackettstown station and taken to Villamount by private conveyance.

There they were royally entertained and the meeting was really a jolly social gathering.

The officers and executive committee include some of the most prominent men and women north and south. The president of the club is Mrs. Walter Stanton, New York, chairman; vice presidents, Mrs. Stephen C. Barnum, Mrs. C. Frederick Spalding and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry; treasurer, Mrs. Horace Stokes, Hackettston; secretary, Mr. T. Farrer Rackham. Executive committee, Messrs. William J. Fryer, C. Frederick Spalding, E. H. Morris, J. Douglas Brown. Delegate to the American Kennel Club. Trustees, Mr. William McKee, Mrs. Dudley Cavanaugh, Miss Fielding Roselle and others.

This is about the only organization of any kind that has not its representation in Atlanta and it is quite probable there will be a chapter formed here of the Pet Dog Club.

Children's Party.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. John Ryan gave a beautiful party in honor of her little grandchildren, Henry, Isabelle and Lucile Kuhrt. About sixty little children were present in their newest and prettiest frocks and the scene they presented in their various games was a very merry one.

In the dining room, where a beautiful table was set, there was a profusion of roses and sweet pea blossoms used as adornment, while everything delicious and palatable to tempt baby taste was served the happy guests. Little Miss Isabelle Kuhrt, though scarcely six years old, well acted the part of hostess and received the guests with an ease of manner that would have done justice to one much older. She wore a dainty gown of white silk showing hair stripes of green and trimmed in white laces. Among the guests present were: Claire Ridley, Silvey Speer, William Nicholson, Carl Ridley, Lida Hoyle Nash, Mary Gatins, Forrest Adair, Jr., Hattie High, Bessie Potts, Alice May Freeman, Colton Leidy, Douglas Barnes, Bessie Pope, Winnie Collins, Joe Erskine, John McCaslin, John Harralson, John Doonan, Marie Love, Charley Sciple, Edith Ryan, Henry Tanner, Margaret Northen, Johnnie Falvey, Marie Bradberry, Rita Kimball, Clinton Amorous, Cerf Kahn, Marie Dansker, Mildred Wellhouse, Judith Robinson, Elizabeth Rawson, Emma Kate Amorous, Vinnie Erskine, Laura Payne, Helen Payne, Alice Steele, Laurence Harris, Floyd McRae, Katie May Fleck, Florence Fleck, Jessie Pate, Katherine Bowden, Maud Haverty and Alto Joseph.

Social Items.

The Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphanage will give a moonlight picnic the night of June 15th.

The Alumnae Association of the Agnes Scott institute have issued invitations to a reception to be given at the institute in Decatur, Ga. Friday evening, May 28, 1897, Hon. William C. Glenn will deliver the annual address.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Cobb will entertain a party of her friends at a card fete to be given at an early date on Mrs. Rankin's lawn on Capitol avenue.

* * *

Mrs. C. I. Drennan will return home the 1st of June.

* * *

Miss Agatha Sheehan has returned from a visit to Alabama.

* * *

Mrs. Alston M. Law, with Miss Derryl, and Mrs. Edward P. Hulse are at the Sweetwater Park, Lithia Springs.

* * *

Mrs. Florence Tabot, of Eatonton, is the charming guest of Miss Effie Walker at the Ballard.

* * *

Miss Emily English will visit New York before returning home.

* * *

Mrs. Eli Shorter, of Eufaula, Ala., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. W. Rankin.

* * *

Dr. Oscar Triggs has returned to his home in Chicago.

* * *

The Daughters of the Confederacy will meet next Thursday afternoon and at the conclusion of their regular meeting will enjoy a musical entertainment in which well-known local stars will be the participants. This will be the last meeting till fall.

* * *

Miss Julia Culpepper will go abroad this summer.

* * *

The friends of Miss Gertrude Corrigan will regret to learn of her illness this week.

* * *

Miss Ella Powell is the guest of Miss Venable at Stone Mountain.

* * *

The planting of the class tree of the members of the graduating class of Miss Chandler's school took place yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the beautiful suburban home of Miss Louise Sisson, at Kirkwood.

* * *

The L. L. M. Club held a delightful meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Mary Mitchell. Music and recitations were the features of the bright programme presented, and delicious refreshments were served.

* * *

Miss Mary Brown Connally has as her guest Miss Lee, of South Carolina.

* * *

Miss Callie Jackson is expected home Monday.

* * *

Mrs. William Montgomery will be tendered an elegant card party by her mother, Mrs. Hightower, at their beautiful suburban home, Edgewood.

* * *

Miss Thornberry has issued invitations to a "French evening" next week.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Scott will attend the commencement exercises of the Lucy Cobb institute.

* * *

Among the clever and interesting articles that appeared in the woman's supplement issued Wednesday was the one entitled "Flaubert and DeMaupassant." It was read some time ago at a meeting of the history class by a talented Atlanta woman, who permitted its publication in the department of book reviews appearing in the supplement.

* * *

Mrs. N. N. Gober has issued invitations to a card party during the week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys Castleman and Miss Castleman leave this week for their new home in Kentucky.

* * *

Miss Maud Hurt will attend the commencement exercises of Emory college.

* * *

Miss Bertha Willingham, after a delightful visit to Miss Todd, is the guest of Miss Cabaniss.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Meador and Miss Augusta Wylie have returned home.

* * *

The Saturday Night Club held a delightful meeting last night.

* * *

Mrs. W. B. Cox has recovered her recent illness.

* * *

Judge and Miss Allen Fort, of Americus, are guests of friends in the city.

* * *

Mr. Hood, of Cuthbert, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Ridley.

* * *

Miss Lena Brenner will return home next week.

* * *

Miss Katie Stocking will be among the Atlanta guests at Rockbridge Alum springs this summer.

* * *

Miss Sopia Thornbury, principal of the Thornbury English and French school, will give a reception Thursday evening at 428 Peachtree street, in honor of the young ladies of the institution. The reception will be a very pretty social event, and will be attended by the leading society people. Miss Thornbury will be assisted in entertaining her guests by Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, Mrs. Morris Brandon, Miss Leary and Miss Hemphill.

* * *

Quite a congenial party to travel through the west this summer is composed of Miss Roach, Mrs. Boylston, Miss Henderson, Miss Smilie, Miss Holliday, Miss Simpson and Miss Cave.

* * *

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb has returned to Athens.

* * *

Mrs. Charles O. Sheridan has been the guest of friends in Rome.

* * *

Miss Wimberly, of Inglehurst, will be the guest at an early date of her sister, Mrs. Orme Campbell.

* * *

Miss Mary Burt Howard gave an elegant dinner party last night.

Mrs. Helen Plane is still in Washington, where she has been for several months past, visiting her niece, the wife of Lieutenant Walker, of the army. She will not return before the last of June.

* * *

Miss Edna Arnold has returned home from an extended trip north.

Miss Margaret Fielder, the charming guest of Miss Eva Chamberlain, is receiving many attentions during her visit. Friday evening a car party was given in her honor, followed by a delicious supper. Among the guests ware Misses Chisholm, Fielder, Tolbert, Mitchell, Metcalf, Kingsbery, Burden, Abbott, Black, Campbell, Trapp, Messrs. Peyton Douglas, Clarence Brown, Harvey Anderson, Ed Brown, Ed Harralson, Charles Walker, Will Leary, Brooks Clark, Loren Williamson, John Murphy, Joe Dunlap, Landsdell Williams, McCarty, Jim Williams and Judge Kontz.

* * *

Miss Laura Brown, one of Birmingham's most attractive belles, is visiting Mrs. Horace Smith. She arrived in the city yesterday, accompanied by Miss Daisy Moody, who is the guest of Miss Mary Burt Howard.

* * *

Mrs. Isaac Phillips and daughter have arrived from New York, and are at the Kimball.

* * *

Mr. Frank Purnell is in Mississippi on a visit.

* * *

Miss Marie O'Brien, who has been spending some time with her friend, Mrs. H. Bain, 168 Luckie street, has returned to her home in Barnett, Ga.

* * *

Miss Callie Jackson is receiving the most flattering attentions in Nashville. The American thus speaks of an entertainment in her honor:

"The young men of the University Club entertained last night in honor of Miss Callie Jackson, the guest of Miss Leonora O'Bryan. The party assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. O'Bryan, on North Vine street, and drove in a tally-ho to West Meade, where refreshments were served under the trees, bright and picturesque with Chinse lanterns. It was one of the most enjoyable fresco affairs given this season and a pleasing compliment to a charming young woman. The honoree is one of the belles of Atlanta and the admiration that is so universally accorded her here is establishing her belleship in this city. The guests were Miss Jackson and Lawrence O'Bryan, Miss Mary Bass and Kirk Rankin, Miss Dillon of Virginia and Mr. Harris, Miss McLeod of Louisville and William Luck, Miss Louise Maddin and Dee Weaver, Miss Elizabeth Jackson and Dr. M. G. Buckner, Miss Elsie Briggs and Dr. John M. Bass, Miss Sadie Cooper and Dr. William Buist, Miss Rebessa Porter and Frank Cheatham, Miss Leonora O'Bryan and Colie Slaughter, chaperoned by Dr. and Mrs. Larkin T. Smith."

* * *

The transparent tulles, nets, and such fabrics are more and more in fashion as the season advances. Our fashion cut this week shows a charming costume from la Maison Emma et Marie Weille, of Paris. Harper's Bazar describes it as having an accordion-pleated skirt of black net which is made up over an accordion-pleated skirt of white taffeta, trimmed with entre-deux of black lace, and forming a Grecian pattern around the bottom of the skirt. At the edge of the skirt is a full ruche of black net. The waist is of white tulle over white taffeta, made in blouse effect, with deep points and cape of white cloth cutwork, guipure pattern, outlined with jet cabochons. Sleeves of black net have a butterfly bow at the top, and are strapped with jet bands. Girdle and collar are of pale yellow taffeta.

* * *

Miss Lucy Peel leaves tonight for Nashville, where she will be the guest of Miss Louise Madden, one of the belles of that city. Miss Madden is well known in Atlanta, having visited here on several occasions.

BARGAINS EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK ON THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

SIDEBOARDS,
DINING TABLES,
DINING CHAIRS,
CHINA PRESSES,
CHILDREN'S HIGH CHAIRS,
BUFFETS,
BOOKCASES.

BEDROOM SUITS,
MATTRESSES,
LACE CURTAINS,

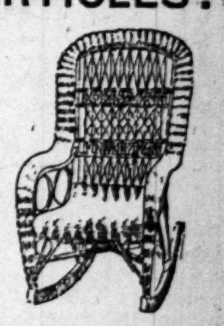
PARLOR SUITS,
TETE-TETE CHAIRS,
COUCHES,

LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM.

WINDOW SHADES,
PILLOWS,
WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS.

PICTURES,
BRIC-A-BRAC CABINETS,
MIRRORS.

EASY ROCKERS,
SCREENS,
PORTIERES,
STOVES,
BABY CARRIAGES,
BICYCLES,
MATTINGS.

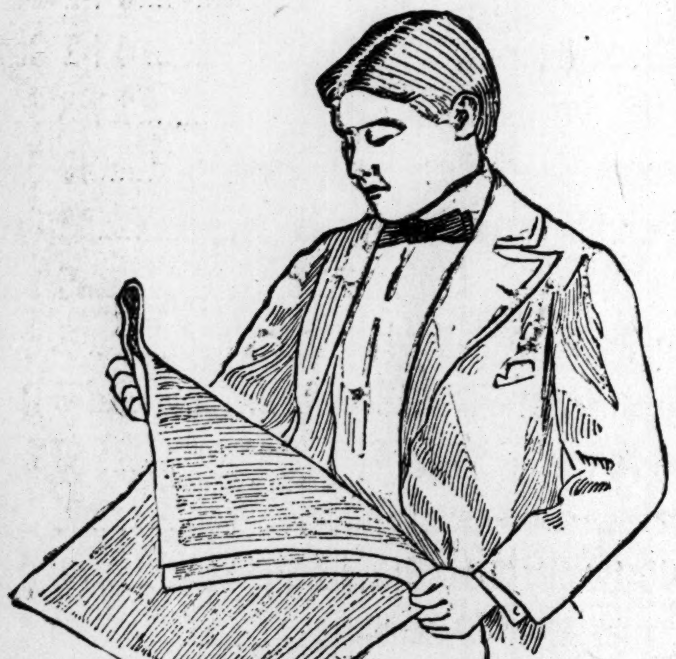


We offer these, as well as anything in our stock, every day at bargain prices. Our credit system is very liberal and we would be glad to extend it to you. Call on us when you need anything in our line.

RHUDY & CO., 3 AND 5 NORTH BROAD STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

The highest award at all expositions was won by the Libbey Cut Glass. It is so good it is imitated far and wide. This is the mark of the genuine, cut on every piece. Libbey

The ordinary reader shrinks from an immediate second persual of the most entertaining books or articles, and in this instinctive aversion to sameness lies a fertile hint to the advertiser.



An article once advertised begins to lose place in public favor as soon as the advertising ceases, and the longer it is allowed to remain from public view the harder it will be to restore it to its former favor.

Positive, forceful advertising is the kind that pays. The ad that makes a clean, definite proposition about something in particular is the ad that makes the best and deepest impression.

ARTISTIC
ADVERTISEMENTS
ATTRACT
ATTENTION
AND
ADMIRATION.

To acknowledge one's self ignorant in advertising is the first step toward true enlightenment on the subject. As soon as a man ceases to become a "know it all" he becomes an inquirer; and inquiry never fails to bring information. Desire for information is the father of enlightenment.

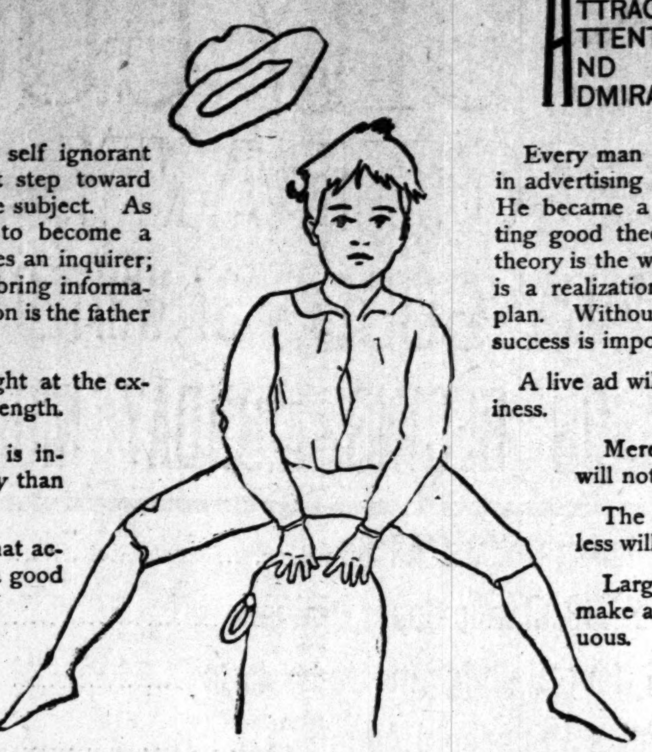
Originality is often sought at the expense of plainness and strength.

Newspaper circulation is increasing far more rapidly than population.

Every advertisement that accomplishes its object is a good advertisement.

The million general circulation may be valueless to the man who wants a particular thousand.

It is not the amount of money spent but how it is spent that makes the success of advertising.



ARTISTIC
ADVERTISEMENTS
ATTRACT
ATTENTION
AND
ADMIRATION.

Every man who has made a success in advertising has been a theorist first. He became a good advertiser by putting good theories into practice. The theory is the working plan; the practice is a realization or working out of the plan. Without a good working plan success is impossible.

A live ad will often put life into business.

Mere attractiveness in an ad will not sell goods.

The more words in an ad, the less will the reader remember.

Large type does not always make an advertisement conspicuous.

The cost of space is the least important element in advertising.

Almost any advertisement can be improved by using a good picture.

Don't Jump Over This.

It is the practice nowadays to pay very much more attention to the details of advertising than was thought requisite formerly. The man who appeals to the public today must in the first place have something to sell that the people want; next he must tell his story in such a way that people who read it will become convinced of the value of the thing he offers them; then he must cause his story to be printed in the papers where it will be most likely to be seen by the largest number of the sort of people most likely to want the thing he has to sell. He must secure for his story such a place in the paper as will make it probable that it will not fail to be seen by all the readers of the paper; and finally, in order to make sure of all points, he must have his advertisement so constructed, so set up, so illustrated that whoever takes the paper in hand in which the advertisement appears cannot fail to see the advertisement and to read it, to be impressed with it, and to go to him and buy the article which he advertises to sell. To accomplish all that is here set down requires knowledge, judgment and experience. This knowledge, this judgment, this experience is what I have to offer. Advertisers who wish to do advertising that will bring them greater results at smallest cost should communicate with me.

I write advertisements for newspapers and magazines.
I write primers, circulars and trade announcements.
I write pamphlets, booklets and prospectuses.
I furnish all kinds of illustrations and the plates.
I superintend the printing of anything I write.
I will gladly give you information and advice.

Nothing sells goods so well as showing the goods themselves, or a picture representing the felicity and economy of possessing them. I have at my command the vast artistic resources and mechanical facilities of the Wrigley Engraving Co. for all purposes of illustrating. It is the largest and most complete organization of its kind in the south.

Primers and Booklets.

This department of my business is very important. It affords a wider range of versatility than any other branch. Old-fashioned circulars and hand-bills are "back numbers." Progressive establishments will not use them because they are rarely read. Voluminous catalogues are bulky and unwieldy, frequently too expensive and profuse for extensive distribution. Primers and booklets seem to fit every case, meet all objections, have an element of novelty; and, what is more to the point, win trade. Manufacturers and retail dealers find them just the things to introduce novelties. They fit the pocket snugly or slip into an envelope easily. If put on counters in trays, customers can help themselves, or you can enclose one in every bundle sent out. Eight to twenty-four pages are convenient sizes.

Advice About Advertising.

It often happens that I am asked to recommend a method of advertising to accomplish some desired end. I have had considerable experience in advertising matters, covering a period of twelve years, and feel justified in claiming to be able to decide, in most cases, what should create profitable results. Those who wish to consult me can write in confidence, and I will suggest to them the plan which seems to me the best course to pursue.

Trips Out of the City.

Frequently it is thought best, by those whose places are outside of Atlanta, to have me personally visit them and inspect their stores, manufactories or properties. In this way I succeed in obtaining a vast amount of valuable information, which helps me materially to write about the enterprise more intelligently and vividly. I can usually spare a day or two for such trips, when appointments are made a few days in advance. I charge for such work at the rate of ten to fifty dollars a day, and necessary traveling expenses.

I. S. Jonas,

Atlanta.

Regard for the prejudices of the public is one of the things the advertiser cannot afford to lack. Many people are extremely narrow-minded, and irreligious references or statements that are apt to offend anybody should be persistently left out. The effort should be to make the advertisement fresh and snappy without the possibility of offense to any one.

The true art of advertising is in procuring customers. Because an advertisement is read—because it excites curiosity or causes amusement—is no proof that it is profitable to the advertiser. Good advertising is the kind that makes its influence felt upon the advertiser's pocketbook. The more it makes itself felt in this respect the better it is.

The people who have but little time to read advertisements are the very persons whom the advertiser strives most to interest. Consequently, every advertisement should be short and to the point.

In the selection of pictures or cuts too much attention cannot be displayed in choosing those that possess point and, above all, are artistically good. Caricatures, distorted figures and poorly drawn attempts at humor display the worst possible taste.

To be prominent anywhere one must have marked characteristics. So it is with an advertisement in the crowded columns of newspapers and magazines; in order to produce the best result it must be clear, definite, conspicuous and fresh. Is yours of this character?

KEELY'S
Best French Foulards in New Patterns
98c
Warranted Non-Slipable.
KEELY'S.
27-inch Printed China in Popular Colors
59c
The Regular 75c Grade.
KEELY'S.
Satin Brocades for Separate Skirts
$1.49
Extra Heavy Quality.
KEELY'S.
100 Styles Novelty French Silks
98c
For Waists and Costumes.
KEELY'S.
Block Checks Taffeta Silks
98c
Now in Great Vogue.
KEELY'S.
High Colors in Liberty Satins.
75c
So Popular Now.
KEELY'S.
Frou Frou Taffetas, New Combinations
79c
Full Assortment Here Only,
KEELY'S.
Light Spring Capes, Military Effects
$5.00
Braided and Stitched.
KEELY'S.
Lawn Wrappers in New Shapes
75c
Full Fronts Watteaus.
KEELY'S.
Separate Skirts in Linen Crash
$1.50
With Deep Hems.
KEELY'S.

PART 2.
9-20.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PAGES.

VOL. XXIX — ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 23, 1897. — PRICE FIVE CENTS

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KEELY'S.

Separate Skirts in Linen Crash
$1.50
With Deep Hems.
KEELY'S.

THOUSANDS OF

...Delighted Women...

Attest the Greatness and Success of the Summer Goods Sale at

KEELY'S

The third week of the greatest sale in our history will be signalized by offerings of fresh attractions secured by our New York buyer from the most prominent producers of seasonable stuffs who wished to market their goods for cash. : : : : : : : : : : :

HIGHEST GRADES! SMARTEST STYLES! LOWEST PRICES!

IS THE STORY OF THIS WEEK'S OFFERINGS, WHICH INCLUDE

WASH GOODS! SILKS! LACES! WHITE GOODS! PARASOLS!

VERY SPECIAL OFFERING..

Our New York buyer has secured at half price the entire line of samples of White & Major, Union Square, New York, embracing 438 styles of Fancy Parasols, Coaching and Sun Umbrellas. All new, fresh, desirable; styles, shapes and shadings of the latest—including high novelties in puff styles, fluted styles, frill styles, shell ruffle styles, high grades, elaborate styles, graceful effects............

SAMPLE PARASOLS HALF PRICE

...THE EXCITEMENT IN WASH GOODS IS UNABATED...

American Washables.

We enchain the interest of lovers of the beautiful by daily additions at . . . .

12½ Cents a Yard

For choice of the best American products in Dress and Waist styles. Scarce shades! Dainty designs! Pretty Printings! . . . .

Foreign Washables.

Crowded counters show the trend of the trade in these goods. Choice of 100 styles at . . .

25 Cents a Yard

Including our own Irish Dimities, French Organdies, Foreign Novelties. Choice colors! Exclusive effects! Pretty patterns! . . . . .

Carpets KEELY'S Carpets

Customers have concluded and competitors have conceded that this, the youngest department in this up-growing business, is one of the best. We have turned the attention of Carpet consumers Keelyward.

ARTISTIC ATTRACTIONS HERE IN FLOOR FURNISHINGS.

Granted That You Won't Need a Carpet Until Fall, Yet Wisdom Says Buy Right Now.

Never Mind the Advance in Mattings, We Will Quote Old Prices, as for Instance:

Hartford Axminsters border to match......	92½c	Best Tapestry, borders to match.......	62½c	Genkai Matting, new colorings	35c	Favorite Mattings, effective designs....	32½c
Body Brussels, best five-frame	90c	Extra Super, warranted all wool..... ..	60c	Opal Mattings, double-dyed, inlaid.......	30c	Pride of the East in mosiac designs........	30c
Extra Tapesty, full ten-wire	75c	Wool Ingrain, heavy weight	55c	Honde Mattings in small effects...........	39c	Moquette Mattings in large effects...........	27c

We Make Awnings! Design Draperies! Sell Rugs!

THE READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

OFFERS ITS SHARE OF DESIRABLE BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

This popular department has done an immense business so far, and will keep the interest up by offering additional attractions secured by our N. Y. buyer.

Common Sense Approves the Separate Skirts.
HERE THEY ARE:

Swell Shirt Waists at Prices That'll Sell Them
YOUR CHOICE OF

Brocaded Mohair, full 7 gores...........	$1.50	Brocaded Silk, full sweep...........	$4.98	Changeable Taffeta, plaited back	$4.98	Linen Lawn Waist, fancy stripes.........	$1.00
Figured Mohair, mousseline-lined...	$2.00	Brocaded Satin, latest shapes........	$7.50	Plaid Waist, large black plaids.........	$5.98	Striped Etamine, lace effects............	$1.50
Shepherd Checks, lined and bound...	$3.00	Moire Velours; stylish colors.....	$12.50	Shepherd Checks, blacks and blues...	$6.00	Lappett Mull Waist of creative effects...	$2.00

KEELY CO

Silk Capes......	White Duck Suits	Sea Shore Suits	Linen Suits......
Accordion Ruffles,	Bolero Jackets,	of White Duck,	Fancy Braided,
$5.95	$4.49	$5.50	$3.98
CHANGEABLE LINED.	NEW GIRDLE SKIRT	FANCY BRAIDED	NEW GIRDLE SKIRT

KEELY'S

Satin Organdies in Exclusive Style
39c
Confined to Us.
KEELY'S.

White Organdies for Commencement
37½c
Sells Everywhere 50c.
KEELY'S.

Our Own Dimitie, genuine Irish Goods.
25c
We Own the Styles.
KEELY'S.

Cornflower Blue, Poppy Red, Geranium
12½c
Wash Goods.
KEELY'S.

One Hundred Pieces New Piques
19c
For Separate Skirts.
KEELY'S.

Taffeta Glaces Fifty New Shades
79c
For Silk Waists.
KEELY'S.

Black Duchesse, Heavy Quality
98c
For Stylish Waists.
KEELY'S.

Percale Wrappers, Ruffled and Braided
$1.00
With Plaited Backs.
KEELY'S.

Lawn Wrappers, Fancy Lace Trimmed
$2.00
In Bolero Styles.
KEELY'S.

One Thousand Wash Waists
49c
Separate Collars.
KEELY'S.

508 SUITS

AT ½ PRICE

The opportunity of a lifetime for smart people to save one-half on the prices of reliable all-wool Spring Suits for Men, Youths and Children.

Next month we take our semi-annual inventory. In order to facilitate this tedious work we have decided to close AT ONCE, all small lots at ONE-HALF of our regular prices.

You'll find them on our Bargain Counter while they last.

Everything marked in "Plain Figures." Terms strictly cash at these prices.

Men's and Youths' $9 Suits at..................	$4.50
Men's and Youths' $10 Suits at......................	$5.00
Men's and Youths' $12.50 Suits at	$6.25
Men's and Youths' $15 Suits at...................	$7.50
Men's and Youths' $18 Suits at....................	$9.00
Children's $2.50 Suits at........	$1.25
Children's $3.00 Suits at..............................	$1.50
Children's $3.50 Suits at	$1.75
Children's $4.50 Suits at................................	$2.25
Children's $5.00 Suits at..................................	$2.50

If you want your dollars to do double duty make haste and see these

BARGAINS

Sample Suits in our show window.

Eiseman & Weil

3 WHITEHALL ST.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Whitehall St., near Trinity Ave.

Call and examine our Business Course (Actual Business From the Start, PATENTED). No time wasted in copying "sets" from text-books. Graduates of the theoretical schools always in attendance. Scholarship $50, or $10 a month. No vacation. Enter now.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
$35 FOR A FULL BUSINESS COURSE. $35
Including Stationery, Text-books, etc.,
Big demand for graduates—more than 8000 in positions Awarded Silver Metal by Atlanta Exposition. Catalogue Free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Atlanta, Ga.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and *Gold* metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper*
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square,
Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.

San Francisco, $23.00

From New Orleans, Via SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Tickets on Sale June 29th, 30th, Juiy 1st, 2d and 3d.

Return Tickets Equally As Low.

Berth Pullman Tourist Car, $6
Atlanta to San Francisco. . . .

For further information, address
W. R. FAGAN, T. P. Agt.,
Southern Pacific Co.,
4 Kimball House, Atlanta.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The Direct, Quick, Through Line Via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California.

THE BEST ROUTE TO

Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect April 25, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 39 Daily
Leave Atlanta............	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 30 p m
Arrive Newnan..........	6 40 a m	5 30 p m	2 58 p m
Arrive LaGrange.........	7 42 a m	6 28 p m	4 08 p m
Arrive West Point........	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 45 p m
Arrive Opelika...........	9 50 a m	7 35 p m	5 44 p m
Arrive Columbus	9 50 a m	....	....
Arrive Montgomery......	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	8 15 p m
Arrive Selma..........	....	11 36 p m	....
Arrive Pensacola..........	7 50 p m	5 30 a m	....
Arrive Mobile............	3 50 p m	3 05 a m	....
Arrive New Orleans......	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	....
Arrive Houston...........	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	....

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily
Leave Houston	5 50 a m	....	6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans........	7 50 p m	....	7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	....	12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola..........	11 25 p m	....	12 30 p m
Leave Selma............	....	....	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery.......	6 20 a m	11 30 a m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus...........	....	1 30 p m	....
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 40 p m	8 20 p m
Arrive West Point........	8 50 a m	3 24 p m	8 56 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	3 55 p m	9 23 p m
Arrive Newnan....	10 20 a m	5 07 p m	10 18 p m
Arrive Atlanta....	11 40 a m	6 45 p m	11 30 p m

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.
12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

Dougherty & Murphy

We quote prices on goods that will demonstrate the fact that we are selling them at a smaller profit than same goods can be bought elsewhere. . . . . . .

LINENS.

2 yards wide Cream Table Damask, all linen, usually sold at 75c yard, for . .	50c
Half bleached Table Linen, good width and worth 35c, at	25c
5 pieces of 50c yard Red Table Linen, oil boiled colors, yard	39c
$1.00 quality of full bleached Table Damask, now	75c
Large size Huck and Damask Towels for	12½c
Good size bleached and brown Cotton Huck Towels	5c

DRESS SKIRTS.

Check Dress Skirts, well made and lined, the kind usually sold for $5.00, reduced	$3.50
All Wool Serge Skirts, in black and navy blue, $4.00 wouldn't buy a better Skirt, the price	$2.50
Black Brocaded Skirts, very cheap at	$2.00

SHIRT WAISTS.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, in Percales, Lawns and Dimities, stylish and in desirable patterns	75c

See the Waists we are offering at 50c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; no trouble to select a Waist from this lot.

LACE CURTAINS.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 90-in. wide and 3½ yards long, very cheap, pair at .	98c
Nottingham Lace Curtains, in cream or white, 108-in. wide and 3½ yards long, worth $2.00 pair, at	$1.25
Irish Point and Tambo Curtains that were $7.50 pair now	$4.98

On Scrim, Tensil Netting and Demins we will save you money. Big stock to select from.

Just received new lot of Embroidery Collars, all styles at the lowest prices.

Over 75 pieces of new Ruchings in stock. All styles are represented in this lot. Get our prices on these goods before buying.

RIBBONS.

In Moire, Taffeta, Fancy and Satin Ribbons our stock is complete. Price our Ribbons and we will sell you.

LININGS.

Best quality of Silk Premier, yard	15c
Sponge Crepon, 2 yards wide, for	15c
Good quality Kid finish Cambrics, yard .	3½c
Splendid Silesia, yard	10c
Heavy Linen Canvas	15c
Two-Faced Percaline	12½c
36-in. Rustle Moire for	8c

NOTIONS.

Whalebones, dozen	5c
Hooks and Eyes, plain, 2 dozen for . . .	2c
Hooks and Eyes, patent, 2 dozen for . . .	5c
Bone Casing	2c
Taffeta Binding, bolt	12c
Large size Dress Shields	10c
Waterproof Dress Facing, yard	8c

MEN'S SHIRTS.

25 dozen Negligee Shirts, of Percale, laundered and fast colors, worth 75c each, for	50c
100 dozen Unlaundered Shirts, re-inforced back and front, linen bosom, sizes 13 to 18, never sold less than 50c apiece, for .	35c
75 doz. Unlaundered Shirts, linen bosom, made of Wammasutta or New York mills cotton, all sizes and any length sleeve, the best shirt in city for	50c
40 dozen 25c pair Suspenders go at, pair	19c

UMBRELLAS.

75 steel rod Umbrellas, $1.25 quality, special price	89c
Pretty line of $2.00 all Silk Umbrellas reduced, each	$1.50

Received new lot of Pearl and Dresden handle Umbrellas.

"Negligee Shirts"

$1.50

In handsome exclusive patterns and in all the best designs that will be found with leading haberdashers.

This is an extreme value and the assortment commends it to those who are most difficult to please.

The brands are selling elsewhere at $1.75 and $2.

Our $1.00 Shirts

They attract unusual attention. The exact styles and qualities that are most appropriate for business, cycling and traveling. Rich range of colors and patterns.

Men's Fine Suits

Special lines at $15, $18 and $20 for those who have heretofore had their Clothes made to measure. The saving is from $10 to $15. Handsomest styles and faultless workmanship. Our $10 and $12 Suits challenge the unstinted admiration of critical judges.

The George Muse Clothing Co.

38 Whitehall Street.

No. 1559.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—

Atlanta National Bank,

At Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, at the close of business, May 14, 1897.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts....	$1,452,782 76
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	27,462 50
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation..	150,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.........	15,875 00
Stocks, securities, etc.......... . . .	218,241 35
Banking house, furniture and fixtures..............................	75,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	17,646 78
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).......................	97,863 12
Due from state banks and bankers..	33,561 17
Due from approved reserve agents	527,100 77
Checks and other cash items.......	3,620 31
Exchanges for clearing house. . . .	31,224 69
Notes of other national banks.....	49,030 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents..........................	517 21
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie...................$213,083 50	
Legal tender notes ..... 115,000 00—	328,083 50
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer, 5 per cent of circulation....	6,750 00
Total........................	$3,084,759 16

LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in.............	$ 150,000 00
Surplus fund......................	200,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.................	209,294 41
National bank notes outstanding..	135,000 00
Due to other national banks......	73,510 76
Due to state banks and bankers.	54,418 63
Individual deposits subject to check	2,141,808 37
Demand certificates of deposit....	64,684 77
Cashier's checks outstanding....	13,876 65
United States deposits..	18,864 94
Deposits of U.S. disbursing officers.	23,300 63
Total	$3,084,759 16

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON, ss:

I, C. E. Currier, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. E. CURRIER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1897.

D. B. DESAUSSURE, Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

Correct—Attest:
P. ROMARE,
FRANK E. BLOCK,
A. E. THORNTON,
} Directors.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta's leading and expert physicians and specialists in all delicate diseases peculiar to men and women.

BLOW IS NOW AIMED AT COLONEL BUCK

Has the Minister Plenipotentiary Overstayed His Limit?

MAY MOVE TO PUT HIM OUT

His Thirty Days of Leave Have Already Expired.

THE STORY IS DENIED IN WASHINGTON

Enemies of the Colonel Say They Are Preparing To Make It Warm for Him.

Has Colonel A. E. Buck forfeited his ambassadorship to Japan?

Will the senate of the United States declare his office vacant?

Matt Quay and Platt say he has remained over his time in this country and declare that the senate will have to prefer charges against the minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary.

A rumor has been heard about Atlanta for several days to the effect that the enemies of Colonel Buck intended to take up the question of his over-stay. Nothing definite came, however, until yesterday morning when it was learned that Senator Quay and several other republican senators who were opposed by Buck in their work during the presidential campaign had decided to bring charges against him on the ground of neglect of duty.

It is said that they intend to take immediate action and that in a day or two formal charges will be brought and steps taken to oust the Georgian.

In the meantime they expect him to resign.

It is charged that Colonel Buck has violated the law regulating foreign appointments, and that he has remained some days over time.

The time limit of Colonel Buck was up on May 14th.

According to the United States law on that day he should have left for his post, but he has tarried because of the intricate condition of Georgia affairs, and it is said because of his desire to see certain appointments in this state go through has remained in Washington too long.

How the Law Works.

The law governing the action of consuls and ambassadors is unmistakable. From the date the commission of office is given the appointee is allowed thirty days before starting to the country to which he has been sent. This time may be spent either at the appointee's home, in Washington or anywhere else he chooses, but at the expiration of that period he is required under the law to leave for the scene of his labors.

Usually a certain length of time is given by the secretary of state for the purpose of making the trip, dependent upon the distance of the country to which he is going and the facilities for reaching his post.

The salary of the appointee begins from the time his commission is issued. Should urgent reasons be presented showing why a delay should be made the appointee may apply to the secretary of state or to the president and secure an extension of leave but in that case the law requires that his salary must be held up.

The Case of Colonel Buck.

In the case of Colonel Buck he was named for the ambassadorship to Japan by President McKinley on April 5th.

This appointment was confirmed by the senate on April 13th and the day afterwards his commission was issued.

On April 17th Colonel Buck took the oath of office.

According to all requirements he should have left thirty days after his commission was issued, which was on April 14th.

Why This Charge?

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the case is that the stab comes from the members of his own party and is made to secure cengeance for the action of Colonel Buck during the national campaign.

When the race for the presidency was first on there was a huge split of the Georgia forces. In certain quarters there was strong opposition to McKinley. The Reed-Platt-Quay combination is well remembered. It tried missionary work in the south and depended upon this section for its support. All combined against McKinley and this bunch looked to Georgia as the southern state to take the lead against the man from Canton. Overtures were made to Colonel Buck, but he calmly shook his head and through the whole fight stuck to McKinley and after a long campaign drew all factions in the state into line for the Ohioan. It was a signal victory and had its effect. Georgia went up solidly instructed for McKinley.

Colonel Buck has been especially vindictive against Platt and Quay. He aroused strong sentiment against them.

Have Had an Eye Open.

These senators have treasured up their wrath. They have kept well up with Colonel Buck and have been waiting for the occasion which now comes before them.

These have been perilous times in Georgia republican circles. These have been dark days for the cohorts of Colonel Buck. A huge split was threatened—the split has come. The lily whites are arrayed against the old liners. Hanson has taken the turf for the leadership and there has been a threatened burst up to Colonel Buck's ring.

The appointment of Lyons of Augusta has been pending, Major Smythe and his application have not been disposed of; other Georgia appointments have been delayed.

It was very important to Colonel Buck that these appointments should go through before he made his departure for Japan. It was necessary for him to be on the field and actively manage the candidacy of his allies.

Thus he has tarried in Jericho, and his enemies declare that he has been caught, and claim that they have a good case against him for neglect of duty.

The Georgian the Last.

It has been a notable fact among those familiar with the law that Colonel Buck was dallying too long.

"I am not surprised," said a well-known Atlantian who is thoroughly versed in diplomatic lore, "that the charges are to be be made against Colonel Buck. I have expected them for several days. It is just what I have been looking for and I remarked to a friend in Washington several days ago that Colonel Buck had best take care."

All other ministers and ambassadors have been off to their respective countries some time. Hay is now in England and is well installed in his duties. Porter is in France. Powell Clayton knows Mexico by this time like a book and other ministers are all at work.

But Colonel Buck still stays.

The Case of Clay.

These charges recall the case of Cassius M. Clay. He was sent to Russia and for some reason overstaid his time limit.

Attention was called to this by the senate and he immediately resigned.

J. Hampton Hoge, of Virginia, had his commission revoked for the same cause. After the thirty days he made a start from Washington, but returned to have his measure taken for a military uniform. He made speeches from the rear of the car for Cleveland.

Upon his arrival at Los Angeles he learned that his commission had been revoked.

The enemies of Colonel Buck are hard at work and declare that they will put him out.

Denied in Washington.

Washington, May 22.—(Special.)—It would be interesting to know the brand of air ships seen by the man who says Colonel Buck will have any trouble over his departure for Japan or that any republican senator or anybody else has thought of giving him trouble.

The new minister to Japan will leave on Monday for his post of duty. He goes over the Northern Pacific to Portland and then down the coast to San Francisco and on the 8th day of June he will sail for Honolulu and Japan. Mrs. Buck reached here last evening. They will be accompanied by Huntington Wilson, of Chicago, the new second secretary of legation, and at San Francisco they will be joined by Colonel and Mrs. Rice.

Some one of the Georgia gang who wants to shy a parting brick at the colonel has said that the senate can forbid his going, more than thirty days having elapsed since he took the oath of office.

This was supplemented by the declaration that a prominent republican senator would move this action on Monday.

Minister Buck did take the oath of office April 17th, and it is true that the general regulations provide that a minister start for his post within thirty days. But they also provide that leave of absence can be granted by the state department when they are necessary. Colonel Buck was granted such leave and the first grant was extended so as to cover all the time he might regard as necessary for the work of straightening out the complications in Georgia affairs.

This leave makes a slight hole in the salary, which began the day he took the oath, but that deficit can be made up by arrival at the other end several days ahead of the forty days allotted for the trip.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Tebeau's Men Won One and Lost One

FIRST GAME.

RHE
Cleveland.. .. .. ..1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—4 9 3
New York.. .. .. ..0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—3 13 1

Batteries—Wilson, Young and Zimmer; Rusie and Warner. Umpire, Emslie. Time 2:25.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland.. .. .. ..0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2 8 5
New York.. .. .. ..0 2 3 1 1 2 0 2 0—11 16 2

Batteries—Wilson, Young and Zimmer; Doheny and Warner. Umpire, Emslie. Time 2:30.

Baltimore 10, Cincinnati 12.

Cincinnati.. .. .. ..3 2 0 0 2 2 3 0 *—12 13 2
Baltimore.. .. .. ..0 0 0 0 1 4 1 1 3—10 13 7

Batteries—Bretenstein and Schriever; Corbett and Robinson and Clarke. Umpire, Sheridan. Time 2:50.

Philadelphia 1, Pittsburg 2.

Pittsburg.. .. .. ..0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 7 0
Philadelphia.. .. .. ..0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 1

Batteries—Tannehill and Sugden; Orth and Clements. Umpire, Hurst. Time 1:50.

Boston 11, St. Louis 4.

St. Louis.. .. .. ..0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—4 [illegible] 5

Batteries—Esper and Murphy; Klobedanz and Bergen. Umpire, Lynch.

Washington 1, Chicago 3.

Chicago.. .. .. ..0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 *—3 11 1
Washington.. .. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 5 1

Batteries—Griffith and Kittredge; Swaim and Cartright. Umpire, O'Day.

Brooklyn 5, Louisville 11.

Louisville.. .. .. ..2 0 0 1 4 0 4 0 0—11 10 1
Brooklyn.. .. .. ..1 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0—5 8 4

Batteries—Cunningham and Wilson; McMahon and A. Smith. Umpire, McDermott. Time 1:55.

BIRMINGHAM WANTS BASEBALL

Birmingham, Ala., May 22.—(Special.)—J. P. Staley and W. Chamberlain, of Knoxville, Tenn., concluded arrangements here today for Birmingham to enter the Southeastern League of baseball clubs.

They propose to put in a club here on their own account, and asked no aid except the free use of the park, which was granted.

The players will come from Louisville and Cincinnati, and will report here for practice next week, the opening game here being with Atlanta June 3d.

RECORD REPEATED AT 'FRISCO

Wheel of Fortune Does a Mile and a Quarter in 2:06 3-4.

San Francisco, May 22.—In the Fabiola handicap today at a mile and a quarter for three-year-olds and upward, Wheel of Fortune covered the distance in the remarkable time of 2:06¾, which equals the record recently established by Ruinart in the Burns handicap.

Tommy Ryan Wants To Meet McCoy.

Syracuse, May 22.—Tommy Ryan today deposited $500 for a bout with Kid McCoy at 154 pounds, Tommy West at any weight or any other 145 pound man in the world before the Empire Athletic Club, of this city, the principals to agree on a referee.

TWO PRETTY GIRLS HAVE DISAPPEARED

Miss Weinberg and Miss Shine Run Away from Their Homes.

THEIR PARENTS DISTRACTED

It Is Believed They Were Taken to Nashville To Play in a Show.

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO CAPTURE THEM

Both Girls Are About Sixteen Years of Age and Are Considered Very Attractive Young Ladies.

Two very pretty young ladies left their homes very mysteriously late yesterday afternoon and their parents believe they have been induced to run away for the purpose of going into some kind of a show at the exposition in Nashville.

The missing young ladies are Miss Lena Weinberg and Miss Dora Shine, both about sixteen years of age and both exceedingly pretty.

Last night about half-past 11 o'clock Mrs. Weinberg and Mr. Shine, with several friends, came hurriedly and breathlessly into the police barracks and held a long conference with Captain Manley. Detective Harris was at once detailed to look into the matter and he went to the depot for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the girls had purchased tickets for Nashville.

A Theatrical Man in It.

Mr. Shine and Mrs. Weinberg believe that the young ladies were induced to leave home by a man who has been connected with the treatrical business in Atlanta and that they are on their way to Nashville to join some kind of troupe.

Late yesterday afternoon the girls left their homes, Nos. 99 and 81 Piedmont avenue, which are very near together, saying they wished to go to town to buy strawberries for dinner. In some way they had previously taken their trunks out of the houses and had them carried off on a dray. That was the last seen of either of them.

How the Girls Disappeared.

Mr. Shine says that he and his wife were at his store until very late, it being Saturday night, and when they went home they found that Miss Dora had gone.

Mrs. Weinberg saw her daughter when she left, but thought nothing of it, as she stated that she and her friend, Miss Shine, intended to go to town for a little while. She does not know how her daughter got the trunk out of the house.

It was ascertained that both of the young ladies had been meeting a young man who has been connected with one of the theaters in Atlanta and some of the neighbors say that they heard the girls discussing going away with a man to Nashville.

The beauty and striking personal appearance of the young girls possibly attracted the showman and he induced the girls to try their fortune before the footlights. Their parents are greatly excited over their disappearance.

STRANGE PREACHING.

POLICE OFFICERS DISCUSS SATURDAY NIGHT OPEN AIR SERVICES.

They Are Said To Be Causes of Disorder and Confusion—They May Be Stopped.

Last night there was a semi-official conference between some of the officers of the police department and the question of street preaching in Atlanta was discussed. It was Saturday night and there were three open air services going on in the city, and all three of them on stirring, fermenting Decatur street. There was enough excitement without any public gatherings, and it was the opinion of the officers that for the good order of the city something should be done to prohibit the out-door preaching on Saturday night, if on no other night of the week.

At the corner of Decatur and Butler streets a negro evangelist was holding forth last night with a band of chorister singers, and for two hours or more a large crowd of negroes, some of them mere onlookers who were not as sober and orderly as a church congregation should be, were gathered about him. It kept two police officers all their time watching the crowd and trying to keep order. This evangelist preaches every Saturday night and Sunday afternoon.

Lower down the street there was another negro preacher, who had a great crowd of Decatur street people around him for two hours. It took two more policemen to keep the crowd from obstructing the passage of pedestrians.

At the intersection of Decatur street and Peachtree a white man was preaching, and he declared that the Bible was not true and that Christ was an imposter. He has been preaching this doctrine on the streets of Atlanta for several nights and once or twice there were some distinct mutterings of disapproval among his audiences. One night last week the officers on that beat feared trouble on account of the statements the man was making.

It is this sort of preaching that has made the police officers discuss the matter, and it is not improbable that some steps will be taken to put a stop to some of the street preaching that is now going on in the city.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, MAY 23,

By McAfee's Fifth Regiment Band, at Exposition Park Coliseum.

March, "The Crimson Flush," Alexander.
Overture, "Zampa," Herold.
Waltz selection from the comic opera "Master Miner," Zeller.
Episode militaire, "The Cavalry Charge," Luders.
Idyll, "A Mill in the Forest," Eilenberg.
Two step (a) "Handicap," Rosey; (b) "Golf Club" (latest), Eisenmann.
INTERMISSION.
March, "Gladiator," Sousa. (Introducing slide trombone quintet.)
Excepts from "The Lady Slavey," Kerker.
Episode comique, "A Musical Joke," Muscat.
Descriptive piece, "In a Bird Store," Orth. (A story in music of bird life in captivity.)
(a) Anvil chorus, "Trovatore," Verdi; (b) Spanish Fandango, "La Paloma," arr. Missud.
March, "The Directorate," Sousa.

Note—So many requests are made for favorite pieces during these concerts that it has been decided to arrange the programme for next Sunday night's concert of requested selections in the order in which they are received by the conductor prior to Friday noon. The same may be addressed to Mr. S. H. McAfee, 513 Grand building.

Take a "coast" around the nine-mile circle.

Park circle runs directly through Exposition park, affording a delightful ride.

Don't forget the cool retreats and fine mineral water at Ponce de Leon.

Music and dancing every afternoon and evening Exposition park.

Next attraction at Exposition park, beginning Monday, May 24th, is Captain Bob Cook's naval battle and fireworks display. He walks on the water! Admission to this attraction, 10 cents.

ALMA GLENN GETS THE DOLL

The Contest Was Very Close Between the Two Little Girls.

The contest for the doll which has been on exhibition at Kutz's was decided last night. The count of the votes showed that Alma Glenn had received 266 votes to 254 for May Belle Moore.

The winner is the beautiful and winsome little daughter of Colonel and Mrs. William C. Glenn and her opponent was the lovely child of Mr. and Mrs. John Moore.

The contest was conducted under the auspices of the Order of Old-Fashioned Women and was for the benefit of the children's ward of the Grady hospital. The contest was the suggestion of Mrs. T. R. R. Cobb, who arranged it and managed it with marked financial success.

A great deal of interest was aroused in the contest and it was spirited from the first to the finish.

SILKS WERE STOLEN FROM CAR

Boxes Are Opened While in Transit and Goods Abstracted.

Americus, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Something of a sensation was created here today in the discovery by officials of the Georgia and Alabama railway of a bold robbery of a car in transit here.

A box containing costly silks was found opened and several pieces are missing.

Some of the goods were found by police this morning in a house here. The women stated that the silks were left there by a prominent young man, an employees of the road, and his arrest will likely follow.

The young man is out of the city, but his friends say he bought the goods from an unknown negro. The company has lost several valuable packages lately.

MRS. JOHNS WANTS DIVORCE.

Says Her Husband Deserted Her and Afterwards Went to Texas.

Mrs. Lizabel Johns, through her attorney, Eb. T. Williams, has filed suit for divorce against her husband, Fonie M. Johns, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, etc.

She alleges that Johns, to whom she had been married about two years, and by whom she has two children living, did not support her or her children, and that about one year ago he deserted her and her children and went to Texas, and that she has never heard from him since. She desires a divorce, the custody of her children and her maiden name, Lizabel Hare, restored to her.

HIS EXPERIMENT FAILED.

A Negro's Window Smashes as He Opens It for an Officer.

A negro who runs a restaurant at No. 182 Decatur street asked Captain Manly if there would be any objection to his raising his front window, which swung forward over the sidewalk. This occurred last night about 9 o'clock, and the negro called to the captain, and said:

"I will just show you how I will raise the window, and I am certain that it is securely hung and will not be dangerous."

He gave the rope a pull and just as the window was well raised the rope broke and down came the sash, breaking every glass in it into a thousand pieces.

The accident created considerable excitement.

"I guess you had better not raise that window," remarked the captain as he quietly passed on up the street.

THREE HAPPY WOMEN.

Each Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache. A Trio of Fervent Letters.

Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me. MRS. GEORGIE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me.

MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.

Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—MRS. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.

DECATUR WINS COURTHOUSE FIGHT

Judge Candler Decided the Case in Her Favor Yesterday.

WILL GO TO SUPREME COURT

Stone Mountain People Are Determined To Have County Seat.

THE SQUABBLE WILL SPLIT DEKALB COUNTY

Decatur Men Declare They Will Secede If They Lose the County Courthouse.

Judge Candler has refused to enjoin Ordinary Ragsdale from going ahead and building a new courthouse at Decatur.

Judge Candler stated that he would deny the petition of the Stone Mountain citizens, asking for an injunction and an order restraining Ordinary Ragsdale from opening the bids for the erection of the courthouse at Decatur. He did not enter a very full decision. He simply said that he would not allow the injunction as prayed for.

Colonel Noyes and Colonel Wimpy, for the Stone Mountain citizens, had affidavits to the effect that there was no illegality about the election and that the returns were properly consolidated and disposed of after the election. The affidavits and other evidence went in the record and will be used before the supreme court. The case will be carried to the supreme court at once by the Stone Mountain people, who are determined that Decatur shall not have the courthouse.

GAVE HIS LIFE TO SAVE A BOY'S

Twelve-Year-Old Lad and a Thomaston Man Drown Together.

Thomaston, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Master George Bethel, twelve-year-old son of E. C. Bethel, and R. C. Ward, were drowned yesterday in Potato creek, two miles from this place.

Young Bethel was in bathing and ventured too far. Ward seeing him sink, endeavored to save him, and both went down.

Their bodies were recovered and buried here today.

FOUND DEAD IN AN OLD CISTERN

Mrs. Francis Darnell Wanders Away from Her Home at Night.

Calhoun, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—The body of Mrs. Frances Darnell was found in an old cistern on her place, near Farmville, Friday morning.

From the day of the death of her husband, about one year ago, her mind had been weakening, and for some time a lady attendant has been with her constantly.

Mrs. Darnell, it is thought, left the house after 2 o'clock Friday morning. At daylight an alarm was given, and a searching party organized to look for her. The search proved fruitless until an old cistern on the place was examined. The cistern is about ten feet deep, and contains about three feet of water.

Mrs. Darnell was about sixty years of age, and leaves several children. Her remains were interred in Wesley chapel burying grounds today.

THE WEATHER.

Generally clear weather prevailed throughout the country yesterday except in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valley and lake region, where it was cloudy, accompanied by scattered rains. Rain fell during the day at St. Paul, Minn., and Dodge City, Kan., and at the hour of observation last night rain was falling at Chicago, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.

The cloudy weather and rainfall in the above named districts was the result of an area of low barometric pressure which was central last night over Minnesota and Wisconsin. The eastern half of the country is occupied by an area of high pressure. The temperature has remained about stationary in all sections, although the tendency has been to slightly warmer. The maximum temperature in Atlanta yesterday was 87 degress, which was the highest so far this season.

The weather today will be fair.

Sunday Schools Picnic.

Reynolds, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—The Baptist and Methodist Sunday schools from here and Delta had their annual picnic at Miona Springs yesterday.

THE FAMOUS NEW BOOK,

"Darkness and Daylight," or "Lights and Shadows of New York Life."

In this new and superbly illustrated work a noble, Christian woman tells the thrilling story of her personal experience in gospel, temperance, mission and rescue work in a great city. Its authorship is fourfold, its four authors being no less than Mrs. Helen Campbell, Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., Colonel Thomas K. Knox and Inspector Thomas Byrnes, chief of the New York detective bureau.

Mrs. Campbell, the principal writer, certainly was a woman commissioned of God and "In His Name" spent many years in city missionary literally "In Darkest New York." This unique volume presents these thrilling experiences of Christian endeavor with the hundreds of pathetic and thrilling scenes that were packed in them.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's life-long interest in city mission work and his personal share in that work pre-eminently fitted him to write for this book. In his introduction he says:

One of the most absorbingly interesting portions of the book is that written by Inspector Byrnes, giving the ripe experience of thirty years of detective life. Many of the startling revelations that he makes are taken from his private diary. They have never before been published.

It contains 252 superb engravings, every one of them made from photographs taken from life, mostly by flash-light. Every face is a portrait, every scene a stern reality.

Canvassers are wanted in every community to take orders for this valuable and popular work, and parties wishing to handle it should write at once to the publishers, H. C. Hudgins & Co., Atlanta, Ga., for terms and particulars.

THE TIME TO TAKE A BATH

At Cumberland and St. Simons

is a little leaflet just issued by the Southern railway, showing the hours of the tides at these delightful seaside resorts, both for the mornings and evenings, during the months of June, July and August.

Copies are obtainable upon application to any agent of the Southern Railway Company.

Excursion tickets at very low round-trip rates now in effect. may23-2t

Seashore Express, Double Daily Service

Quick trains now in operation via Southern railway to and from Brunswick, in prompt connection both ways with the boats for St. Simon's and Cumberland islands, Georgia's most delightful seaside resorts.

More genuine pleasure and more actual benefit to health is obtainable at these two resorts than probably at any other places in the United States.

The hotels at St. Simon's and Cumberland are now ready for guests, and excursion tickets, at low round-trip rates, are on sale at all Southern railway ticket offices.

Pullman cars through by night trains. may22-2t

STAGE FAVORITE.

REDUCED IN FLESH AND MADE WELL AND MORE COMELY BY DR. EDISON'S OBESITY PILLS, SALT AND BAND---READ WHAT MISS SADIE STEPHENS SAYS OF THIS TREATMENT. SHE IS POPULAR IN ATLANTA.

Visit or Write Our Chicago or New York Medical Depa
ment---Don't Fail to Write If You Are Ruptured.
Best Treatment and Truss in the World.
Free Advice About All Diseases.

DON'T BE FAT AND SICK IN HOT WEATH

SADIE A. STEPHENS.

The portrait above is that of Miss Sadie A. Stephens, a charming and accomplished actress, well known here, who writes thus of her experience with Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies:

Crusoe Island, Walpole, Mass., J
21, 1897.—Messrs. Loring & Co.,
Mass. Gentlemen: During the
I have been taking Dr. Edison's
Pills and Salt for reduction in
for shortness of breath, and find
have done all that is advertised
does not fatigue me as it used
taking the Pills and Salt, and I
great reduction in weight has
health in many ways. My duties
stage are such that an increase
would have prevented me from
sitions, which now, thanks to
the Pills and Salt, I can readily
discomfort.
To my professional and other
can heartily commend the
Edison's Pills, Salt and Bands
harmless in effect and sure in
have my permission to use my
photograph for advertising
truly. MISS SADIE A.
No "tonics," "nervines,"
or other "spring" medicines
these remedies are used.
place of all female remedies
Obesity Salt, $1 a bottle.
$1.50 a bottle; three bottles for
Bands, $2.50 and up.
refund the price if Dr. Edison's
Pills and Obesity Salt are taken
without good results. Write to
go Medical Department or
Medical Department for free
your obesity or any other
ruptured, don't fail to write
ment and truss in the world.
cures.
Dr. Edison's obesity remedies
in Atlanta by the JACOBS'
Write to Loring & Co. for
"How to Cure Obesity."
mail, express or C. O. D.
& Co., general agents for
To insure prompt reply,
ment as below. Use only
dress:

LORING & CO., DEPT.

No. 115 State street, Chica
No. 42 W. Twenty-second
York city.

JUDGE STRONG BURIED

The Old Pioneer Laid To Rest in Oakland Yesterday Afternoon.

SERVICES HELD AT ST. LUKE'S

Large Crowd Present To Attest Their Last Appreciation—Floral Offerings Were Beautiful.

Judge Cicero H. Strong, one of the pioneer citizens of this city, was laid peacefully to rest under the quiet shades of old Oakland yesterday afternoon.

The funeral services were held at St. Luke's yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. There was a large crowd present of those who wished to evidence for the last time their respect and love for a man whose integrity and kindness of heart won for himself a warm spot in the hearts of all those with whom he came in contact.

The decorations were exquisite and elaborate. The handsome casket was almost covered with white peas and white roses. There were innumerable bouquets of appropriate design presented by the loving friends and relatives of the deceased.

Rev. Mr. McCormick, rector of St. Luke's, in which the judge had been a member for so long, conducted the services, which were simple and impressive. The usual Episcopal service was gone through with, and there were no long eulogies or sermons. The exercises were very short and intensely pathetic.

The music was furnished by a large choir of beautiful young girls, who rendered several selections very impressively. Among those prominent in the congregation were well-known members of the Pioneer Society, who occupied front seats and whose ranks the grim reaper has been fast thinning within the last few weeks.

Dr. John Holliday, Er Lawshe and now Judge Strong have succumbed to the inevitable. Those who saw the birth of this great city many years ago, and who witnessed the stormy times of the sixties, are gradually passing away, and it will not be long until all have departed.

There was a feeling of great sadness, at once pathetic and deep rooted, depicted on every old furrowed countenance yesterday afternoon, therefore, as those old pioneers who remain filed slowly into the church and out again, following the solemn procession toward the cemetery. All were wondering who would be next, for it cannot be long until there will be another coffin, another service, another grave.

Among the pioneers present were Dr. James F. Alexander, Perino Brown, A. Leyden, Thomas M. Clarke, A. S. Talley, George W. Adair, Logan E. Bleckley, Thomas H. Williams, W. L. Calhoun, Robert F. Maddox and Walker P. Inman.

Several of the above acted as pallbearers with Dr. Tom Avary, Dr. Spalding, W. F. Crusselle, Colonel Thomas, Arnold Broyles, J. M. Goldsmith.

The services at the grave were short but impressive.

TOOK A FAST SPIN TO DECATUR

Y. M. C. A. Cycle Club Enjoys a Fine Afternoon Run.

The Young Men's Christian Association club had its regular Saturday afternoon run to Decatur. The run was the most successful the club has made this season, there being about forty members present.

The riders strung out in a long row and made a fine appearance. The run was made at a rapid pace, and though the roads were not in very good condition excellent time was made.

When the wheelmen arrived at Decatur they found delightful refreshments await-
ing them and these were
posed of.
Next Saturday afternoon
club will meet at the Young
tion Association building
to East Point. This run
chert road and will be
At East Point refreshments
for the riders when they
wheelmen of the city have
a cordial invitation to go
the club.

THE BAND IN THE

Fifth Regiment Band Will Concerts Today.

McAfee's Fifth Regiment band
two concerts in the Coliseum
park this afternoon and
programmes have been
concerts promise to be more
any this season.
The Consolidated will operate
ules on the Peachtree, Boulevard
circle lines, and the large crowds
attend will be comfortably
cars will run to the door of the
where delicious refreshments
These band concerts are
popular every week. Those who
hear some good music without
find no better recreation than
park this afternoon and tonight.

One Hundred Doses One
culiar to and true only of Hood's
parilla. It is economy to buy

Money To Loan.

I have a few thousand dollars
to good parties on first-class
at a low rate of interest.
direct with parties. John L. T
Court, Atlanta, Ga.

Trunk Repairing.

Is our business as well as
trunks, valises and traveling
kinds. Foote Trunk Factory,

"Dead Stuck" for bugs.
government. A liquid insect
stain.
may16-13t sun

THE TIME TO TAKE A

At Cumberland and St.

is a little leaflet just issued
ern railway, showing the hours
at these delightful seaside resorts
the mornings and evenings
months of June, July and August.
Copies are obtainable upon
to any agent of the Southern
Company.
Excursion tickets at very low
trip rates now in effect.

Exercises at Atlanta Univ

The commencement of the
versity was opened by the
the Phi Kappa Society last night
and scholarly address was
Professor Parks, of Gammon
seminary.
the society were delivered
iors. The baccalaureate
preached today by Rev. Charles
Hall, D. D., of New York,
president of Union Theological
and a trustee of the university.

Found Guilty of Murder

Columbus, Ga., May 22.—
circuit court today Peter
Anthony Brown, both
day of May, 1896, was found
murder in the first degree.

Kellam & Moore's School of

Will afford you an opportunity
your condition and
has graduates all over the
highly successful in
sion. The method of
tific and "up to date."
terms to Kellam & Moore,
street, Atlanta.

MERCER A
CREAT

Big Gathering T
in Macon

SOME INTEREST

Triennial Banquet W
Sprea

MEN OF FAME WIL

Programme That He
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Constitution Bureau,
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Buildings and

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president's residence
reception room, the labora
museum, the laboratory,
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gain control of
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and take, in good
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life.

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of mathematics,
as professor in the
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MERCER AND ITS GREAT GROWTH

Big Gathering That Is To Occur in Macon Shortly.

SOME INTERESTING EXERCISES

Triennial Banquet Will Be a Splendid Spread.

MEN OF FAME WILL GATHER THERE

Programme That Has Been Arranged Is One of Consecutive Interest. Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Progress of the University.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, May 22.—(Special Correspondence.)—Seated upon her throne among the hills, surrounded by the thriving suburbs and the swelling fields beyond, is grand old Mercer university, one of the proudest temples of learning in all the land.

Hallowed by the most sacred associations, honored by distinguished sons who have won name and fame in many lands, it is natural that an alumnus of Mercer should turn with fondest feelings to the memory of his alma mater.

The songs of the birds among the wind blown branches, the scent of sweet magnolia blossoms and the voices of brave-hearted and high-souled youths, intermingled and made more sacred still by the teachings inculcated by devoted preceptors; the whole constitutes a scene that must be indelibly impressed upon the minds and memories of all who have ever enjoyed the distinction of graduating from the halls of this fine old educational institution.

Practical prudence and business sagacity overcame traditional sentiment in the minds of the trustees of Mercer when they decided to change the site of the university from ancient Penfield to modern Macon.

Since the first building was erected in the midst of the waste land that is now beautiful Tatnall square, the land has increased in value manifold, and all around it are now some of the most beautiful buildings in the city of Macon.

Buildings and Grounds.

Tatnall square is a lovely park of twenty acres that in years to come when projected improvements are put in effect, will be one of the most beautiful college campuses in the south and an everlasting monument to the public spiritedness of those who projected it in the years agone.

The university has in all ten buildings. The main building is four stories high, and contains thirty-four rooms. It was built at a cost of $100,000. The walls are unusually thick, the material and workmanship first-class throughout. In this building is the president's residence, his office and reception room, the reading room, the museum, the laboratory, with the entire scientific department, lecture rooms, the two society halls, with society libraries. The chapel building is four stories high. The front contains large, airy and light lecture rooms, each one capable of accommodating from seventy-five to a hundred students. Each lecture room in both buildings is provided with a professor's study connecting. In the rear of the chapel building is the chapel, a beautiful auditorium capable of seating 800 people. In the rear of the chapel, and connected with it, is the library of the university, with a capacity of 20,000 volumes. There are two boarding halls belonging to the university, and six frame buildings occupied by students.

Apparatus and Libraries.

The apparatus is quite extensive, and well suited to illustrate the wide range of subjects taught in the scientific department. The professor of astronomy is assisted by the use of two telescopes of good power. Free use of apparatus is made in the scientific department. There are three libraries accessible to the students. The university library contains several thousand volumes, and each of the two literary societies has a fine collection of books. These, with the numerous publications sent to the reading room, give students ample opportunities for reading. In the university are two literary societies, the Ciceronian and Phi Delta. These are well conducted, and form the pride of the student body. Here the future great men of the country take their initial training in debate, learn to appear before their fellows, gain control of themselves while facing an audience, and acquire ability to give and take, in good part, those thrusts which are sure to come in every public man's life.

Trustees and Faculty.

In the list of the faculty of Mercer are still retained the noble names of Shelton P. Sanford and Joseph E. Willet, although, like Enoch of old, they walked with God and are not, because of their long services and lifetime devotion to Mercer and its sacred cause and calling. But their places have been filled in the practical life of the college by T. J. Woofter, A.M., LL.B., as professor of mathematics, and J. F. Sellers, A.M., as professor in chemistry.

The present faculty consists of the following additional:

P. D. Pollock, A.M., chairman, professor of English language and literature.

John J. Brantly, D.D., LL.D., professor emeritus English literature, mental and moral philosophy.

E. S. Tichenor, A.M., professor Latin language and literature.

J. S. Murray, A.M., professor Greek language and literature.

Kingham P. Moore, professor of physiology and hygeine.

G. W. Macon, A.M., professor modern languages and biology.

J. R. Moseley, M.S., principal university high school.

Faculty of Law School—Hon. Emory Speer, judge United States court, chairman, constitutional and international law and federal practice; Hon. John P. Ross, judge city court of Macon, the principles of evidence, criminal law and practice, the criminal code; Olin J. Wimberly, A.M., of the Macon bar, equity jurisprudence, pleading, code of practice; Clem P. Steed, A.M., of the Macon bar, common and statute law, the civil code.

Lecturers—Hon. Walter B. Hill, lecturer on the study of law and professional ethics; Hon. C. A. Turner, lecturer on the conduct of causes; Dr. Howard J. William, lecturer on medical jurisprudence.

Prudential Committee of the Board of Trustees—J. D. Stetson, chairman; E. Y. Mallary, secretary; C. B. Willingham, J. W. Cabaniss.

Executive Committee of the Georgia Baptist Convention—Rev. E. B. Carroll, chairman; E. D. Huguenin, J. D. Stetson, E. Y. Mallary, C. B. Willingham, C. A. Turner, C. P. Steed.

Perpetual Calendar—September 16th, the fall term begins; December 16th, Founder's day; February 1st, spring term begins; June 2d, Commencement day.

The Alumnae of Mercer.

The founders of Mercer have each passed to his long home, but their works live after them. Four of the graduates of the first year, Richard Malcolm Johnston, of Baltimore; Benjamin F. Tharpe, farmer and minister, and Abner R. Wellborn, physician, of Atlanta, lived to read the last catalogue, and by a beneficent dispensation of providence still remain to glorify the works of their Creator in their fair creations.

Though his honored brow has long rested beneath the mossy marbles, the soul of old Jesse Mercer must look down with bright aspect serene upon the vast amount of good that is still being disseminated through the influence of this great university that is a monument to his memory richer by far than the mightiest mausoleum that was ever erected to commemorate the glorious achievements of one of earth's conquerors.

Professor P. D. Pollock.

Professor P. D. Pollock, the present popular president of Mercer university, was born in Houston county, twenty-five miles below Macon, and when a small lad of five or six years his father moved to Floyd county and settled on a farm ten miles below Rome, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Young Pollock was of a very studious turn and at an early age exhibited such an aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge that his father determined to give him every advantage that lay in his power in the way of securing an education.

He began teaching at seventeen years of age and prepared himself for college by teaching one-half the time and attending school the other half. He was prepared for college at Armuchee academy under the tutelage of Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor of Jackson Hill Baptist church, in Atlanta, and at present a member of the board of trustees of Mercer university.

By working his way through college Mr. Pollock succeeded in finishing his education at Mercer university. He then taught for five years in Senoia high school, which he made one of the model schools of the state.

After that he spent two years in Europe, one in Paris and the other in the University of Germany.

Returning to his native country he was elected superintendent of the public schools at Newnan, a position which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the public generally, raising the standard of education in Newnan to a height which it had never before attained.

In June, 1893, he was elected to fill the chair of English at Mercer and his scholarly attainments and the ardor and enthusiasm which he exhibited in the work won for him the highest measure of esteem and appreciation among his co-workers and with the board of trustees so that in 1894 he was elected vice president of the great Baptist college and held that position for two years. During that time, in 1894, he was appointed by Governor Atkinson as state school commissioner, but declined that high and honorable post and on the resignation of Rev. Dr. J. B. Gambrell, in June, 1896, he was placed at the head of the institution with the title of chairman of the faculty, which is equivalent to that of president of the university.

He is now occupying for the second term the position of vice president of the Georgia Teachers' Association, a position which he is pre-eminently qualified to fill, as he has taught for a number of years in every grade of school work in the state.

Professor Pollock is personally a man of commanding physique and splendid personal magnetism, and he has infused into the college a large share of his own enthusiasm for higher educational attainments. He is beloved and respected by every member of the faculty as well as by the large number of students enrolled in the school and under his personal supervision and direction. Few men in Georgia can boast of so large a share of personal popularity and wherever he is known he has the best wishes of a large circle of admiring friends.

Richard Malcolm Johnston.

Among the many distinguished men of different professions who claim Mercer as their alma mater one of the oldest living alumni is Richard Malcolm Johnston, A. B., A. M., one whose name is a household word in the south and who has acquired a reputation in many lands by his pleasant delineations of life in the south through his published works.

He was born in Hancock county and lived the life of a farmer's boy until he was sent to Mercer to complete his education by his father, who was an eminent Baptist clergyman of his day and time. Up to 1858 Colonel Johnston was a lawyer, but at that time his writings had become so popular that he abandoned the law for the profession of teaching and devoted much of his time to literary work. He was a professor in the State university until 1862 and left his impress upon those who came under his tutelage, a teacher in Rokeby school until 1868 and a teacher in Pen Lucy school, Baltimore, until 1882.

His best known books are "A History of English Literature," "Biography of Alexander H. Stephens," "Dukesborough Tales," "Old Mark Langston," "Two Gray Tourists," "M. Absalom Billingslea and Other Georgia Folk," "Ogeechee Cross-Firings," "Widow Guthrie," "The Primes and Their Neighbors," "Studies, Literary and Social." He has also made a great reputation as a lecturer and character delineator in the reading of his own works.

Professor Noah K. Davis.

Another distinguished educator and man of letters is Professor Noah K. Davis, A., Ph. D., LL.D., who is of the class of 1849 and is at present with the University of Virginia.

He is a Philadelphian by birth and after completing his education at old Mercer entered the profession, being professor of natural science in Howard college in 1852, president of the Judson Female institute in 1859, president of Bethel college in 1868, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Virginia in 1873.

He is also the author of "The Theory of Thought" and "The Elements of Psychology" as well as other textbooks that have enjoyed a widespread popularity.

Governor R. B. Hubbard.

Governor R. B. Hubbard, A. B., A. M., LL.D., who was one of the most prominent figures at the great alumni banquet, was a graduate of the class of 1851 and was born in Walton county the son of a farmer. He became a lawyer and statesman and soon took a prominent part in the affairs of the country. He has held many high positions in the gift of an admiring and appreciative people, among them being a member of the Texas legislature, colonel of the Twenty-second Texas Infantry, Confederate States of America, general attorney for the Texas and St. Louis railway system, lieutenant governor of Texas and president of the state senate, governor of Texas, United States attorney for western district of Texas, president of the state democratic convention, temporary president of the national democratic convention of 1884, member of the Trans-Mississippi states congresses at Topeka, Omaha and New Orleans, by request of the national democratic convention canvassed the states of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois in 1880 and 1884, United States minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the empire of Japan.

His present home is at Tyler, Tex., where he is one of the most prominent and popular citizens of his state.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM J. NORTHEN.

Ex-Governor William J. Northen, A. B., A. M., LL.D., was a graduate of the class of 1853 and was the son of a farmer and born in Jones county.

After graduating he was from 1853 to 1871 principal of Mt. Zion high school, where he made a most enviable reputation as an educator. He was elected first as a member of the Georgia legislature and then as a senator from his district and then president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society.

He was then chosen moderator of the Washington Baptist Association and afterwards one of the trustees of Mercer university.

He was elected governor of Georgia two terms and in that capacity showed marked ability in the management of the affairs of the state. His last office of honor and responsibility was that of president of the American Baptist Education Society and during his honored life he has always been devoted to the cause of education as well as to the progress and improvement of the state along many lines. He is at present a resident of Atlanta and is connected with many schemes looking toward the upbuilding of public institutions.

Judge George Hillyer.

One of the foremost men of Atlanta and one who enjoys a state reputation is Judge George Hillyer, A. B., A. M., who was a graduate of the class of 1853.

He was born in Athens and his father was one of the most prominent members of that prominent family and lawyer of distinguished reputation.

He was admitted to the bar in 1855 and in 1857-58 was a member of the legislature, being elected clerk of the house in 1859 and serving in that capacity until he left for the war in 1861 as a captain in the confederate army, afterwards being promoted for distinguished services to the rank of major.

In 1870-74 he was a state senator from Fulton county and in 1877-82 judge of the superior court of the Atlanta circuit, a position which he filled with distinguished ability.

He was a director in the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and also mayor of Atlanta and has been prominent in many municipal positions, especially as a member of the board of education of that city.

Hon. Thomas G. Lawson.

Hon. Thomas G. Lawson, A. B., A. M., has long been a prominent figure in Georgia politics and jurisprudence. He was a graduate of the class of 1858, and entered the profession of law, being elevated to the bench and afterwards serving three terms in the legislature from Putnam county.

In 1877 he was chosen as a member of the constitutional convention and has recently closed an honored career as a member of the United States congress.

He is a man of distinguished personal bearing and of a genial and affable nature which has won him great popularity. It was because of his splendid education and his fine oratorical powers that he was selected for such a prominent position in the commencement exercises.

Governor Henry McDaniel.

Ex-Governor Henry D. McDaniel, A.B., A.M., was born and reared in Monroe, Walton county, his father being a merchant at first in Monroe and afterwards in Atlanta.

He graduated in 1856 and was admitted to the bar in 1857. In 1859 he was given the degree of master of arts by Mercer, and in 1861 he first appeared in politics as a member of the secession convention.

During the same year he entered the confederate service as a captain and remained during the entire four years of the war, rising to the rank of major.

In 1865 he was chosen as a member of the Georgia constitutional convention and in 1872-74 he served in the legislature, going to the senate from his district at the election in 1874 and remaining until 1883, when he was chosen as governor of the state at the close of one of the hottest political contests in the history of the state.

He served until 1886 and has held since that time the positions of trustee in the Southren Baptist Theological seminary, trustee of the State university and as a director in the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. He is a strong man in every relation of life and has won the highest esteem among his fellow citizens for his courage and integrity of character.

Hon. Rufus E. Lester.

Hon. Rufus E. Lester, A.B., A.M., is a graduate of the class of 1860, and was born in Burke county, whence he afterwards moved to Savannah, adopting the profession of law and winning golden opinions from all with whom he came in contact.

He served as a state senator from the first district and was afterwards elected president of that body. He is now a hard-working member of congress and a man who may reasonably look forward to the highest honors in his future career of usefulness.

He is a gentleman of pleasant address and fine attainments and bears the reputation of being one of the most scholarly representatives of that scholarly city. He was at one time mayor of Savannah, a position which he filled to the highest satisfaction.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke.

Few men have won the same encomiums through a long period of public service as judge of the superior court of a circuit the bar of which was made up of the finest legal talent in the state, than Judge Marshall J. Clarke, A.B., A.M., of Atlanta, and a graduate from Stewart county of the class of 1858.

His father was a prominent attorney and planter of that fine old section, but young Marshall adopted the profession of teaching at first, and was engaged in that pursuit in Hamilton in 1861, when he entered the confederate army. In 1863-65 he was in the state service, and at the close of the war he was admitted to the bar.

In 1884 he was elected judge of the city court of Atlanta and in the following year he was elevated to the position of judge of the superior court and remained on the bench for ten years, voluntarily retiring to practice law at bar of the Atlanta circuit.

He is a gentleman of the highest legal attainments and his opinions are regarded as among the ablest obtainable from any lawyer in the state.

Quiet and unassuming, as gentle as a woman, he is one of the most scholarly members of the bar in Georgia.

Hon. Allen D. Candler.

Hon. Allen D. Candler, A.B., A.M., was born in Lumpkin county, the son of a lawyer of one of the oldest families in the state. He went to Penfield when a young man, against the will of his father, and worked his way through college, graduating in 1859. He founded the Clayton High school, of which he was principal from 1859 to 1861, when he entered the army as a lieutenant, but through his gallantry he arose to the ranks of captain, lieutenant colonel and colonel of his regiment and acquired fame as a brave and chivalrous leader in many a hard-fought campaign.

In 1865-66 he was vice president of Monroe Female college; in 1866 he was made a master of arts in Mercer university and from 1867-69 principal of Clayton High school; in 1870-71 president of Bailey institute; from 1872 to 1877 member of the legislature and in 1878-79 state senator.

From 1882 to 1890 he was a member of congress and has been secretary of state since that time, filling the position with the most consummate ability. He is a gentleman of wonderful popularity and is one of the best-known men in Georgia, as well as one of the most universally beloved.

Hon. Robert W. Everett.

Hon. Robert W. Everett, A.B., A.M., was the son of a Houston county farmer and graduated with the class of 1859. In 1862 he was made master of arts by Mercer university, and went to the war, being a member of Forrest's escort squadron and serving gallantly in the field.

From 1866 to 1872 he was principal of Cornelian institute. From 1882 to 1885 president of the Polk county board of education, commissioner of revenues, member of the legislature and in 1890 elected to congress.

During his term as a congressman he established a reputation for being one of the hardest working and most conscientious men of that day in that great body of statesmen.

He is living quietly at his home in Polk county, but still takes a prominent part in the affairs of the county, as well as an interest in those of the state and nation.

Professor A. H. Newman.

One of the most prominent alumni of the university is Professor A. H. Newman, A.M., D.D., LL.D., who graduated in the class of 1871, coming from Edgefield, S. C., and his father being a saddler.

From that time until the present his coures has been onward and upward and his present home is Toronto, Can., he is at his present home in Toronto, Canada, he is still engaged in literary work of the highest order. He first engaged in teaching at Jeffersonville, Ga., and afterwards at Seale, Ala., when he became a student in the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, going from there as professor of church history in the Rochester Theological seminary. Finally he became professor of church history in the Toronto Baptist college, the position which he still holds so ably.

Prominent among his literary works are contributor to Baptist Quarterly Review, translator and editor of Immer's Hermeneutics of the New Testament, eight volumes; "Lectures on Church History," eight volumes; author of article on "Baptist Churches Apostolical," in "Jenkins's Baptist Doctrines;" author "Anabaptists," etc., in "Cathcart's Baptist Encyclopaedia;" author of article on the "Baptist Denomination in Canada" in "Appleton's Encyclopaedia (annual volume for 1884); author of "Baptist and Liberty of Conscience," "History of the Baptists."

Professor Kerr B. Tupper.

Professor Kerr B. Tupper, A.B., A.M., D.D., graduated in the class of 1891, his father being a minister of Washington, Ga. In 1872 he was licensed to preach at the First Baptist church in Charleston, S. C., and in 1872-75 attended the Southern Baptist Theological seminary. In 1875-78 he was pastor at Charlottesville, Va.; from 1878 to 1881 at the First Baptist church at Paducah, Ky.; 1881 at the First Baptist church at Marquette, Mich.; 1884-90 at Fountain Street church, Grand Rapids, Mich.

In 1888 he was made a doctor of divinity from the Central university, of Iowa, and in 1890 he went as pastor of the First Baptist church at Denver, Col. He is now engaged in the great work of building a $900,000 training school for young people, there being a fund of $780,000 left for that purpose of a perpetual endowment for that institution.

Hon. J. Pope Brown.

Hon. J. Pope Brown, A.B., of Hawkinsville, president of the State Agricultural Society, and one of the leading figures in state politics just now, graduated in the class of 1872. He is the son of a farmer and has turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and has made a splendid reputation as one of the most successful farmers in that section. His home is at Hawkinsville and he is a young man who is likely to be heard from prominently in state affairs in the future.

These are but a few of a long list of eminent men who have graced the story of old Mercer by their careers of usefulness and honor and who have been able to join in the alumni reunion, the biggest thing in the history of Georgia colleges that has probably ever occurred. One remarkable feature of it is that so many men of such a variety of pursuits and professions should have been turned out by an institution that is supposed to be a training school for young ministers.

MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.

WAS FIRST MERCER INSTITUTE

University Was Located Originally in Wilkes County.

In 1793, Silas Mercer, the father of Jesse Mercer, opened an academy and employed a teacher at Salem, nine miles south of Washington, Wilkes county. This may be regarded as the Baptist initial of higher education in Georgia. In 1800 a resolution was offered at Sardis church, the Georgia Baptist Association being in session at that place, suggesting what afterwards became known as the "Powerton conferences," which were held in 1801, 1802 and 1803. The result of these conferences brought about, eventually, the constitution of the Georgia Baptist convention, in which body was conceived and born Mercer university. But we will not anticipate.

On the 4th of May, 1804, a "secondmeeting" of a body of representative Baptists, known as the "general committee," was held at Kiokee—Sanders Walker, president, and Jesse Mercer, secretary. Attention was wholly engrossed at this time in the foundation of a college, the inception of which was largely due to Dr. Henry Holcombe. It was resolved to take immediate measures for securing the necessary charter. The application was made for a charter, but the legislature refused to grant it.

Nevertheless it was "resolved unanimously" to persevere in efforts to secure a charter. The legislature persevered in opposition and no charter was given until 1807, and then it was granted; but only so that the institution might have being as an academy.

Two reasons appear for refusing the charter that are worthy of notice.

1. It would interfere with the interests of the State university.

2. It would result in the ultimate triumph of Baptists, and they in the love and exercise of their principles would endanger the liberties of the people.

The academy nourished a few years and passed away, but Baptist zeal for learning did not perish. As an evidence of this, when Luther Rice, who had been converted to Baptist views, in 1812, visited Georgia soon afterwards, he collected from the Baptists, though not more than 20,000 strong, $20,000 for the endowment of Columbian college. The endowment of this college at that time was considered—and correctly—a necessity to the success of the foreign mission movement. And then, too, the Baptists were supporting beneficiaries in other colleges in the interim between 1813 and 1832. In 1829 the Georgia Baptist convention met at Milledgeville. It was there announced that Josiah Penfield, of Savannah, had bequeathed to the convention $2,500 as a fund for education, on condition that an equal sum be raised by the body for the same purpose. The money was accepted with the "condition" and the "equal sum" was secured in fifteen minutes. In 1831, at Buckhead, Burke county, Dr. Sherwood offered a resolution which resulted in the establishment of Mercer institute at Penfield. This school was opened on the second Monday in January, 1833, with thirty students in attendance. Rev. B. M. Sanders, a man of great energy, industry and devotion to duty, had been elected president. In 1835 Jesse Mercer began measures to secure funds for the founding of the "Southern Baptist college," at Washington, Wilkes county. Agents went into the field in 1837 and secured subscriptions at once for $100,000.

The enterprise, however, failed. Nevertheless, the friends of education persevered. At this juncture, the Central association, which had subscribed $20,000, suggested the elevation of Mercer institute into Mercer university. This idea prevailed. Most of the subscriptions to the "Southern college" were transferred and on the 22d of December, 1837, a charter was obtained. A board of trustees was also elected. This board held its first meeting in July, 1838, at Penfield, and assumed the management of the institution. The first college classes were formed in January, 1839, and on December 12, 1839, B. M. Sanders, who had been in charge of Mercer institute the six years of its existence, and who had served one year—the first—as president of Mercer university, resigned. It is interesting to note here that at this time the Baptists of Georgia did not number more than 40,000 communicants, and these were ruinously divided on the vital enterprises of education and missions. Many refused to aid in any way the cause of liberal learning. And then there was the terrible panic—in 1837 it had fallen like a blight upon the interests of the whole country. Truly there were fears within and fightings without. Nevertheless, men capable of leading forlorn hopes pressed on. Four agents were put in the field; seventy counties contributed, and by the close of the first year of its existence the university had an endowment of $120,000 secured. And this, under all the circumstances, was little less than miraculous. There existed in the Mercer school from 1833 to 1844 a manual labor department, modeled according to the views of Fallenburg, who had organized and conducted such schools in Europe with success.

In 1844 the manual labor department was "indefinitely suspended"—it had come into disfavor and was not suited to the times and conditions.

The first graduating class of three received its diplomas of the university in 1841. About 800 students have been graduated to date.

Nearly or quite 200 out of all the students attending college have gone into the gospel ministry. So when it is considered that the primary intention of the founders of Mercer university was the education of young ministers, there has been no disappointment. The civil war affected the interests of the university in several particulars.

We note, though, there was no total suspension of operations as was the case with most institutions. In April, 1870, in Newnan, Ga., the question of the removal of the university was discussed in the convention as it had been on previous occasions. And upon ballot it was decided by 71 to 16 to remove from Penfield. Macon was chosen as the new location. The city gave $125,000 and several acres of land on Tatnall square in consideraton of the removal within her limits. Macon, the present home of the university, is a central, healthy city. The campus of seven acres looking out upon Tatnall square when ornamented and improved will become as dear to the newer graduates as the beautiful oak-embowered campus of Penfield was to the older classes.

Mercer university has been a potent factor in the progress of Baptist principles. It has done much to exalt the character of the ministry and by its fruitful career and honorable position has given a noble prestige to the community which it represents. But if the university is to go forward in harmony with the intelligence of the age, and meet the demands of Christian scholarship; and if it is to hold its position abreast of the progressive institutions of the country it must possess the needful appliances.

In order that no material equipment nor any instructional facility may be wanting; in order that buildings, apparatus, library and the course and the methods of instruction may be such as the times and circumstances require, its endowment must be increased.

H. R. BERNARD,
Financial Agent.

MERCER UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

Friday night, May 28th, at the college chapel—Annual debate between the Phi Delta and Ciceronian Literary Societies.

Saturday night, May 29th, at the college chapel—Freshman prize declamation.

Sunday morning, May 30th, at the First Baptist church—Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper, class of '71, pastor First Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sunday night, May 30th, at the First Baptist church—Missionary sermon by Dr. A. H. Newman, class of '71, professor church history, McMaster university, Toronto, Ontario.

Monday night, May 31st, at college chapel—Sophomore prize declamation.

Tuesday morning, June 1st, at the college chapel—Junior original speeches.

Tuesday afternoon, June 1st, at 4 o'clock, at the college chapel—Alumni address by ex-Congressman T. G. Lawson, Eatonton, Ga., class of '58, introduced by ex-Governor McDaniel, Monroe, Ga., class of '56. Literary address by ex-Governor R. B. Hubbard, Tyler, Tex., class of '51, introduced by ex-Governor Northen, of Atlanta, class of '53.

Tuesday night, June 1st—Alumni banquet.

Wednesday morning, June 2d, at the college chapel—Commencement exercises.

Wednesday night, June 2d, at the college chapel—Moot court by the law class, Judge Emory Speer presiding.

Reduced rates of one and one-third on the certificate plan have been secured for all the southern states.

Triennial Banquet

Of the Alumni Association of Mercer University, June 1, 1897.

"Welcome to Macon"—Hon. W. M. Wimberly, city attorney.

"Mercer in Olden Days"—Ex-Governor H. D. McDaniel.

"The Judiciary"—Judge Emory Speer, chairman Mercer law faculty.

"Mercer Men in Politics"—Hon. Charlton E. Battle, state senator.

"The Press"—Hon. J. F. Hanson.

"Georgia"—Hon. J. Pope Brown, president State Agricultural Society.

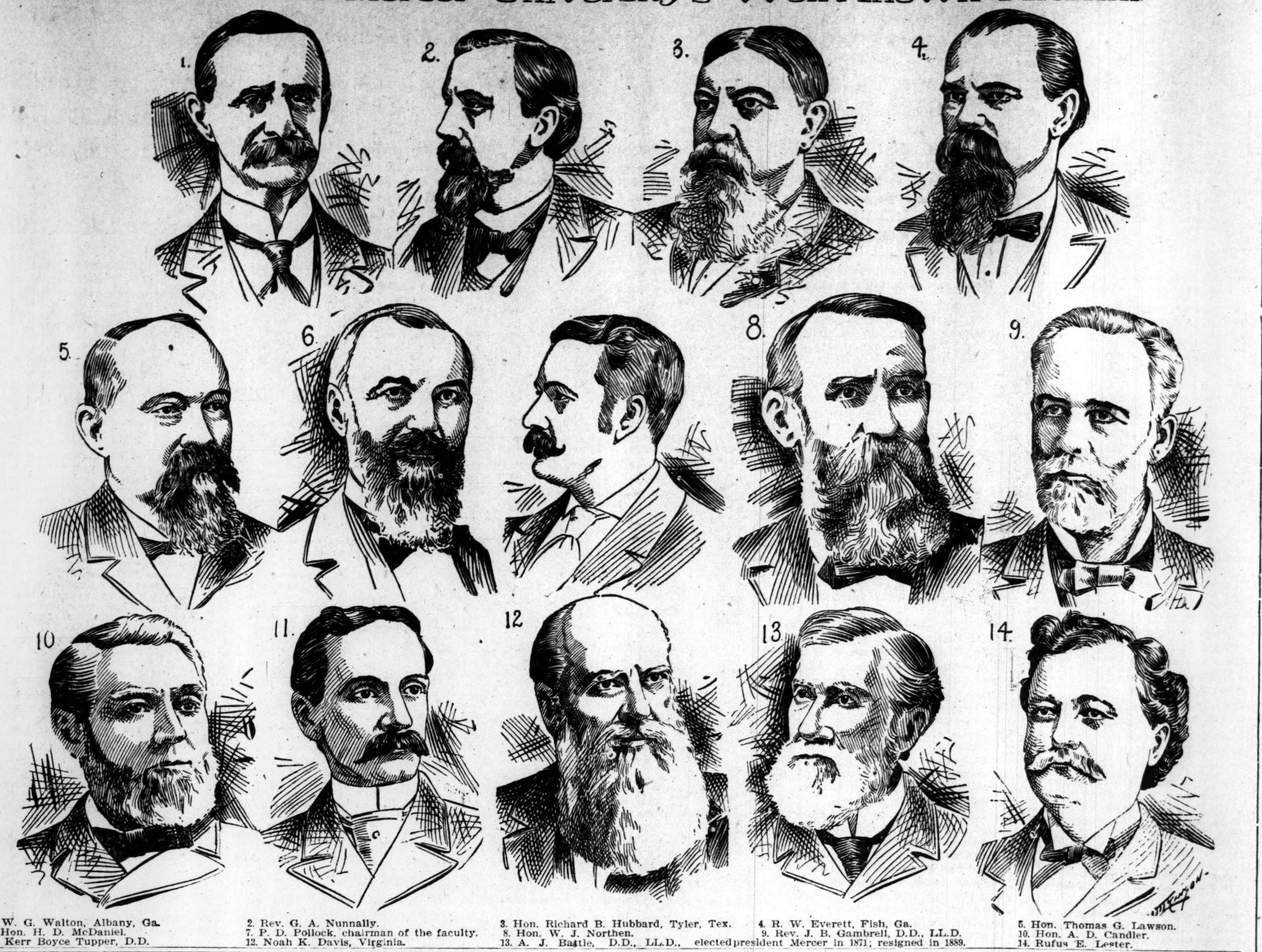
"Christian Education"—Professor Charles C. Cox, persident Southern Female (Cox) college.

"College Reminiscences"—Judge George Hillyer.

"Female Education"—Dr. J. D. Hammond, president Wesleyan Female college.

"Mercer: Its Future"—Professor P. D. Pollock, chairman faculty of Mercer university.

A Group of Mercer University's Well-Known Alumni.



1. W. G. Walton, Albany, Ga. 2. Rev. G. A. Nunnally. 3. Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, Tyler, Tex. 4. R. W. Everett, Fish, Ga. 5. Hon. Thomas G. Lawson.
6. Hon. H. D. McDaniel. 7. P. D. Pollock, chairman of the faculty. 8. Hon. W. J. Northen. 9. Rev. J. B. Gambrell, D.D., LL.D. 10. Hon. A. D. Candler.
11. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D. 12. Noah K. Davis, Virginia. 13. A. J. Battle, D.D., LL.D., elected president Mercer in 1871; resigned in 1889. 14. Rufus E. Lester.

THE Willer SCREENS

doors and windows are fitted with the most modern fittings, making them perfect and in satisfaction and comfort. Pneumatic air cushions to prevent doors from slamming, and wire to keep Screen wire from being kicked out.
Office and Show Room 731 Equitable Building, Atlanta. Factories: Milwaukee, Wis.
Willer Mfg. Co., L. P. DeGroot, Mgr. sun tues thur

THE TIME TO TAKE A BATH

At Cumberland and St. Simons

is a little leaflet just issued by the Southern railway, showing the hours of the tides at these delightful seaside resorts, both for the mornings and evenings, during the months of June, July and August.

Copies are obtainable upon application to any agent of the Southern Railway Company.

Excursion tickets at very low round-trip rates now in effect. may23-2t

Gin Cucurbita (Watermelon Gin) with Hypophosphites. The Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. apr25 sun tues thur

It Beautifies.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy invigorates you and beautifies your complexion. For sale everywhere.

FAIR MAIDENS OF OLD WESLEYAN

Commencement Exercises Will Continue During the Week.

SOPHOMORES HOLD TOMORROW

Business Committees of the Faculty Hold Important Meetings.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON COMES TODAY

Interesting Services Will Be Conducted Today and Will Be Largely Attended.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—The commencement of Wesleyan Female college will mark another epoch in the education and training of the daughters of the south.

The glow is on their mantling cheeks
Like sunset on the snowy peaks,
And in their bright and dewy eyes.
The light of summer dawns and dies;
No flashing starshine might eclipse
The smiles that wreath those rosy lips;
And unexcelled by maid or man
Those maidens fair of Wesleyan!

Today was devoted to business meetings, at which some of the most prominent people in the state were present and all, with one accord, seemed imbued with the feeling that the future glory of the south rests in the education of the young women who are to occupy all-important positions in the home as well as in the broader fields and wider walks of life.

Tomorrow there will be interesting services conducted which will be attended by a great many prominent people from all over the state. Every train that rolls in brings fresh additions to the great throng of those who are classed as the friends of Wesleyan.

Monday will occur the sophomore exercises and a most interesting programme has been prepared which will insure a pleasant and instructive entertainment for all who attend.

On the streets today the square caps, with coquettish tassels that mark the college girl, and the baseball suits of the young athletes of Mercer and Athens were blended and it seemed as if the old city had discovered the secret of rejuvenation and that everybody had determined to celebrate the discovery by making of this a real Macon holiday.

Wednesday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, there will be given a grand reception to the alumni of Wesleyan and there will be visitors from many cities throughout this and other states present to talk over old times and to enjoy one of those reunions that keeps green the memory of happier days even amidst the waste of cares and toils of maturity.

Meeting of the Trustees.

The board of trustees met at 9 o'clock this morning. Among the members present were Dr. Warren A. Candler, Oxford, Ga.; Rev. C. E. Dowman, Columbus, Ga.; Hon. W. R. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. Dupont Guerry, Macon, Ga.; Hon. N. E. Harris, Macon, Ga.; Rev. James O. Branch, Macon, Ga.; Rev. George W. Yarbrough, Augusta, Ga.; Rev. J. W. Hinton, Macon, Ga.; Rev. A. W. Wynne, Columbus, Ga., Rev. T. F. Pierce, Austell, Ga.; Rev. George G. N. MacDonell, Savannah, Ga.; Rev. Thomas T. Christian, Atlanta, Ga., W. R. Rogers, Macon, Ga.; W. D. Williams, Macon, Ga.; Colonel Isaac Hardeman, Macon; Rev. J. W. Burke, Macon, Ga.; Rev. A. M. Williams, Savannah, Ga., Rev. W. D. Phillips, Live Oak, Fla.

Rev. James O. Branch was elected chairman of the board of trustees. Colonel Isaac Hardeman vice chairman, and W. R. Rogers, secretary.

Abbott Elected a Trustee.

One of the first duties performed by the board was to elect Superintendent D. Q. Abbott as one of the trustees. This action is universally approved by all friends of the college. Professor Abbott, though comparatively a young man, is one of the most prominent educators in the south. He graduated at Emory college in the class of 1875 with such educators as Dr. Candler, of Oxford, and Dr. Cody, of Texas.

He has taught at Sparta, in Andrew college at Cuthbert and for the past ten years has been connected with the public schools of Macon, being superintendent of the city schools for the last three years. He has only recently succeeded in establishing a system of normal schools for the training of teachers, and it is an innovation that will doubtless be followed throughout the state. He is thoroughly progressive and in touch with all modern improvements in an educational line.

The Visiting Committee.

The visiting committee, consisting of Revs. E. M. Whiting, O. F. Cook, T. J. Christian and Bascom Anthony, met again at the college this morning. They have been investigating the affairs of the college and the condition of buildings and have looked over the examination papers of the different departments.

It is said that their report will be favorable to the present able administration of President J. D. Hammond.

During the past year extensive improvements have been made in the college buildings and the course of study has been raised.

Dr. Hammond ranks as one of the ablest educators in the south and his earnest exertions in behalf of higher education for women is meeting with great success.

Prominent Visitors.

The following prominent people from different parts of the state are visiting the students:

Mrs. C. A. Greer, Oglethorpe, Ga.; Mrs. Mary Wood, Aiken, S. C.; Mrs. A. J. Almand, Lithonia, Ga.; Miss Bennie Jackson, Bainbridge, Ga.; Mrs. J. S. Cleghorn, Summerville, Ga.; Mrs. Joseph Mabbett, Quitman, Ga.; Miss Ludie Ballenger, Rockmart, Ga.; Miss Lola Heath, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Sadie Stewart, James, Ga.; Miss Helen Powell, High Shoals, Ga.; Mr. Robert Powell, Aiken, S. C.; Mrs. R. H. Felder, Quitman, Ga.; Miss Lula Houser, Perry, Ga.; Miss Corinne Baldwin, Perry, Ga.; Mr. C. C. Cleghorn, Jr., Summerville, Ga.; Miss Mariah Brumby, Marietta, Ga.

Exercises for Sunday.

The exercises for tomorrow will be interesting. They are:

Commencement sermon 11 a. m. at Mulberry Street church by Rev. W. A. Candler, president Emory college.

Anniversary missionary sermon at 8 p. m. at Wesleyan college chapel by Rev. W. W. Wadsworth.

This evening at 6 o'clock a meeting was held of the alumni of Emory college for the purpose of reorganizing the local alumni association.

Rev. Dr. Warren A. Candler, Dr. A. W. Wynne and Professor D. Q. Abbott were present and talked on the subject.

The result was resolutions to the effect that the Macon alumni association of Emory college will be reorganized with a large membership.

THE OLD STORY OF LOVE AND LIFE,

As Told in the New Book, "Complete Manhood."

Thousands of happy men pronounce this work the means of their physical salvation.

It gives the latest scientific facts concerning marriage.

It describes the only known method of attaining fullest natural manly vigor.

It points out home treatment for all excesses and sexual disbarments.

It shows how to cure nervousness, hopelessness, despondency.

There's more real benefit to be had from it than from a course in the study of medicine.

A despairing man who secured this book soon after wrote:

"If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

One copy of "COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT" sent free, in plain wrapper, sealed securely, to the address of any sincere inquirer, by the Erie Medical Company, 64 Niagara street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers sending for this book will not receive collect on delivery express packages, nor be otherwise imposed upon. Mention this paper.

A GREAT DAY

FOR FEMALE EDUCATION IN GEORGIA.

Dedicatory Exercises of the Magnificent Auditorium of the Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music.

Gainesville, Ga., May 21, 1897.—This has been a great day for Georgia in general, and Gainesville in particular. For months the people of this beautiful and cultured little city have been looking forward to the completion of the magnificent auditorium and conservatory building, which has been in course of erection for the pet institution of the town, the Georgia Female seminary, and today the city turned out en masse to celebrate its dedication. The building would do honor to a city of 100,000 people. In fact, there is only room in all the state that approaches the auditorium in the beauty of its finish and splendid appointments, and that room is the Grand opera house, in Atlanta.

Neither Macon, Savannah, Augusta nor Columbus can boast a room that will in any way approach the splendid structure that Professors VanHoose and Pearce, aided by the people of this splendid little city, have erected, and which today they dedicated to "The women of the south." The building is of brick and stone, with slate roof. The entrance is through four beautifully arched openings with a loggia, wainscoted and finished with marble. Thence through four large doors into a beautifully finished loggia, from which you enter the auditorium.

This room has no equal among southern colleges. It is but a step in carrying out the determination of Professors VanHoose and Pearce, to put here in Georgia an institution which in the beauty of its appointments, the strength of its faculty and the thoroughness of its curriculum, shall be surpassed by no institution anywhere.

The Auditorium

Will seat 1,200 people. It is finished with beautiful opera chairs, made in Grand Rapids, Mich., and sold to the school by Mr. V. E. Orr, Atlanta.

The boxes, eight in number, are draped beautifully and in great taste by J. M. High & Co., Atlanta.

The fresco work, done by Lou E. Brannon, of Atlanta, is simply beautiful. Just over the proscenium arch is a painting 15x40 feet, representing Aeneas at the court of Dido. On the side walls, here and there, are beautiful paintings of landscapes, ocean scenes, etc. The ceiling is decorated with a beautiful center piece, surrounded by festoons of flowers held by cupids. I am not enough of a critic to tell your readers of the beauties of this work—suffice it to say that Mr. Brannon has shown himself to be an artist and decorator of unusual merit.

A Splendid Pipe Organ,

Built by John Brown, of Wilmington, Del., who is building so many organs for the south. It is a new instrument, out and out. Professors VanHoose and Pearce do not believe in getting second-hand instruments for their great school, and girls who come here may rest assured that the musical equipment is not excelled, if equaled, anywhere in the south. On the stage there were also three new Everett pianos, which for beauty of finish and sweetness of tone, I have never heard surpassed. In the building there are thirty-five practice rooms, teachers' studios, reading room and library, a splendid gymnasium, and a swimming pool 20x42 feet. With the buildings already on the campus, this gives the seminary the largest and best arranged college equipment in the state.

The Exercises.

A splendid audience filled the beautiful auditorium this morning to witness the dedicatory exercises, which were opened by a well-rendered selection from the seminary orchestra. One of the leading features of the conservatory is its orchestra. Its very name has become synonymous with what is highest and best in ensemble music. All honor is due to the genius and indefatigable energy of Professor Wallace.

Rev. A. VanHoose, the venerable father of President VanHoose, then offered a touching and appropriate prayer, after which the audience was treated to a piano solo by Miss Pearl Dickson and a cornet solo by Miss Obelia Lynch; both were rendered in a manner which came fully up to the high standard already established in this institution.

Hon. H. W. J. Ham, in his own happy inimitable style, then presented to the audience the orator of the occasion, Hon. F. H. Richardson, preceding his introduction with a tribute to the institution and its honored presidents.

Mr. Richardson's address was beautiful in thought and expression, and was peculiarly fitted and pleasingly appropriate to the time and occasion. After dwelling briefly upon the subject of woman's sphere and the possibilities in woman's life, he demonstrated to his hearers that in whatever lot his life is cast, whether it be among the bread winners, whether her ambition leads her to the study of literature or to the work of the schoolroom, wherever she may be or whatever she may be, it is a broad education that brings out the dominant powers of her being and develops to the fullest her abilities. He closed his address with congratulations to the city of Gainesville upon having so worthy an institution in her midst and to the presidents upon the wonderful success that has crowned their labors.

Mr. Richardson's address was followed by short speeches from a number of Gainesville's most noted citizens, among them Judge J. R. Gaston, Judge J. B. Estes and Rev. J. M. White.

Dr. J. W. Bailey, who always feels such a keen interest in all that pertains to the good of the seminary, was unable to be present, but sent instead a message of congratulations and kind wishes, which was read by President Van Hoose to the audience.

The beautiful vocal selections rendered by the ladies' quartet received deservedly loud applause. The voices of these young ladies are well trained and their singing was highly artistic. The seminary is to be congratulated upon having two such artists as Professor and Mrs. Simonds at the head of the vocal department.

After the singing of the "Doxology," the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. A. Young. This closed the exercises of a day that Gainesville has been looking forward to for a long time—a great day for her.

She realizes that she now has an institution of learning that has not its equal in the state and but few superiors in the land.

With its magnificent buildings, its fine equipments, its scholarly, energetic presidents, it has a great future before it.

Professors Van Hoose and Pearce are ambitious to make the seminary and conservatory the best in all our southland. If it is not already this, we believe, judging its future progress by its past development, that in a few years it will stand among the leading colleges for young women in this country.

Next Sunday, the 30th, the commencement exercises of the seminary will begin. The sermon will be preached by Dr. Warren Candler, of Emory college, and Hon. F. G. duBignon, of Savannah, will make the literary address. All the railroads will make reduced rates and a great time is expected.

Kellam & Moore

Say that a few persons imagine that if an eyeglass only magnifies it will answer as well as another, no matter how imperfect are its curvatures. Some of these persons have acted on this belief till they have nearly ruined their eyes. Cheap glasses are dangerous. Kellam & Moore will furnish you with reliable glasses that are safe to wear. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

ATHENIANS WALKED OFF WITH MERCER

All Macon Was Out To See the 'Varsity Teams Play Ball.

THE HOME BOYS WEAKENED

Up to the Fifth It Was Apparently a Loss for the Visitors.

THE MERCERIANS BECAME BADLY RATTLED

Pennsylvania's Conquerer Held Strong Hand at Unfavorable Periods of the Game.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—This afternoon the Mercer team went down in defeat before the hard-hitting Athenians by a score of 15 to 7.

The great crowd collected on the ground went wild with excitement and men and women who have passed beyond the supposed meridian of juvenile enthusiasm, yelled and cheered until the blue hills around old Mercer rang again.

The elite of Macon with a sprinkling of the fairest maidens and the bravest youths of other cities, were mingled with the throng. Men who had taken part in similar contests in the days of "auld lang syne," stood on the grounds and yelled or groaned as the tide of battle ebbed and flowed, as if the fate of an empire depended upon the decision of the umpire.

No game of ball has ever excited more interest in Macon and she stood up and yelled while the fate of the game hung in the balance.

The street cars were crowded to their utmost capacity and vehicles of all sorts, from the rusty cab, driven by the loud-mouthed hackman, who makes life a burden to all, to the stylish carriage driven by a coachman in livery from some of those old manor houses in Vineville, were brought into requisition to convey the eager throng to the scene of conflict.

The many triumphs earned by the 'varsity team in contests in days agone increased the interest in the game.

From sunset Friday until midnight tonight, the red and black, colors of the Athenians, adorned the portals of the Brown house, and all day long the boys made the rotunda lively with their discussions of the merits of the two teams. Mercer had the advantage of being home folks, but the generous manner in which they treated their rivals and their guests would have puzzled a stranger to have told which was the home team and which the visitors. Nothing that could be done for the comfort of the visitors was left undone and they will not soon forget their visit to the Central City.

Story of the Contest.

The Athens boys were the first to appear on the grounds and as they made their appearance a great shout went up, assuring them they had many friends in the immense crowd assembled. A few moments later the proud wearers of the rouge and black made their appearance, and the applause was deafening. Small, dainty hands added their faint notes of applause to the roar from the gods on the bleachers.

The crowd was the largest one ever assembled at the Central City park and the flashes of feminine loveliness sprinkled through the vast throng in the grand stand made a beautiful picture and inspired the young collegians assembled to engage in a battle royal. Every inch of available space was occupied.

The applause was none the less deafening when the sponsors for the two nines, bedecked with the colors of the respective teams they honored, made their appearance. Nature had bestowed an unusual amount of care on those fair daughters of the south who had been chosen by the young athletes.

The sponsors for Athens were Miss Mamie Hollifield and Miss Laura Anderson. They were accompanied by Messrs. Pliny Hall, of Atlanta, and Walter Harvey, of Macon.

The Mercer sponsors were Miss Julia Hugenin and Miss Edith Stetson, accompanied by Messrs. Frank Burney and Brantley Callaway, and Miss May Kennedy and Miss Catherine Gay, of Atlanta, accompanied by Messrs. Dennard Hughes and Perry Pearson.

And Now Play Ball.

After a few minutes' preliminary practice by both sides, Billy Ford, the veteran umpire from Augusta, called "Play ball."

The silence was intense as the first ball whizzed over the plate and the great struggle had commenced.

Mercer was at the bat, while the Athens men in the field watched every ball that went up into the clear summer day. Every player was on his mettle and was conscious that he was expected to put up the game of his life.

How the Game Was Won.

Charles Harris, Mercer's crack second baseman, faced the 'Varsity pitcher, Richardson, as the umpire called "Play ball." He hit a clean single to center. Overton was the next man up. He hit an easy grounder to short, who threw Harris out at second, and the ball was passed to first completing a beautiful double. J. Sanford, the next man up, hit to Sanford at third, who fumbled the ball, allowing Sanford to get to first, where he died. Bruce Jones flew out to short.

Athens' half of first was as unproductive as that of Mercer. Tichenor was unable to solve Mansfield's curves, and was called out. Lovejoy hit a hot liner to Charles Harris, at second, who handled it beautifully.

Neither team scored in the second. Ingram, for Mercer, tapped an easy grounder to the pitcher, and was thrown out at first. Weaver hit a hot grounder to Tichenor at second, and was thrown out at first. R. Jones struck out.

Will Sanford was the first man up for Athens. He, Harris and Price came to the bat. Sanford stole second, and was caught playing off and declared out. Mansfield was particularly good at this play. Price retired side by striking out.

Neither side did anything in third, but it was evident that both teams were determined to fight every inch of ground.

Watchtel was the first man up for Mercer. He fouled out to third. Mansfield struck out and Charles Harris retired the side by flying out to short.

Athens' side was retired in one, two three order. Dougherty hit a grounder to Mansfield and was thrown out at first. Johns and Richardson both struck out.

In the fourth Mercer failed to do anything in her half, but Athens here made her first run. Tichenor came up and hit to Mansfield and was thrown out at first. Foster hit safely to second, but was caught trying to steal second. Lovejoy got his base on balls and in trying to throw him out at second Jones made a wild throw and Lovejoy scored the first run of the game. He was loudly cheered as he crossed the plate. Sanford struck out.

In the fifth Weaver was the first man up for Mercer. He went to first on balls and was advanced to second by a fumble of Ingram's grounder to short. E. Jones went to first on a single and ran into Tichenor while going from first to second, the latter trying to handle Wachtel's grounder. But he never went any further as the side was soon retired. Nothing was accomplished.

In her half of this inning Athens seemed to get onto Mansfield and had the Mercer boys going. They made three runs, making the score 4 to 0 in favor of the visitors.

At the end of the sixth inning the score stood 5 to 6, in favor of Athens, and the spectators were in fever excitement, but the suspense was soon over. Errors were made thick and fast by the Mercer boys and it was apparent that they had gone to pieces and for the rest of the game it was only a question as to how much the Athens crowd would come off winners.

Richardson was taken out of the box in the seventh inning, and Will Sanford substituted.

When the dust cleared up at the end of the ninth the score stood 15 to 7, in favor of Athens.

The shouts that went up were none the less energetic for everyone recognized the fact that the Athens boys won the game by good playing. The work of Mansfield up to the fifth inning was something marvelous and had he been given proper support the result of the game might have been different, but he was discouraged by many costly errors made behind him.

He has in him the promise of one of the best pitchers in the country. He is only seventeen years of age.

Score:

MERCER—	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Harris, 2 b.	5	1	2	6	0	1
Overton, 3 b.	4	0	1	0	2	2
Sanford, 1 b.	5	1	1	11	0	0
Jones, B., c.	5	4	2	7	2	1
Weaver, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Ingram, ss.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Jones, R., l. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Watchtel, c. f.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Mansfield, p.	4	0	0	1	6	1
Totals	38	7	8	27	10	7

ATHENS—	a.b.	r.	b.h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Tichenor, 2 b.	4	1	1	2	5	1
Foster, l. f.	4	2	1	1	0	0
Lovejoy, r. f. and 3 b	3	3	1	0	0	0
Sanford, 3 b and p.	3	3	1	2	1	1
Moore, c.	4	2	2	7	1	2
Price, c. f.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Dougherty, 1 b.	5	1	1	8	0	0
Johns, ss.	5	1	2	3	1	0
Richardson, p.	2	1	0	0	1	0
McBride, r. f.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	16	12	24	9	4

Score by innings:

Mercer.. 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 2—7
Athens.. 0 0 0 1 4 1 5 4 *—15

Summary—Struck out by Mansfield 7, by Richardson 3; earned runs Mercer 2, Athens 2; bases on balls, off Mansfield 4, off Richardson 5; three base hits, Lovejoy; double play, Johns to Tichenor.

One of the Old-Timers.

One of the most enthusiastic of all those who welcomed the Athenians was Judge John L. Hardeman, one of the old timers, who has not yet lost his interest in youthful sports and college boy triumphs.

Tonight he gave the boys a reception at his elegant home in Vineville, and it is needless to say that it was a reception long to be remembered, as no Hardeman was ever known to do things by halves when it came to entertaining.

The elegant parlors were thrown open and Judge and Mrs. Hardeman, with young Tom, did the honors in right royal style. Many reminiscences of the olden, golden days were indulged in and the younger set was edified as well as entertained.

DRUMMERS TO MAKE TEST CASE

Duncan and Whittle Will Appear Before Judge Speer.

Macon, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—The cases against Ben Duncan and C. E. Whittle, solicitors for Price & Co., who were fined by the recorder, have been set for a hearing Tuesday before Judge Speer on a writ of habeas corpus.

They will make a test case of their arrest, the result of which will be far-reaching in its effects.

ATLANTA TAKES THIRD GAME

Won Pretty Game from Knoxville with Score 4 to 3.

Atlanta made it the best two out of three yesterday afternoon when she took the third game of the series from Knoxville.

It was the prettiest game of ball played in the league this year and one of the best games ever played on the home grounds. The game was not a beautiful exhibition of baseball, but it was a close and exciting contest from the first to last.

The game was almost free from errors, no bad ones being made, and there was just enough batting to make it exciting.

Stewart was in the box for the locals and the Indians thought that they had an easy thing, but they were woefully mistaken. Stewart kept the hits badly scattered and struck out ten men. He did not hit a man or give a base on balls during the game. While he gave up more hits than Davis did, his work was much better, taken as a whole. While Stewart's work in the box was fine, the two things that made Atlanta win was the batting of Pritchard and the fine catch and double play made by Raines.

Following is the official score:

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Crane, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ramp, 3b.	3	1	0	0	4	0
Kalkoff, c.	4	1	1	11	0	0
Hock, ss.	4	0	0	3	2	1
Raines, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Pritchard, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	1
Coleman, 1b.	3	0	2	5	1	0
Groerer, cf.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Stewart, p.	2	0	1	2	0	0
Total	30	4	7	27	7	2

KNOXVILLE—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Crawley, 3b.	5	0	1	2	3	1
Moffitt, lf.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Kellner, c.	4	1	1	8	1	0
Flournoy, cf.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Crockett, 1b.	4	0	3	10	0	0
Jones, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hempleman, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2	0
Lauterback, ss.	4	0	1	0	3	0
Davis, p.	4	1	2	1	2	0
Totals	38	3	11	24	13	1

Score by innings—

Atlanta .. 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 *—4
Knoxville .. 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—3

Summary: Earned runs, Atlanta 3, Knoxville 1; two-base hits, Coleman, Lauterback; three-base hits, Coleman, Crockett; home run, Pritchard; bases stolen, Knoxville 2; double plays, Raines to Ramp to Hock; bases on called balls, off Davis 4; struck out, by Davis 4, by Stewart 10. Umpire, Fuller. Scorer, Smith.

The game yesterday puts Atlanta just a slight fraction behind Knoxville in the league standing and Manager Sheridan says that he will be easily in first place before the team leaves home. The Atlanta team has had a lot of hard luck in the past two weeks and they have done remarkably well to win at all. Fuller, the new second baseman, that was signed to take Jones's place, broke his shoulder blade in the second game he played and has since been too lame to play. Watkins, the man signed in the place of Gibson, to play first base, got part of his advance money, played one game and skipped out.

Last night two new men were signed. One of the men is Gilligan, who was secured for the team by Buck Ewing, of Cincinnati. Ewing guarantees him to be the best second baseman out of the big league and says if he does not suit the Atlanta management he will pay his railroad fare here and back.

The other man is Buck Whitman, who led the batting in the western league last year. Whitman will play first base.

Asheville opens up here tomorrow with one of the best teams in the south and will play three games against Sheridan's men. Jobe, the manager of the team, has made a large bet that he will beat Atlanta three straights on our own grounds, so he must have great confidence in his men.

GAMES WILL BE TRANSFERRED

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 22.—(Special.)—The Chattanooga baseball team has transferred the three games with Knoxville billed for this city next week to Knoxville.

The game today, up to the sixth inning, was a pretty exhibition of ball, but in the sixth the locals went to pieces and in the three last innings the visitors made seven runs.

Score by innings:

Chattanooga.. 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Asheville.. 0 0 0 1 0 5 0 2 *—8

MANY WANTED TO RESCUE MISS RUSH

Evidence in the Roland Reed Case All Drifted About Her.

ARGUMENT IN CASE HAS BEGUN

Case Has Been on a Week and May Reach the Jury Tomorrow.

MACON KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS DISSATISFIED

Will To Be Contested—Macon Hospital Causes Some Cards—Macon News and Notes.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Now that the evidence is all in and argument has begun, it is safe to say that the public has been convinced of the fact that a handsome young lady is never lacking in protectors when traveling through the bright sunny south.

The principal points made during the course of the Reed trial were that there was an accident on the Southern at Scotland, and that Miss Isadore Rush was well taken care of after it occurred.

The evidence adduced, under the most careful examinations and cross-examinations of many witnesses by the most astute attorneys at the bar, all goes to prove that when the train took that fateful plunge in the dark off a switch at Scotland, in March, 1895, every man on the train rushed to the rescue of Miss Rush.

Of course Roland Reed, a member of whose theatrical troupe Miss Rush was and is still, was first on the scene. He occupied a berth in the same sleeper and in close contiguity to the beautiful blonde, and he it was who caught her and supported her during the terrible moments that followed the shock of the wrecking of the sleeper.

But simultaneously the alert brakeman brushed the dust from his eyes and without giving a thought to his own condition or that of his fellow trainmen, rushed to the assistance of Miss Rush.

The winter tourist from the cold and callous north never took time to recover his woolen night cap, but hastened with all the speed of which he was capable to the aid of Miss Rush.

The whiskered cracker from the regions around Lumber City did not even take time to see if his hip-pocket flask had been smashed, but with a few rapid strides he was at the side of the car ready to exert all of his sinewy strength in behalf of Miss Rush.

Nobody seems to have given a thought to the welfare of anybody else except Miss Rush.

Just what Judge Emory Speer will have to say in his charge concerning the gallantry displayed by the passengers in regard to the rescue of the leading lady with the sea blue eyes in which the spirit summer lingers perennially, no one can say; but the distinguished jurist is a gentleman of the old southern school and a man of knightly soul, and his chivalrous nature can but be stirred to its depths by such exhibitions of heroism on the part of the passengers on that train.

This morning Superintendent W. L. Beauprie was recalled and explained that station agents at points where trains do not stop at night are not expected to sit up and watch the switches. They see that all is well arranged and then go to bed. That is the rule with agents at all stations not down on the cards where trains are expected to stop. Mr. Beauprie's evidence went to show that there was no neglect on the part of the agent at Scotland and to confirm the theory that the switch was opened by train wreckers.

It was a fairly good audience that greeted the celebrated actor and the two ladies associated with him when the curtain was rung up in Judge Speer's court for the sixth act of the drama of the "Wreck at Scotland," Roland Reed appearing as principal actor with Miss Rush and Mrs. Myers, both very attractive ladies.

A. B. Ballard, of Tampa, Fla., was an important witness, he having been in the wreck and he alone, of all the passengers, having turned his attention to Mrs. Myers instead of Miss Rush, as it appears to an outsider. After assisting Mrs. Myers, who complained that her back was hurt, he went to the switch and found that both bolt and staple lock were missing, thus confirming the theory of train wreckers having tampered with the switch, or that a passing train might have jarred the staple out of the lock, which was rusty.

Master of Trains A. S. Beggs was called to the stand and testified that it was an easy matter for the rust to have accumulated in a very short time.

There was then some discussion and it was agreed that both sides should rest on the evidence and that each side should be allowed three hours' argument.

Jack Slaton, of Atlanta, opened for the plaintiff in a very strong argument in behalf of his clients and was followed by General Counsel Henderson, of the Southern, who made an equally telling speech for the defense.

Colonel John DeLacy read the law to the jury, making a point that when a switch is displaced by outside parties that it is no more the fault of the company than in a case where a rock was thrown or a bullet fired through a car window and a passenger injured thereby. He cited numerous authorities and was complimented by his associate, Colonel Henderson, and by Judge Speer from the bench on his lucid rendition of the law.

The case will probably go to the jury Monday. Both sides are confident of winning, but the verdict of the jury will be largely dependent upon the charge of the court, which is looked forward to with much interest, as Judge Speer has a way of grasping the salient points of a case and charging according to the law and evidence.

Have Filed a Protest.

An interesting dénouement of the Knights of Pythias prize drill in Savannah is the filing of a protest against the decision of the judges in the individual drill.

The ground for contest, it seems, is that five of Macon's six men who were contesting were thrown out on their execution of a certain command. When this was done Sir Knight Captain N. J. Gillespie, who was watching the drill, asked the judges if they were drilling according to tactics. The judges replied that they were. Captain Gillespie then informed them that the men had executed the command according to the tactics and explained it to their satisfaction. The five men were then ordered back in ranks, but the judges failed to rule out the other fifty-eight men in line who had failed to execute the order according to the way it was executed by the five Macon Knights.

Will Contest the Will.

Today the will of Richard Barfield, one of the old-time citizens of Macon, was presented to Ordinary Wiley for probate in common form by his executors.

There are three heirs to the estate, which amounts to about $15,000, and they are in dispute over the division of the property. As a consequence they immediately filed an application for the probate of the will in solemn form, and Ordinary Wiley set the hearing of the case for the June term of the court of ordinary.

This means a legal fight, which may prove exceedingly interesting because of the prominence of the families engaged in the contest.

Result of Opposition.

When the Macon Hospital Association was formed William McEwen Johnson, one of the most prominent citizens of Macon, entered into the project, heart and soul, and was elected vice president.

A capitalist and gentleman of the highest social standing himself, he succeeded in interesting others of equal ability and prominence, and undertook to raise a fund of $2,500 with which to add an annex.

But because the association resorted to measures for raising funds that did not suit some other zealous citizens a number of cards were published and an investigation suggested by the ministers' association as to the methods employed for raising funds. Nothing came of the investigation, but Mr. Johnston published the following card today, explaining the undoing of his efforts:

"As I have been unable to secure the entire specified sum of $2,500 for the hospital annex, all subscriptions made to me are declared off, and the money already paid me will be refunded. Now, let those good and pious people who are so mighty particular about how money is obtained for the hospital set about and raise the above amount, which is so badly needed.

"WILLIAM McEWEN JOHNSTON."

The Fight Monday Night.

Much interest is being manifested in the match which is to occur Monday night at Teutonia hall between Jack Williams, of New Orleans, and Johnny McCarty, of Cincinnati.

Both men have strong backers and the match will be witnessed by a large audience.

A Novel Contest.

Tomorrow evening, at their hall in Triangular block, the Macon Theosophical Society will enjoy a unique entertainment. There will be three lectures given—one in English, by Walter Hanson, who is quite a student; one in French, by Monsieur S. A. Charpiot, a Parisian to the manor born, and a third in German, by Professor Paul Franklin, a native of the fatherland.

Card's orchestra will play accompanying airs from the English, French and German, and the contest of who shall furnish the best entertainment will be novel and entertaining.

Caught on the Run.

Hon. Thomas B. Felder, Jr., of Atlanta, was in the city today on professional business, and registered at the Hotel Lanier.

"I have been from Maine to California and enjoyed the hospitalities of many entertainers," remarked Roland Reed this morning as he sat in front of the Hotel Lanier, "but for hospitable men and handsome women, I never saw anything that surpassed the Elks' barbecue at Ocmulgee park."

Bailey Glover, charged with arson, whose case was called before Judge Felton yesterday in Bibb superior court, was released this morning, the case having been nol prossed.

Goode Guerry, who is connected in a reportorial capacity with The Evening News, is rapidly making his mark as a bright and facile writer. He writes a graphic and spicy news story, and is thoroughly in touch with the methods of modern journalism.

Mrs. G. A. Goodyear, formerly of Macon, but now of Meridian, Miss., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. P. Bunkley, in this city.

Judge Emory Speer will deliver a Fourth of July oration before the Jefferson Club in Augusta.

The Jefferson Club has been recently organized in Augusta for the purpose of celebrating the Fourth of July.

Superintendent Abbott, of the public schools, is in correspondence with a number of first-class normal teachers for the purpose of selecting a competent teacher for the normal department of the public schools. It is Superintendent Abbott's intention to secure only a teacher who is known to be thoroughly competent. He does not want to try any experiments, but the teacher must be well versed in all the latest methods of normal teachings.

CORBIN IS GIVEN EIGHT YEARS

Old Negro Convicted of Burglary in Macon, Where He Had Good Name.

Macon, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Tonight the jury in the case of Dan Corbin, charged with burglary, brought in a verdict of guilty, with recommendation for mercy.

Corbin broke into the fruit stand of Rocco Sylvester and stole $30 in cash, three gold watches and a check for $300.

He had been in the employ of so many of the old standbys in Macon that there were plenty of respectable witnesses to testify in his favor.

The jury was hung up for eight hours but finally brought in a verdict after having been recharged for the second time.

Corbin will serve eight years in the penitentiary for his crime.

DEPOSITORS MAY GE
ONLY 25 PER CENT

The Fidelity Stockholders Have a Warm Session Yesterday.

DIRECTORS MAY BE INDICTE

The Men Who Have Money in Bank Are Hot.

ONE DIRECTOR WAS MADE TO

One Didn't Want To Pay, but Ag To Guarantee the First Payment Lively Times Expected

Lively times are forthcoming in the
of the Fidelity Trust and Banking
pany.

The depositors are red hot, and
thing they are saying and doing glow
a heat that is liable to scorch, befor
week has passed.

The stockholders' meeting yesterday
noon was anything but satisfactory
depositors. In fact, the meeting was
the opposite of what they wanted, and
action taken, while intended to
them, created an entirely different
from that intended.

The stockholders provided for the
payment of 25 per cent that had been
ised the depositors, but further than
no action was done. It even
threats of prosecution to force the
cent payment. The meeting was
lively during a portion of the time.

The meeting was convened in the
of Receiver Logan for the bank
o'clock. A few stockholders were
but the majority had already
what they would do. It was stated
first part of the meeting that the
of the meeting of stockholders was
vide means for the payment of the
stallment of 25 per cent, promised
positors. Some of the stockholde
given their notes to Receiver Logan
ment of their assessment of the
necessary to make the first payment
other stockholders had, however,
to pay anything, and among the
these stockholders was Mr. Will Kis

As executor of the Kiser estate
controller of fifty shares, and
responsible for the assessment
number of shares. He stated that
torneys had advised him not to ma
payment, as he was only executor
estate and not the sole owner of the
Some other stockholders held
said they would help with the
if the Kiser estate would come
agreement to pay off the deposito
After a consultation with his
Mr. Kiser decided to help on one
but would make no promise of
the other payments.

Of course this means that the
will not be paid their full deposi
some other action is taken by
holders. The 25 per cent will
paid, but after that the payment
likely not be made unless the stock
are sued. That they will be
tain. The depositors will
bill Monday bringing suit against
board of directors.

The stockholders who have
make the payment to the depo
follows: W. W. Draper, A. L.
G. G. Roy, D. H. Livermore,
erett, George W. Scott, John
Thomas M. Clarke, C. W.
J. P. Kennedy and Samuel

The above named stockhold
199½ shares of stock, which
one-half of the 500 shares. Th
stockholders who have refused
Louis Wellhouse, A. J. Halt
J. S. Bigby, G. A. Howell,
Ashford, S. A. Corker, I.
Wheeling, W. Va.; A. G.
York, and Charles Runette
some other stockholders wh
ter the agreement to pay
All of them will be sued
part they should pay.

Receiver Logan is very
suade the stockholders to
full payment of the deposits,
oversanguine at the prospects.
to think that after the first
more may be made, except forced
It may be that the first payme
be made. There is not enough
the bank to make the first
payment, and unless the stockhold
off their notes to Receiver Logan
be unable to pay the depositors
ised.

THIS CONTEST CLOSES JUNE 1st.

$150 —IN— GOLD | GIVEN AWAY

Who can make the greatest number of words out of letters in "HOLIDAY?"

$50 for the largest list.
$25 for the next largest list.
$10 " " " " "
$10 " " " " "
$10 " " " " "
$10 " " " " "
$10 " " " " "
$5 each for the next 5 lists.
$4 Kodak for each of 25 next largest lists.
See rules below.

Who can form the greatest number of words from the letters in "HOLIDAY?" You can make ten or more words, we feel sure, and if you do you will be well repaid. Do not use any letter more times than it appears in "HOLIDAY." Use no language except English. Words spelled alike but with different meaning can be used but once. Use any standard Dictionary. Nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prefixes, suffixes and adjectives—anything that is legitimate will be allowed. Work it out in this manner: Holy, hay, day, had, etc. Use these words in your list. The publisher of THE SUNNY SOUTH will pay $50 in gold to the person who makes the largest list of words from the letters in the word Holiday; $25 for the second largest list; $10 EACH for the next five largest lists [illegible] and $5 EACH for the next five largest lists. For the next twenty-five largest lists [illegible] a Kodak, the regular price of which is $4.00 each. The above rewards are given free and without consideration for the purpose of attracting attention to the South's greatest illustrated family and literary weekly, which has 12 large pages, 72 columns each issue, all original matter, [illegible] best long and short stories, in addition to its numerous departments, such as "Southern Industries," "Children's Page," "Blue and Gray Page," and a page devoted to [illegible] To enter this contest it is necessary for you to send 50 cents for a three months' subscription [illegible] your list of words, and every person sending 50 cents and a list of ten words or more [illegible] an extra present by return mail (in addition to THE SUNNY SOUTH) of a 160 page book, "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," by the famous Ian Maclaren. This book has attracted more attention in the United States than any book of recent years. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or money refunded. Lists should be sent in at once. This contest will close June 1st. The names and addresses of successful contestants will be printed in the June 5th issue of THE SUNNY SOUTH. Remember, every contestant gets a prize. Note: If you do not want "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" we will send you "The Story of An African Farm," "The Other Man's Wife," or [illegible] Bal'sutras. In writing mention the book you want us to send you.

Address The Sunny South, Box 65, Atlanta, Ga.

SULTAN WANTS TO WEAKEN CONCERT

Compliance with Czar's Request Was To Excite Trouble Among Powers.

TO BE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

Strong Feeling for International Control of the Greek Finances.

EPIDEMIC AMONG THE SOLDIERS PROBABLE

Popular Feeling in Athens Is Very Much Against the Royal Family—Lost Bracelet.

London, May 22.—The Greco-Turkish trouble is now fairly entered upon its diplomatic bargaining stage and the negotiations are expected to last for some time.

Many important differences have to be settled and the sultan of Turkey may be counted upon to drag the affair along as much as possible, with a view of bringing out the latent jealousies of the powers.

His prompt compliance with the czar's request to arrange for an armistice is not attributed entirely to his desire to please the czar, but it is looked upon as a stroke of diplomacy intended to excite the resentment of some other powers and thus weaken the concert.

A European conference is discussed, but it is not thought likely to take place until the preliminaries of peace are arranged. Then the ambassadors at Constantinople with the delegates of Turkey and Greece may meet to settle upon the treaty of peace.

There is a strong feeling in favor of the international control of the Greek finances, without which the payment of the indemnity to Turkey and the interest on the Greek debt is declared to be impossible.

The popular feeling at Athens against the royal family of Greece does not diminish. The stories of the "excessive prudence" of Crown Prince Constantine at the front have done much to weaken the dynasty. The correspondent of the Eclair of Paris, at Athens, says:

"The people are intensely violent, utterances are heard against the royalties. Upon the boat from Stilida to Athens I heard a popular poet declaim insulting verses against the king and not one of the 300 passengers, including officers, lifted a voice in defense of him."

Missing Bracelet Causes Talk

Much interest has been aroused by the publication of an advertisement offering £500 reward for the return of an emerald and diamond bracelet with a Spanish coat of arms and a medallion of Don Carlos inscribed on the obverse side. It now transpires that a party of distinguished Spaniards arrived recently in London to witness the jubilee celebration. One member of the party is a handsome lady of twentyseven years of age, who, from girlhood has been a favorite and constant visitor at the home of Don Carlos.

She missed the bracelet after a visit to Daly's theater on Monday.

Sir Robert Peel is to be married to a daughter of Baron Graffenried, of Switzerland, on June 8th.

AMERICANS IN NEED IN CUBA

Consul General Lee Places the Number at 1,000 More Than Was Thought.

Washington, May 22.—A telegram was received at the state department this morning from Consul General Lee indicating that the number of Americans in need in Cuba is much larger than was supposed at first.

The consul general says that the number may reach 1,200. The consul general says may reach 1,200. The consul at Matanzas reports 20 there and the consul at Sagua 60.

General Lee also cabled the state department that the Spanish officials have released Ferdinado Govin, an American citizen who has been under arrest, and he will leave the island.

CUBA HAS AN EGG FAMINE NOW

Americans Can Find an Excellent Market at Forty Cents a Dozen.

Washington, May 22.—An egg famine has resulted in Cuba from the war and United States Vice Consul Hyatt at Santiago suggests that there is an excellent market there for American eggs.

The eggs sell in Cuba for about 40 cents a dozen. The duties amount to about 10 cents a dozen.

ON CHARGES OF MOONSHINING

Douglas County Men Were Bound Over for Trial Yesterday.

J. E. Lee and R. E. Kiser, two Douglas county citizens, were placed under bonds of $200 each by Judge Broyles yesterday for moonshining.

The men were slick operators, but were caught owing to the good work of Deputy Marshal Scott, Revenue Agent Coleman and ex-Deputy Marshal Sibley. They were caught leaving the distillery, where the officers had watched them at work.

When the revenue men attempted to arrest the men, the three moonshiners ran. Mr. Sibley fired his pistol off in the air, and one of the fleeing moonshiners dropped, thinking that he was shot. He struck his nose against a root in falling, and could not be persuaded that the wound made was not caused by a pistol bullet.

All three of the moonshiners were captured, but one of them named Lon Renfroe, managed to escape.

CASE REMOVED TO U. S. COURT

Suit for Damages Sent from Floyd to Uncle Sam's Court.

A suit involving nearly $3,000 was removed yesterday from the city court of Floyd county and filed in the United States court here.

The suit was that of G. H. Miller & Son, nurserymen, of Rome, Ga., vs. the receiver of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad.

The plaintiffs allege that they shipped a consignment of fruit trees, worth $2,565, to purchasers in the Indian Territory. The goods were shipped over the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road while it was in the hands of the receiver.

Now the plaintiffs further allege that the trees did not arrive at their destination until thirty days after being shipped, and that they were entirely ruined by the long delay in transportation. They want to recover damages for the loss. The case willl be heard at the next term of court.

Races at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., May 22.—Another large crowd witnessed the Southern Circuit bicycle races tonight.

Mile open, professional, Con Baker, Columbus, won; Bert Repine, Nashville, second; John Chapman, Atlanta, third. Time, 2:4.

Two-mile consolation, professional—Eli Winesett, Memphis, won; Ivy Gustaveson, Chicago, second; George Quinn, Memphis, third. Ben Monroe, Memphis, fourth. Time, 4:36.

Racing will be continued at Chattanooga Tuesday night.

LIBERALS ARE WROUGHT UP

WILL NOT ATTEND MEETINGS OF SPANISH HOUSE.

Demand Acceptance of Resignation of Duke of Tetuan, Who Assaulted Professor Comas.

Madrid, May 22.—Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, has informed Premier Canovas Castillo that the liberal senators and deputies will not attend the sittings of either house until they obtain satisfaction on account of the assault by the duke of Tetuan on Professor Comas. They also demand the acceptance of the resignation of the duke of Tetuan.

CALHOUN PROGRESSES SLOWLY

SPANISH CONSUL MAKES DECLARATION GEN. LEE DENIES.

Government Was Notified That Dr. Ruiz Was an American Citizen.

Havana, May 22, via Key West, Fla.—The investigation by Commissioner W. B. Calhoun in the matter of the death of Dr. Ruiz is not proceeding rapidly.

On Thursday Dr. Congosto, the Spanish consul at Philadelphia, asserted that Dr. Ruiz did not explain that he was an American citizen and therefore was kept in communicado for more than seventy-two hours.

General Lee, on hearing this, promptly and emphatically stated that on February 6th, he sent official notice to Marshall de Ahumada, the acting captain general, to the effect that Ruiz was an American citizen and that he demanded his treaty rights.

It appears that Senor Congosto ignored this fact.

Washington, May 22.—To set at rest the common expectation that a more or less sensational report upon the situation in Cuba is looked for any day by the president it may be stated it is not part of the understanding under which Mr. Calhoun went to Havana that he is to make a report by mail, or, indeed, at all until he returns to Washington, and then his observations may be communicated to the president verbally and not in an official form, for it is a fact that Mr. Calhoun's only official duty is an investigation of the Ruiz case.

VANDERBILT'S PALACE.

YOUNG MILLIONAIRE IS BUYING TREASURES FOR HIS HOME.

The Most Magnificent in the World. It Is Booming Western North Carolina.

Asheville, N. C., May 22.—(Special.)—Many strange looking boxes bearing foreign marks and labels have been coming here these late spring days. Some are marked Paris, Rome, Naples, Vienna , and there were others today from Athens, Greece, no doubt sent out hurriedly to avoid complications in the event of occupation by the Turks.

As the queer-looking boxes are unloaded from the Southern's cars, they are sent out to Biltmore, and a native says:

"Mr. Vanderbilt has been a-buyin' more of them old foreign things, and the dagoes are cheatin' him because he's rich. Why, I can go down thar to Charlot-tie and buy brand new pictures, and new statutes of the legislature and sculptuary for 'half what he pays for old broken-up things that ain't got a whole arm or a leg to their heathen names."

And the mountaineer shakes his head and looks genuinely sorry for the young millionaire who is now in Europe picking up more treasures for his $6,000,000 palace up here in the "Land of the Sky." It is the most wonderful private residence in the world and today is dividing honors with western North Carolina's glorious climate and scenery which for years, have been the salvation and the delight of thousands of men, women and children who, broken in health, came here seeking rest, invigorating air and pure water. Mr. Vanderbilt himself selected this point for his home after traveling all the known world over, because it had the most perfect climate to be found anywhere. The Southern railway officials say that this section is the most popular resort on their great system, and they attribute it to the air and the grandeur of the mountains.

The coast people have long been devoted to Asheville, Flat Rock, Waynesville and all this part of the country. There is a tonic in the air and water which puts new life into them because it puts new blood in their veins, a brighter color in their eyes, a ruddy glow or healthful brown on their cheeks. They are invariably the first to come and the last to leave. The exodus from the coast country is setting in now. In two weeks more the colonies from Savannah, Jacksonville and Charleston will be well installed, and right behind them will come the Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans contingents with their beautiful belles and aristocratic matrons. Later, the visitors will come from New York, Chicago and other large northern and western cities.

The best people in the south have been coming here so long that the summer colonies have a delightful time socially, and the season passes quickly for those who are fond of social gayeties. On the other hand, the guest in the "Land of the Sky," if he prefers, may be as quiet as if he were in his own home. There are amusements and occupation for all tastes—riding, driving, mountain climbing, trout fishing, tennis, gold links, music, dancing, reading—everything to interest and entertain.

And around and about, and above all, stretching away further than eye can reach, are the towering mountains, clad in mantles of green and filmy woods of azure. This is scenery sublime—the kind which speaks a various language "to him who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms." If what Byron called "the hum of human cities," is torture to your overstrained nerves, here is rest and balm. Here it is pleasantly cool when Georgians, Floridians and Alabamians are distressed by the mercury at 95 to 100.

Word comes that more of the fashionable than usual are coming up this season from Atlanta and other cities.

Mr. Vanderbilt very graciously allows the public to visit his grounds and admire the palace, though it is not every one who gets a glimpse within the chateau where he has stored so many treasures of art and history. No king, nor queen, nor prince, nor lord, on this earth has such a magnificent palace as the quiet, studious, book and art-loving young bachelor has built for himself high up here among the mountains, just a short distance from Asheville. He has psent more than $4,000,000 on it, and intends to put $2,000,000 more into it, and if he lives to enjoy it, no doubt it will cost him all of $10,000,000 before many years. He has 180,000 acres, and can travel thirty-five miles in a straight line from his door without reaching the boundaries of his estate. Mammoth driveways and cycle roads run everywhere, and there are miles of them, carefully graded and kept smooth. Seldom does anyone ever come here without going out to see Biltmore.

A great factor in Ashville's growth is the Southern railway's excellent train service and convenient schedules. The people here realize, too, that The Constitution has assisted in bringing about conditions which are advantageous to all western North Carolina. Connections are such that one can leave Macon, Savannah or Augusta after supper, or Atlanta at midnight, and be here the next morning for breakfast. Jacksonville, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans are also all within an easy ride by this system's fast and luxurious trains.

ROYALTY HOLDS A FULL HAND NOW

Coat of Arms Owners Anticipating the Approaching Queen's Jubilee.

GREAT PREPARATIONS MAKING

Price of Everything for the Fete Days Has Been Doubled.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE'S NEW NAME

Divorce Suit Accompanied by Sensational Developments—London Theaters.

London, May 22.—London is already plunged into the queen's jubilee preparations and for the next six weeks it promises to be the most uncomfortable city in Europe.

Along the route of the procession the fronts of the buildings are disfigured by hideous scaffoldings, preparatory to building seats. Even churches like St. Martin's, in the fields, have been sold to speculators, who have almost completely covered the edifice mentioned with building preparations, a little sign reading "Services as usual" being about the only indication left of the church proper. St. Paul's cathedral is likewise disfigured by huge stands.

The price of provisions has already advanced and everything has at least doubled in cost.

For the jubilee week several of the large hotels refuse to make any definite arrangements for rooms, even to old patrons, until a week before the jubilee. Every person who has been able to do so has let his or her house for the celebration and is preparing to flee to the country. The fact is that every one in London is, to use a slang expression, "on the make."

Tuesday's drawing room at Buckingham palace was by far the smartest of the year. The weather was beautiful and enormous crowds of people lined the streets in the neighborhood of the palace and the mall. A striking feature of the day was the many state carriages in line. The coach of the duke and dichess of Marlborough eclipsed all of them. It cost $5,000 and has taken a long time to finish. The body was of a deep red and the coach was adorned, in addition to a ducal crown and coat of arms, by a princely coronet, as the duke of Marlborough is a prince of the Roman Empire, and as The Daily Mail says:

"He is not inclined to abate one jot or tittle of his titles."

The supports of the carriage are in the shape of red mounted silver serpents, with real silver ornaments, made by a skilled jeweler, on the hammer cloths. There were three footmen behind the coach. They wore red liveries, which were covered with gold embroidery, that part of the work being done in Italy in order to insure the embroidery against tarnishing.

Not Red Enough for the Duke.

There is a story printed here to the effect that when the duke of Marlborough ordered his liveries he chose a brighter red; but the tailor refused to make the liveries of that color and pointed out to the duke that the particular shade of red which he most admired was confined to the use of royalty. The duke, as a result, was obliged to be contented with the shade of red used by his ancestors for the liveries of their servants.

The duchess of Marlborough wore more jewels than any one present at the drawing room and her very tall diamond crown and her necklace, composed of the famous Vanderbilt pearls, caused a sensation.

The trial at Edinburgh of the suit for divorce brought by Sir Charles Henry Ross, of Balgowen Castle, Rosshire, against his wife, Lady Winifred Ross, is furnishing considerable gossip, as the parties to the suit are prominent.

The proceedings which were commenced last year were resumed on Wednesday before the Edinburgh court of sessions. Lady Ross is a sister of Lady Olivia Cairna, who was cited to testify. The co-respondents, De Bath and Brinton, are officers of the Eighth Hussars and Life Guards, respectively. The husband's charge was fully confirmed by the testimony of the servants, who told extraordinary tales of the conduct of Lady Ross with the co-respondents.

These details were so sallacious that Lady Ross left the court.

With few exceptions there has been a remarkable slump in the business of the theaters. The suddenness of the collapse has nonplussed the managers. Plays that have been doing splendidly have gone to nothing and it is evident the queen's jubilee will not be a blessing to the theatrical managers.

Only American Actors Draw.

A remarkable exception to this rule is the Adelphi theater, where the Americans are appearing, which is packed nightly. Every paper in town bestows the highest praise upon the American company of actors and Charles Frohman is so pleased that he is trying to cancel his American dates and stay here during the autumn and winter. As he is obliged to surrender the Adelphi on June 12th to Sarah Bernhardt, he is seeking for another house; but if he is unable to find one he will take his company to Paris until the end of Bernhardt's season, as he wants to see how the Parisians will receive a purely American play.

John Hare, with "The Hobby-Horse," is doing well at the court theater.

Mrs. John Wood has reappeared in "Belle Belair" at the Avenue theater.

"The Geisha, at Daly's, "The Circus Girl," at the Gaiety, "The French Maid," at Terry's and "Saucy Sally" at the Comedy are other successes of the present moment.

Theatrical London is to have a new sensation—no less than a presentation of Hogarth on the stage. For two years Weedon Grossmith has been engaged in designing the costumes, scenery and properties of a play, specially written for him by Thomas Hatton, intended to faithfully transfer to the "Traffic of the Stage" the famous series of Hogarth pictures known as "The Idle Apprentice," which, by the way, will be the title of the play. The part of the hero, Jack Sheppard, will be played by Weedon Grossmith. The principal role, however, will be that of Jonathan Wild, the celebrated thief-catcher, and as yet no one has been cast for the part. Mr. Grossmith's wife, May Palfrey, will be included in the cast.

"The Idle Apprentice" will be a drama in four acts.

The first act will be divided into no less than five scenes. The principal difficulty that now confronts Mr. Grossmith is to find a theater with a stage sufficiently large to admit of the setting of his piece.

Berbohm Tree is reported to be considering a proposition for the production of an adaptation of Blanche Roosevelt's novel, "The Cooper Queen." If the proposal comes to anything the stage version will be written by Miss Roosevelt herself and Charles B. Bookfield.

BRITISH TROOPS VISIT DETROIT

Regiment of English Soldiers Will Pass Through United States.

Washington, May 22.—The citizens of Detroit have made application to the state department to have the Queen's Own, a British regiment stationed at Toronto, about to visit Windsor on the occasion of the queen's birthday celebration, May 24th, parade in Detroit with their arms.

The request has been granted by the department at the instance of Secretary Alger.

HAWAII MAY JOIN ENGLAND

BEARERS OF CONGRATULATIONS TO QUEEN HAVE A SCHEME.

If the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty Is Abrogated the Island May Want To Join England.

Boston, May 22.—Private mail advices received in Boston from Honolulu, say:

"It has leaked out that the proposed visit of Hon. S. M. Damon and Major Iaukea to London, has a deeper significance than the bearing of the queen's congratulations of the Hawaiian government on the occasion of the queen's jubilee, and it is stated, on what is considered excellent authority, that if the movements at Washington in connection with the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, to abrogate the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, are successful, Minister Damon and Major Iaukea will, it is asserted, proceed at once to the negotiation of a treaty of cession of the Hawaiian islands to Great Britain."

STATEMENTS ARE OVERDRAWN

Professor Thompson Talks of the Protection and Well Being of Seals.

London, May 22.—Professor Darcy Thompson, who went to Behring sea in 1896, to inquire in behalf of the British foreign office "whether the present restriction of the Behring seal fishing are sufficient for the protection and well being of seal life," believes that the alarming statement in recent years, giving accounts of immense decrease of the herds and prophecying the approaching extinction, are overdrawn and untenable, but there is still abundant need of care and prudent measures of conservation.

"We may hope for the perpetuation of the present numbers," says Professor Thompson, "but cannot count upon an increase."

It is his earnest hope that recognition of mutual interests and regard for common advantage will suggest measures of prudence which will keep the pursuit and slaughter within definite bounds.

GEN. MILES WILL BE AT JUBILEE

President Orders Army Commander To Represent U. S. Army.

Washington, May 22.—By direction of the president, Secretary Alger today sent a cable message to Major General Miles, commanding the army, who is now at Constantinople, instructing him to arrange his affairs so as to enable him to be in London not later than June 15th to represent the United States army at the ceremonies in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne.

General Miles went to the Levant to make personal observations of the condition and operations of the armies of Turkey and Greece, and it is understood at the war department he started from Constantinople this morning to join the Turkish army near the southern border of Thessaly. It is expected that he will be able to complete his researches at the respective military headquarters in time to enable him to comply with his amended instructions.

As has been stated already, the United States navy will be represented at the queen's jubilee by Admiral Miller, on the armored cruiser Brooklyn.

TUNNEL UNDER THAMES OPEN

Prince of Wales Was Master of Ceremonies at the Event.

London, May 22.—The new tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall was inaugurated by the prince of Wales today.

At the entrance of the tunnel the royal party was met by the duke of Cambridge, the prince of Teck and military and other officials.

The procession then proceeded through the tunnel, which was illuminated by three rows of electric lights.

At the Greenwich end was a dais upon which the royal party took their places and from which the prince of Wales, in the name of the queen, declared the tunnel open to the public traffic forever.

The new tunnel is generally regarded as a triumph of engineering skill.

LARGEST COAL FIELDS IN WORLD

Fields Just Found Containing Three Hundred Million Tons.

Washington, May 22.—The discovery of one of the largest coal fields in the world is reported to the state department by the United States consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

The fields are in the department of Boliva in Colombia, eight to twelve miles from the bay of Cispati and forty-eight miles from Cartagena. The coal is semi-anthracite and anthracite and is good steam coal.

The fields contain about 300,000,000 tons and comprise 215,000 acres.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN REICHSTAG

Caused by a Bill for Abolition of Paragraph of Old Law.

Berlin, May 22.—Another ministerial crisis has grown out of the curious manner in which the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, nominally fulfilled his solemn promise in introducing a bill for the abolition of the most liberal paragraph of the old law of the association, the old law introduced in the diet is purely reactionary in its provisions, placing all political meetings and associations wholly and exclusively under police control.

NEUTRAL ZONE HAS BEEN FIXED

Turks and Greeks Are To Fall Back and Leave 800 Miles.

Athens, May 22.—The officers appointed to fix the neutral zone on the frontier have completed their work.

It is announced that both armies are to fall back and leave a neutral zone 800 metres in width.

All of the passes are included in this zone except Phourka, which the Turks hold.

BANK PRESIDENT UNDER ARREST

Indiana Man Charged with Forging $20,000 Worth of Notes.

Logansport, Ind., May 22.—John F. Johnson, late president of the State National bank, is under arrest.

Bank Examiner Caldwell laid down $200,000 worth of forged notes before President Johnson and said:

"Mr. Johnson, you signed those notes?"

The answer was given without a tremor.

"I did."

The expert today said that certain bookkeepers in the bank knew of the president's crime, but the false entries being made by the president himself saves them from the clutches of the law.

President Johnson will enter a plea of guilty before the United States court and serve the sentence.

Bishop Mullen Dying.

Erie, Pa., May 22.—Right Rev. Tobias Mullen, bishop of the diocese of Erie, Roman Catholic church, is dying.

WESLEY'S FIRST CHURCH IN ASHES

Mother of the Episcopal Union in Savannah Destroyed by Fire.

VALUABLE RECORDS GO WITH IT

One Hundred and One Years Ago the Same Spot Was Swept by Flames.

THE FIRST BUILDING WENT UP IN 1743

Was Founded by Rev. Henry Herbert, Who Came Over with Oglethorpe. A Historic Place.

Savannah, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Christ church, the mother of the Episcopal union in Savannah, the first and only church founded and built in America by John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, before he left the Episcopal church, the ground for which was ceded by King George III, is a mass of ruins.

The fire started about 11:30 o'clock or shortly after, and it was nearly 12 o'clock when the alarm was struck. The choir had been practicing and left a gaslight burning near the organ.

The fire broke out and at 12:30 o'clock the church was a mass of flames.

Rev. Robb White, the pastor, stood on the corner with his wife and watched the destruction of the magnificent edifice. He tried to break away from her to go into the church and save some records, but was held by friends. The church contained the records of Savannah and much of those of Georgia from 1810, the time when it was destroyed by a hurricane, and all these were burned. The records before that time were destroyed by the hurricane.

Christ church on Bull street was founded soon after the settlement of Savannah. The first edifice was begun in 1743, but was not completed until 1750.

In 1796 it was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt upon an enlarged plan in 1803. The next year it was partly demolished by a hurricane and was not rebuilt until 1810.

In 1838 the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid, the old church having been torn down, and the building was completed in 1840.

The founder of Christ church was Rev. Henry Herbert, who came over from England with Oglethorpe. John Wesley was its third rector, and on the site of the present edifice stood the rude chapel in which he ministered as chaplain to the colonists.

The late Bishop Stephen Elliot was rector of the church from 1861 until his death in 1866, and in the chancel was a beautiful window to his memory.

The interior of the church was interesting. The chancel railing, table and stalls were handsomely carved and the memorial lectern and font were works of art. The exterior presented a singular architectural appearance. Its style, partly Ionic, was rather financial than ecclesiastic, and the church was a solid and not altogether unimposing structure.

It was in Christ church that the first Sunday school was established by John Wesley, nearly fifty years before Robert Raikes, who is honored as the founder of Sunday schools, originated the scheme of Sunday instruction in Gloucester, England, and eighty years before the first Sunday school in America on the Raikes plan was established.

A MEMORIAL SCHOOL BURNS

FIFTY NEGRO GIRLS DRIVEN FROM BUILDING.

Institute Was Opened About Eight Months Ago and Is Now Complete Ruins.

Anniston, Ala., May 22.—(Special.)—The four-story brick and stone building of Barber Memorial school for negro girls, on the mountain side southeast of this city, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning.

One of the girls awoke about 3 o'clock, and smelling smoke, alarmed the faculty and other students.

The fire was located beneath the basement floor near the center of the building, but was hard to reach, and when the private water supply was exhausted, the flames soon got beyond control. The fire burned slowly, and it was three or four hours before its work of destruction was complete.

No lives were lost, although Principal G. B. Crawford was overcome with heat and smoke several times, and had narrow escapes. But little of the furniture was saved.

The total loss is estimated at $45,000, and there was $25,000 insurance.

The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The school was established about eight months since, and there were some fifty negro girl pupils boarding there.

Residence Destroyed by Fire.

Columbus, Miss., May 22.—(Special.)—The residence of Samuel Kaye was totally destroyed this morning. The house, the property of the W. L. Gilbert Clock Company, of Danbury, Conn., was valued at about $2,000 and was insured.

$50,000 Fire at Gertrude.

Jesup, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—The Lake Bluff mills, at Gertrude, Ga., one of the Southern Pine Company's mills, was burned yesterday evening together with a quantity of manufactured lumber that was ready for shipment. The loss will amount to $50,000 with insurance of $20,000.

EX-CONGRESSMAN'S CASE HEARD

Circuit Judge Heard Case and Has Motion Under Advisement.

Frankfort, Ky., May 22.—The indictment against W. Godfrey Hunter, ex-congressman Wilson and Mr. E. T. Franks were argued on demurrer before Circuit Judge Cantrill at Georgetown and the motion to quash was taken under advisement by the court.

Reynolds Beaten by Oglethorpe.

Reynolds, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—The Reynolds boys were defeated in a game of baseball in the afternoon by the Oglethorpe team.

JUMP FROM BURNING HOUSE

TWO LADIES HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Thomasville Residence Fired by an Incendiary at the Dead Hour of Night.

Thomasville, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—About 2 o'clock this morning the large dwelling house on Madison street belonging to John G. Pittman and occupied by E. M. Mallette and family, was totally destroyed together with the contents, including the wearing apparel of the occupants.

Several of the occupants barely escaped with their lives. Mr. Mallette's room was on fire when he was awakened. In getting out of the house he had to run through the blazing hallway. His feet and hands were badly and his head slightly burned and one knee severely sprained. He fell outside completely overcome. His injuries are not serious, but he will be laid up a month or longer.

Miss Spencer occupied a room on the second floor. It was impossible for her to reach the stairway, and she was forced to jump from the second story veranda. Two negro men caught her and she escaped injury.

Mrs. Mallette's mother also had to jump from her bedroom window on the second floor. She was uninjured.

Mr. Mallette had $1,000 insurance on furniture in the National. The house was insured for $3,000 in the Southern Mutual.

The fire was clearly of incendiary origin. Mr. Mallette offers $100 reward for the incendiary.

FIVE BOYS ARE DROWNED

SIX WERE ON BOARD AN IMPROVISED RAFT.

John Honis, Who Started the Disastrous Panic, Was the Only One Who Escaped.

Chicago, May 22.—Five small boys were drowned in that portion of the south branch of the Chicago river known as Mud Lake this afternoon, while trying to cross the stream on an improvised raft.

There were six on board, but the lad who was the cause of the disaster from his having started a panic among his companions, saved himself by jumping into the water before the raft had drifted into deep water. The dead are:

FRANK QUINN, ten years old.
CHARLES COATS, eleven years old.
JAMES COATS, eight years old.
CHARLES SVIC, nine years old, and
ALBERT SVIC, twin brother of the preceding.

John Honis was the boy who escaped.

MILLS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Glover Was Holding the Pistol and It Was Discharged.

Augusta, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Mr. Albert Mills, a young man about twenty years old, was accidentally shot and very dangerously wounded by a young man named Glover at Clark's Hill, on the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad this morning.

The young men were on an excursion train, run by the employees of the Central railroad, and Glover was carelessly handling a pistol when it accidentally discharged and shot Mills through the bowels.

The wounded man was sent back to Augusta as soon as possible and taken to his home on Moore avenue. He will die.

The young man who did the shooting and his victim were warm friends, and Glover is deeply distressed about the accident.

HORSES RAN WITHOUT DRIVER

Fire Engine Went Down the Street at Breakneck Speed.

Augusta, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—There was an alarm of fire tonight and immediately afterwards people on Broad street were startled to see the horses and engine of company No. 3 dashing down the street at full speed, without the driver or a single fireman on the engine.

The smoke was bulging from the smoke-stack, red coals occasionally dropped beneath the engine and everything was ready for business except there were no firemen.

Vehicles, bicyclist and pedestrians scattered as the heavy engine dashed over the asphalt. A tragedy was predicted by the spectators, but the team was brought to a standstill in the neighborhood of the Arlington hotel after a half mile dash without injury of any kind.

The firemen can hardly explain how it occurred, except that the regular driver is sick and the substitute, for some reason, was not in his seat and let the horses dash off as soon as harnessed, before the men could get in their places.

KILLED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW

It Was Accidental—Cole Didn't Know Pistol Was Loaded.

Selma, Ala., May 22.—(Special.)—Arthur Cole accidentally killed his brother-in-law, Willie Baldwin, in East Selma this afternoon by shooting him in the eye with a pistol.

Cole said he did not know the weapon was loaded.

He surrendered to the sheriff.

NELSON'S MURDERER CAUGHT

Johnson Has Been Identified, but Denies His Guilt.

Jesup, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff D. S. Price arrived from Wrightsville today with Tom Johnson, the slayer of Conductor Nelson. Johnson has been identified and is without the shadow of a doubt the man wanted.

He denies the charge, but makes contradictory statements as to his whereabouts at the time of the killing.

FAILURE OF WILLIAM TARR.

Big Distiller Makes an Assignment. Liabilities Unknown.

Lexington, Ky., May 22.—(Special.)—William Tarr, the noted distiller, assigned this afternoon with assets of $600,000; liabilities unknown.

Tarr & Co. assigned for $60,000.

Church Entertainment.

Cuthbert, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—The Presbyterian ladies gave an entertainment at the opera house for the benefit of the new church building fund. Mrs. R. B. Blackburn, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Frank Parks, of Dawson, were central figures.

WOMEN IN PULPITS CAUSE DISCUSSION

Presbyterian General Assembly Debates Female Speakers.

COMMITTEE MAKES REPORT

Paper Is Adverse to Women Speaking Before Mixed Audiences.

SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED BY DECIDED VOTE

Debate Shows the Temper of the Body Decidedly Against Women Orators.

Charlotte, N. C., May 22.—In the assembly this morning the committee on bills and overtures made a partial report.

They recommended that women be forbidden the use of pulpits for public addresses to mixed audiences and that it be pronounced improper to give notices of such meetings.

This precipitated a lively debate.

Dr. Pitzer took the position that while the Bible absolutely forbade female ordination, it did not forbid all kinds of public testimony by women.

Dr. Walden and Dr. Smoat strongly advocated the adoption of the report.

At 3:30 sharp this afternoon all commissioners were in their seats. The discussion of the morning on the question whether women shall lecture from the pulpits to mixed audiences was resumed, Dr. Smoat having the floor.

He made a lengthy, strong and witty address in opposition. He regards women lecturing from the pulpits as unscriptural and degrading. He regards it as a wedge toward the church sloughing off, not a question of courtesy, refinement or culture, but a scriptural question. Such women Christ does not need in his work.

Dr. Smoat was vigorous and intense. Drs. Walden, Malloy, Shearer and others following in the same line. Dr. Petzer, of Washington, could see no impropriety in female missionaries testifying on their return from foreign lands. The discussion included a number of lengthy speeches and occupied a great part of the day.

Dr. Battle, from whose presbytery (West Lexington, Ky.) the question came up, offered a substitute "that the assembly refer overtures to former clear deliverances which settle the principles and which should guide us in all our church sessions and in our procedure."

The vote being called for on the substitute it was carried by a vote of 71 to 62.

ALMOST A RIOT.

Police Officers and Drunken Negroes Have a Lively Time.

There came near being a riot between police officers and a lot of half-drunken negroes on Peters street late last night.

Rocks were thrown and pistols were drawn and it looked for a while as if there was going to be very serious trouble.

About 10 o'clock Patrolmen Wilson and Belcher undertook to arrest Dora Smith, a negro woman, and her husband, Oliver Smith, interferred and swore that the entire police department could not take his wife to the police barracks unless they took them dead.

The angry husband was backed up by other negroes, many of whom were half-drunk and some one threw a stone and struck an officer in the back.

A special railroad officer named Cain came to the rescue and aided the policemen in keeping the negroes. At one time the negroes became so turbulent and an attack upon the officers was so imminent that Cain and the police officers had to keep the mob back at the point of their pistols.

The timely arrival of the patrol wagon with two more officers caused the negroes to disperse. Both the woman and her husband were arrested and landed safely in the barracks.

SCHINNER BROKE THE RECORD

Winner Makes 512 Miles and 2 Laps in Six Days' Run.

Chicago, May 22.—Several thousand cycle enthusiasts filled Tattersalls tonight to witness the exciting record breaking finish on the ten-lap track in the six days' twenty-four hours' challenge inter-city relay race.

The race was won by the Chicago team with Fred Schinner, the 142 hours' continuous long distance champion of the world, crossing the tape first, breaking the world's record by 20 miles 362 yards and making a total of 512 miles 2 laps. It was the second race of its kind ever attempted, the first being run in Agricultural hall in London on the eight lap track in March, 1896.

It was won by Tom Linton, the Welsh champion, who covered 492 miles.

HAMILTON MAKES NEW RECORD

Bicyclist Defeats Hackenberger in a Twenty-Five Mile Race.

Denver, Col., May 22.—W. W. Hamilton, the well-known bicyclist, this afternoon defeated A. L. Hackenberger in a twenty-five-mile unpaced race in one hour, one minute and fifty-nine seconds, at the same time making a new world's record.

Today's race was for $500 a side.

The riders started from opposite sides of the track and rode in opposite directions.

Commencement at Rockmart.

Rockmart, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—The commencement exercises of Piedmont institute will begin tomorrow with a sermon by Dr. W. F. Glenn.
CUBA

College Closes.

Cuthbert, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Bethel Male college closed its spring session with an entertainment at the opera house last night.

Seashore Express, Double Daily Service

Quick trains now in operation via Southern railway to and from Brunswick, in prompt connection both ways with the boats for St. Simon's and Cumberland islands, Georgia's most delightful seaside resorts.

More genuine pleasure and more actual benefit to health is obtainable at these two resorts than probably at any other places in the United States.

The hotels at St. Simon's and Cumberland are now ready for guests, and excursion tickets, at low round-trip rates, are on sale at all Southern railway ticket offices. Pullman cars through by night trains.

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ATLANTA, GA., May 23, 1897.

Weatherwise and Otherwise.

Those who remember some of the characteristics of spring will doubtless be willing to acknowledge that the weather we are having is a fair imitation. And yet the wiser ones will shake their heads and cast eyes at the weather vane. It is well to allow suspicion to enter and take possession of the mind when spring begins to fan herself with the northwest wind. The combination is not propitious.

Among the oldest inhabitants there are to be found men who will tell you that a nor'west spring is good for small fruits, but not promising for the more substantial products of farm and garden. Assuredly it is not promising for the flowers. There is no sadder sight than a bed of wind-whipped roses. They are beautiful, indeed, but wrecks. Amateur growers of roses who find their largest and finest buds blighting and fading need not be discouraged on that account. It is but the natural result of spring's caprice.

When she fans herself with the northwest wind vegetation must suffer. Cold nights and hot days belong by right of possession to the climate where roses do not grow to perfection in the open air.

Nevertheless, we must take spring as we find her, whether she blows hot or cold, for, between her freakish flirtations with winter, and her persistent invitations to summer, we have not many days in a twelve-month that may truly be called spring-like. The season passes with the strawberry.

But the northwest wind is not the only drawback to the season. There are veterans who will tell you that it is a bad sign when the new May moon sets far north of west, and somehow or other we cannot help agreeing with the moonlorists in this as in other matters. It is true that your genuine "scientist" becomes frantic when anything is said in regard to the effect of the moon on animal or vegetable life. But it sometimes happens that what is called "popular superstition" is simply the result of observation, and there are recent developments which go to show that "science" is never more scientific than when it is engaged in verifying these same superstitions.

In France (and in Georgia, too), there is a belief that bees' stings, or a bag of red ants immersed in hot water, will cure certain forms of rheumatism. The fact that real relief was obtained in this way was recently demonstrated by actual experiments in Paris; and when the scientists investigated the matter they discovered that the remedial agent was formic acid.

Similarly, investigation has shown that moonlight is charged with X-rays, and as the X-rays are known to have a very powerful effect on the human system, it can hardly be successfully denied that the farmer who "plants by the moon" knows a little more about his business than some of the so-called scientists know about theirs.

But peace be unto the whole tribe! The time has arrived when we can all take to the woods, if necessary, and gather something more than a fugitive enjoyment from the flight. But the wise man will avoid the crush and go alone. If he belongs to the order of things—if he has sympathy; if he knows how to deport himself in the presence of nature and her brood of wild things; if he has been "touched"—he will find the elements and all they contain drawing constantly nearer and nearer, the birds fluttering about his head, with nervous wing and bright, inquisitive eyes, the four-footed creatures pausing before him, and the crawling things playing about his feet.

All that is necessary is the dumb patience that is nature's great tool and instrument in carrying out her vast designs. It it worth employing for the result it brings. It discovers to us a new world that we know not of, though it lies at our feet—a world made up of forms of life, diverse, multitudinous, marvelous, carrying on its business under the leaves and beneath the blades of grass; a vast movement that goes on hurriedly and yet so infinitesimal as hardly to stir the tiniest spear of grass.

You thought infinity was overhead, but here it is at your feet as well, and, indeed, all around you, and then some of the absurdities of your education present themselves humorously. You have been told that it is impossible to conceive or grasp the idea of infinite space. But you find, now, that the real impossibility is to conceive a definite boundary to the universe, or a limit to the infinite variety of life, which goes on even beyond the power of the microscope to report it.

The thoughts that arise in the contemplation of these simple wonders are in the nature of medicine for the mind, purging it of doubts, misapprehensions and other weeds of unbelief. The bones of the mastodon are not louder proclamations of God's power and presence than are the specks and films of life that all but elude the eye.

The Fullness of Mercer.

The presence of so large a number of the alumni of Mercer university at the commencement exercises of 1897 as is now certain, will make that event one of such importance as to give it a general public character.

The history of Mercer is part of the history of the people of Georgia, and is fairly illustrative of it. Among the many elements which have entered into the making up of this state none have infused into it more of public integrity and individual sturdiness than have the Baptist people. The polity of their church government has cultivated this characteristic. It is natural that this resultant strong individualism should have produced men who stood head and shoulders above their fellows, and that in the constant conflict of well-held opinion, such men should have ripened as they entered age.

To one such man the state is indebted for Mercer university. Jesse Mercer was not only a Baptist, but a Georgian as well, and in his establishment of this seat of learning for his denomination, he builded better for his state than those who were engaged directly in statecraft. In the alumni roll figure the names of governors of states, of legislators in congress, of educators of national repute, and of clergymen who have preached with all the bluntness of a Paul or the persuasiveness of an Augustine. In the lesser but equally important walks of life the sons of Mercer have honored their alma mater in serving the callings which commanded their allegiance.

It is with a motherly pride, therefore, that Mercer will welcome back so many of her distinguished sons, when it will become her neighbors to felicitate her upon the occasion, and join with her in the joy of reunion.

The Farmers Stand Firm.

A notable interview with Hon. J. Pope Brown appears elsewhere, in which, speaking for the farmers of Georgia, it will be seen that they propose to stand firm by their convictions as expressed in the past.

Georgia has always stood true to the popular cause when the issue has been squarely made. Her democracy is too strong even to be seriously threatened, and she cannot be led into by-paths by devious schemes. The standard raised at Chicago secured her vote and allegiance, and she will remain true to the regularly constituted authorities of the party.

That the people of this state should have done better, as pointed out by Mr. Brown, than those of some others, was only to be expected, but in a manner which is a tribute to our natural resources and the ability of our people, and not as an indorsement of that political wickedness which has stagnated business and forced the country into a painful squeeze of economy. Good law or bad law, Georgia remains a great state, and her citizens remain a great people.

While all this is so, they do not propose to halt in their demand for the reforms called for by the Chicago platform. True success for the agriculturist can only come when consumption is increased by the demands of a prosperous people, and the farmers of Georgia will unite in the declaration that neither the market prices nor the consumption of the present day is satisfactory to them. This they will make so plain when the time comes that there will be no room for debate upon it.

In Regard to Prejudices.

The most interesting contribution to the republican controversy over the Augusta postmastership is furnished by Mr. L. B. Nelson, of Atlanta. We print it elsewhere and call attention to the sensible position which he takes, and which he backs up with abundant illustration and illuminating argument.

The question, as ex-Governor Bullock puts it, is whether a negro republican in good standing shall be refused an opportunity because he is not of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, and this Mr. Nelson treats intelligently, fairly, and we think conclusively.

At bottom, the question is not a political one, though both republicans and democrats have striven hard to make it so. The objection to the appointment of a negro postmaster at Augusta is said to be based on prejudices against the blacks; but the matter can never be discussed fairly and conclusively until the admission is made on all sides that prejudices of one sort and another are a part of our natures—a very definite part of human nature. Once this is admitted, the question becomes clearer. This prejudice is as active with the white republicans as it is with the democrats, and it is just as active with the blacks. If the population of Augusta were made up mostly of negroes there would be a tremendous howl raised over a suggestion that the postmastership be conferred on a white republican, no matter what his standing or ability; more than that, the howl would be perfectly justifiable.

It is one of the conditions of citizenship in this republic that a man shall have due regard, if not respect, for the prejudices of his neighbors, whether these prejudices be of a theological, a social or a political character. There are prejudices between Protestants and Catholics, prejudices between the various denominations of Protestants in endless variety, all of them inevitable and all of them so recognized in our social order, which, but for such recognition, would become disorder.

Why should discussions of this kind go on, or even be necessary, when inherent facts are glibly ignored? As Mr. Nelson points out, nobody thinks it strange or unnatural that a negro congregation should prefer a negro preacher to administer to their spiritual necessities, or that they prefer for their children to be taught by negro teachers. This preference is interpreted by no one as an attack on white preachers and teachers.

Why, then, should a certain set of white republicans rise up with various exclamations and ejaculations when the whites protest against the appointment of a negro postmaster at Augusta? Why should these republicans pretend that the protest is an attack on the character and standing of the negro applicant when, as a matter of fact, it has no more to do with these than it has to do with the constellations that shine at night? We have no doubt that the character of the negro applicant is better than that of a great many white men who would have just cause of offense at his appointment. He would be in a very bad way, indeed, if this were not so.

But the objections to Lyons are neither an attack on his character nor against his race. They are based on the inherent right of every race, community, religious or social organization to protect itself by means of its prejudices.

It might be supposed that Massachusetts, or at least Boston, was superior to prejudices such as have been displayed by those who protest against the appointment of a negro postmaster at Augusta. But when a negro was elected a member of the governor's council a little while ago such a howl went up as has not been heard since the days when witches were hanged at Salem or thereabouts. The loudest howl came from republicans. Now, this negro was elected by the votes of the people; but that made no difference. Republican rage rose high, and, as a last resort, it was determined to ignore the negro.

The only objection to be found to this is that the republicans in that quarter of the world practice one thing and preach another.

Meanwhile, nobody has been able to show how the appointment of a negro at Augusta will "uplift the race," or "vindicate" Lyons, or "help" the republican party. The whole truth is that a few white republicans favor it simply because they are desirous of currying favor with the negro voters. The appointment will "help" nobody, therefore, but these men. That is the whole story in brief and without embellishment.

Ohio To Lead the Way.

The democrats of Ohio are preparing to throw over the "old man of the sea" next fall, and to take the lead in the democratic procession toward the white house in 1900.

That McKinley is president and Hanna his conscience keeper, now since the truth is known, only nerves democrats to keep up the fight until assured victory is theirs. McKinley carried Ohio only by casting a heavier vote than her poll lists entitled her to. The same is true of Indiana, Illinois and the other doubtful states. In this was seen the work of the fat-frying by which the protected interests were to be given a renewal lease of power.

Now the people are awake, and the republicans find themselves in a dilemma from which they cannot escape. Men who had been deluded by their promises are suffering the anger of disappointment; the ranks of the party are split up by dissensions and bickerings, whilst the rejuvenated democracy, almost seven millions strong, freed from the incubus of sappers and miners of the enemy, are in militant mood, only being made stronger and more cohesive because of the four years' delay which has been forced upon them.

Ohio promises to stand to the platform and to attack the polling places with a vigor which will tell the enemies of the commonwealth that the people still live. All her gallant democratic leaders have to do is to "hold the fort," for all the other states are coming, too.

The Political Situation in Spain.

Following almost immediately upon the declaration of ex-Premier Sagasta that the liberal party in Spain would no longer support the conservative government comes the announcement of serious personal difficulties between leading members of the two opposing parties.

Evidently Spain is in deep water; and what the outcome of the present situation will be no one can predict with certainty.

While awaiting the final action of congress on the question of according belligerent rights to Cuba, it may not be untimely to inquire into the status of affairs in Spain. When the Cuban war began some twenty-eight months ago the liberal, or Sagasta cabinet, which had taken charge of the government in 1892, still remained in power. On account of some misunderstanding, however, which brought criticism upon the government, the Sagasta cabinet resigned shortly after the outbreak of hostilities. Having taken this course, the ex-premier refused to accept office under the new administration, but agreed to uphold the conservative party so long as it remained faithful to its responsibility and met with success in bringing Cuba to terms. As soon as the new government was formed General Campos was sent to Cuba for the purpose of subduing the insurrection, but instead of meeting with success, his campaign on the island proved disastrous. In spite of this pronounced failure, however, the liberal party, under Sagasta's lead, remained loyal to the government and on more than one occasion prevented the conservative leaders from being censured. When General Weyler was sent over to the island last year the liberals continued to uphold the government in the hope of eventually subduing the insurgents and of restoring peace to the unhappy island. But disgusted at length with the conduct of affairs in Cuba, as well as with the gross inefficiency of the home government, the ex-premier now declares that the truce entered into by the liberals is at an end and that radical changes must be made in the policy of the government. Reviewing General Weyler's brutal campaign, the ex-premier declares that nothing has been accomplished during the past few years except the impoverishment of Spain, and that in justice to the empire General Weyler should be recalled at once. With reference to the overtures of Spain held out some two or three weeks ago, ex-Premier Sagasta expresses unmitigated disgust. It is evident that he entertains no faith whatever in bringing Cuba to terms through such means.

That Spain is sorely embarrassed over the action of ex-Premier Sagasta cannot be denied, but what turn affairs will take within the next few days remains to be seen. In view of the attitude of this government toward the Cuban uprising it is likely that radical changes will be made in the Spanish policy before many days have expired. The situation is decidedly interesting, to say the least, and further developments will be eagerly awaited.

De Lome had an easy job of settling Olney; he merely recopied the notes sent him by the secretary, inserted "your excellency" here and there, and introduced the Spanish soft soap, and the thing was done. Thus, Olney not only wrote to De Lome, but replied to himself at the same time. A truly great man is Olney.

War has already begun, but it is confined to the members of the Spanish government.

The prime duke of Tetuan has already got enough.

The poor little king of Spain doesn't know what deviltry is carried on in his name.

By the time Spain gets through preparing for war with the United States she won't have enough money left to buy a package of cigarettes.

Mr. Hanna has given Reed orders to hold the fort.

Mr. Foraker is willing to eat a Spaniard or two, but he wants to do it with dignity.

And in the midst of all this hullabaloo where is poor old John Sherman?

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

L. B. Nelson on Colored Postmasters.

Editor Constitution—In your issue this morning I notice a card from ex-Governor Bullock in answer to Mr. Thomas P. Ivy, relative to the Augusta postoffice. As to the personalities which have been injected into the correspondence between these two gntlemen I have nothing to say. Both are good men and present their respective views strongly. I am not a member of the McKinley club and cannot, therefore, be charged with bias in that direction, nor a member of the syndicate which claims the right to control the patronage in Georgia; so I have no personal feeling in the matter.

Governor Bullock says: "The question is not whether the federal patronage in Georgia shall be controlled for the benefit of the club of which he is secretary. It is national, legal—shall an American citizen who is acknowledged to be in every way worthy and competent; who is well indorsed by the best people of the city where he was born and raised and now lives; who is a member of the national executive committee of his party, be refused an appointment because the applicant is not of pure Anglo-Saxon blood?"

I am as firm in the belief that a worthy, capable colored man should be encouraged and his constitutional rights recognized as my friend, Bullock. Suppose in Atlanta one of our ward schools was composed largely of that class of our citizens we call Jews, and they expressed a desire for one of their own people who understood their children and their peculiarities for principal, would it be necessary for our board of education to deny their request and force upon them what is termed a Christian teacher in order to demonstrate that the Christians had constitutional rights.

Or, suppose the patrons of our colored schools should come to the board and say (as they did), "We have colored citizens abundantly able to teach our children," must that body force white teachers upon these particular schools in order to prove that white citizens have political rights, or grant the request (as has been done) put colored teachers in colored schools and white teachers in some other place, and so recognize the rights of both? Suppose in a school composed largely of Protestant children our Catholic friends should insist that a member of their church be placed as principal against the wish of the patrons, and that this board should say no, in this school we will put a Protestant principal and place your candidate in another just as good. What would be thought of the Catholic claim that their constitutional rights were trampled upon because of such decision?

If the colored voters in Indiana hold the balance of power in that state, it is good party policy, not only to recognize the rights of our colored brother, which I believe to be a duty, but to do this in the state where their help can be made available and if a colored postmaster is appointed in South Bend, in Ft. Wayne, in Logansport, or even in Indianapolis, any or all of these places, we will say amen, and if no capable negro can be found in Indiana will furnish the entire number from Georgia.

It is said that a few members of the republican party are now modestly (or otherwise) requesting positions of President McKinley. If a worthy applicant from Iowa asks for some particular place which the president believes it would be better to give to Nebraska, what would be thought of the republicans in Iowa filling the papers with charges of political cowardice and failure to recognize constitutional rights, because a member of their body was denied the place he asked, but offered some other equally as desirable?

If I understood it, that is precisely the position of a certain coterie of blacks and whites who have "since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," controlled the official patronage of Georgia, who condemn without stint the presumption of any one outside the magic circle attempting a suggestion.

In proof that this desire for exclusive control is true, let me state that on the 13th of November, 1878, feeling very strongly the desirability of a change in republican party tactics, I wrote a very worthy gentleman who had up to that time been an influential member of what was called the "ring," as follows:

"My Dear Sir—The result of the late election, now assured, has induced a desire upon my part to confer with you as to the future action of the republican party in Georgia. I have abstained heretofore from taking any active part in politics in this state. I cannot in the future lend a hand if the material to work with is to become posed of such as was exhibited last night. There ought to be a republican party here which a self-respecting white man would not be ashamed to affiliate with, and until there is I am satisfied we will never succeed in making ourselves felt. The result just secured seems to me one that presents great opportunities and equally important duties to republicans.

"I am extremely anxious that the action of the party should be such as to commend it to the good people of the south, and have a beneficial effect on its future welfare.

"You are in position to exert great influence. I believe I can secure a hearing in some localities if I try; therefore, I hope you will not consider me officious in advancing my opinions.

"Whatever may have happened in the past, whoever has been at fault, let us blot all out and begin to build for the future.

"It is far more important that such action shall be taken as will build up the south and compel the people to see and admit that we are just, trying to do right, and while seeking to build up the republican party, are more interested in advancing the interests of our adopted home, than in paying off old scores.

"It seems to me the republican party is now bound to perfect a reorganization in the south on a basis of intelligence and respectability. Worthy white men here should be given voice in the party organization, positions that require business tact, honesty and respectability, should be filled by business men, by honest, capable men, not by those whose only recommendation is that they have been howling republicans, or are eleventh hour converts, whose every action indicates the reason for their political change.

"I believe in localities where the republicans have an undoubted majority of votes, they should be allowed the benefit of such majority, and if good, true, conservative white men come to the front as candidates, with an organization as above indicated, all rights can, I am sure, be secured.

"Possibly my plan will make democrats of the colored men, if so, thank God. Perhaps if you are in sympathy with these views, we can be mutually helpful in accomplishing the results herein touched upon."

This letter I took pains to know, was received. It never was answered, its receipt acknowledged, or has it been in any way referred to from that day to this. I did not require being "sandbagged" to understand that I was trying to enter the wrong door, or that I was not wanted. The policy indicated in that letter was my platform in 1878 and in 1897. The policy of the bosses is the same now that it was then. Having been so politely invited to mind my own business in 1878, I accepted the invitation with thanks, and it has remained accepted to this date. I do not desire this communication considered an effort to break into the republican party of Georgia, nor do I want it understood as charging Governor Bullock with being a member of the ring referred to. If I understand it, they would not let him in. I write it simply as a matter of history. Respectfully,

L. B. NELSON.

May 21, 1897.

Scotch Writers.

Editor Constitution—Please tell me something of the Scotch writers of 1896 and what are considered their best works.

M. M.

Union Springs, Ala., May 17th.

The Scotch writers of 1896 include J. M. Barrie, "Ian Maclaren," S. R. Crockett and others, all of whom have won much prominence. A bookseller will supply you with a list of their works. Barrie's "My Lady Nicotine" is one of the best.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER

Committee on Teachers Will Nominate Professor Montgomery.

The report of the committee on teacher to the board of education next Thursday will not contain many changes.

There were about forty applicants for teachers' places and all of these were examired by the committee. The work was very arduous and occupied a good portion of the committee's time. Very few of the applicants will get places.

One of the changes to be recommended by the committee will affect Ivy street school. One of the teachers there resigned some time ago and another one has been employed in her place. Now all the teachers in that school will be promoted and a new one will be placed in charge of the second grade.

The committee will probably nominate in its report Professor Montgomery as an additional teacher in the Boys' High school. It is understood that there were several applicants very anxious to get this place.

The board of education usually adopts the report of the committee on teachers without any changes and this will probably be done at the meeting next Thursday.

ROUSS MONUMENT DEDICATED

Millionaire's Gift to Confederate Veterans Is Accepted by Camp.

New York, May 22.—The monument given by Charles Broadway Rouss, the millionaire New York merchant, to Confederate Veterans camp was dedicated this afternoon in Mt. Hope cemetery, in West Chester county.

After the dedication the graves of the veterans of the southern army were strewn with flowers. After an hour the visitors returned to the city, where a reception was given to Mr. Rouss this evening.

The monument is the finest in the cemetery. It cost $5,000. It is New England granite, sixty feet high, on a base of ten feet. The pedestal is composed of only three pieces and is nine feet high. The following inscription is at the base of the monument:

"Sacred to the memory of the heroic dead of the Confederate Veteran camp of New York."

ANOTHER BODY FOUND IN RIVER

Fishermen Bring in Corpse of John Jones, a Negro.

Augusta, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Two or three days ago when two fishermen dragged in their net they brought to light the body of Bob McCook. Today when John Jones and his companion went in their boat to examine their set lines in the river they found hanging to one of them the body of a negro man.

The corpse was dragged to shore and the coroner notified. Upon investigation it was found to be the body of Harry Wilson, a well-known negro man who was for years in the employ of Burum, Miller & Co. as driver of their delivery wagon. Of late he was known as a confirmed drunkard.

There were no evidence of foul play about the body and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. Wilson had been missing about four days and was drunk when last seen.

ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Richard Jones Arrested and Locked Up in a Cell.

Last evening Richard Jones, a well-known citizen, was arrested on a most serious charge, and locked up at the police barracks.

Jones is charged with attempting to assault a little girl named Mary Borossky. The child is the daughter of Mr. Borossky, a mail carrier, who resides at No. 325 Simpson street.

Patrolmen Gloer and Brooks arrested Jones.

The child's father was greatly enraged when told of the occurrence.

Jones has been prominently connected with church and Sunday school work in the city, and his friends do not believe that he is guilty of the crime with which he is charged.

A warrant has been sworn out for him, and there is also a city case docketed against him.

HOW CHAPMAN SPENDS HIS TIME IN PRISON

The punishment of Elverton R. Chapman, the New York broker who refused to answer questions put to him while he was a witness before the United States senate committee investigating the lobby operations of the sugar trust at Washington, has become a comic opera performance worthy of presentation on the stage of cheap music halls. Chapman openly showed his contempt for the highest legislative body in the country, and has been guilty of an affront to public morals which should have led the court to make an example of him. There was nothing heroic in his actions—no sentiment of any sort except that which invited the swiftest and surest vengence of the law.

He was sentenced to a term of thirty days in jail and last week he surrendered himself to the warden, after many thousands of dollars had been spent to secure his release on various pretexts. Since then he has become a figure before the public which is not only ridiculous in itself, but which makes the law which caused his conviction ridiculous. His offense was a grave one and his punishment should have been severe, if only to show to others of the same sort the real power and majesty of the public opinion and sense of public justice he defied.

But he has been treated in a way which will encourage similar offenses in the future. The extraordinary privileges being granted him by the Washington jail officials are even arousing his fellow prisoners. While none of those confined with Chapman have been so audacious as to speak openly, it is plainly discernable that there exists a strong feeling of resentment at the flattering courtesy which is being lavished upon their distinguished companion. All day long, as he sits in the corridor of the jail surrounded by his friends and obliging jail officials, he is the center of a menacing gaze and the object of uttered opprobrious remarks, to which, however, he pays not the slightest attention. The prisoners are mostly white men, among them some of evident refinement.

The warden of the jail and his associates declare that no "special consideration" is being shown Mr. Chapman, but his own testimony does not bear out this statement. While a prisoner in a legal sense, he is not more than a guest at the jail, and if he had been specially invited by the warden he could not be better treated. All the little common courtesies which a guest at a hotel in New York would be shown are bestowed on the broker. The rules of the jail require that all prisoners shall rise at 6:30 a. m. At that hour the keepers arouse every prisoner except Chapman. Each night the broker leaves his order at the desk as to what time he desires to be awakened in the morning. Prisoners must be in their cells, with the lights out, not later than 8:30. Chapman remains up until midnight or after engaged in writing or reading.

The jail regulations prescribe two meals a day for the prisoners—one in the morning and another at 3 p. m. The meal usually consists of coffee, bread, fish, potatoes or corned beef and cabbage, with bean soup once a week. Chapman has all the facilities of a modern dining room at his disposal. His meals, which he eats three times a day, with probably a light luncheon, are prepared by a cook specially delegated by the warden. The best that the culinary department of the Arlington hotel can produce is placed on the table in his cell. While the other prisoners are obliged to eat without even so much of a luxury as a knife and fork, his dining table is graced with the finest of cutlery and the costliest of cut glass tableware and china dishes, instead of the big tin cup supplied others.

To be allowed to enter the corridor, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained, and to enjoy the breeze, which wafts through the broad expanse of jail, is regarded by the prisoners as a highly delightful privilege. Chapman spends from ten to twelve hours a day there. Others are allowed about one hour, the rest of the day being confined in their cells, sometimes huddled three and four in a room six by eight and without enough light from the outside to discern each other's faces. The warden has even deputed one of the colored prisoners, a full-blooded African of gigantic proportions, to act as man servant to Chapman. The broker has taken quite a fancy to his new valet, and before leaving the jail will have photographs of him taken, together with other prisoners and some of the officials.

There are numerous other details which go to make Chapsan's confinement a healthful rest and enjoyable vacation. Whether his privileges will prove serious to prison discipline remains to be seen. The warden of the jail says he is in no way to blame for the discrimination. He claims to be acting under verbal instructions from the supreme court of the district, which, when it imprisons a man of reputable standing or of refinement, acquaints the jail officials with the nature of the case and the life for the gentleman prisoner is thus made easy. The warden is not allowed to receive fees from prisoners, and no extra compensation is allowed him for such a distinguished person as Chapman.

The broker devotes the best part of his time in writing letters. He receives a number of reporters in the afternoon, together with scores of visitors. He is keeping close watch of the stock markets, and telephones to his Washington agents no less than five times a day to learn the situation. He says his health is excellent, and his appearance bears this out. He received a cablegram the other day from his business partner, John G. Moore, who is now in London, saying that he would sail for this country next week and come directly to Washington to visit Chapman.

Was the law ever burlesqued to this extent before?

JOHNSON CAUGHT STEALING.

Charged with Stealing Lard from Decatur Street Store.

C. P. Johnson, the negro who was tried for the murder of Baker Bass and acquitted, was arrested at a late hour last night on the charge of burglary.

Officer Doyle while patroling his beat on Decatur street caught Johnson attempting to steal lard from a Decatur street grocery store.

Johnson was carried to the police barracks and locked up.

TWO NATIONS WILL PLAY CHESS

Game Between Congressmen and English Commons Arranged.

Washington, May 22.—The arrangements for the match game of chess between five selected individual players of the house of representatives and a like number from the British house of commons were practically completed today.

The games will be begun at 2 o'clock p. m., Washington time, and 7 o'clock, London time, May 31st, and continue four hours, fifteen moves to the hour. If not completed in the agreed time the games will be finished on June 1st.

A single consultation game in which all the members of both teams may consult as to moves will be played on a date to be fixed by the Englishmen.

Two wires between Washington and New York will be given up to the games and it is expected that not more than three minutes will be consumed in transmitting the several moves between London and Washington. The American players will draw lots for their British competitors and their places at the tables.

The Washington end of the games will be played in the house foreign affairs committee room, to which only a few invited guests, including Speaker Reed and the British ambassador, will be admitted. Seven players have been chosen from which the five to compete will be selected within a day or two.

They are: Representatives Shannon of New York, Shafroth of Colorado, Bodine of Missouri, Handy of Delaware, Pearson of North Carolina, Plowman of Alabama and DeGraffenreid of Texas. It is almost certain that the first five names will be selected.

SENATOR EARLE'S SAD DEATH

Tillman Says It Was the Saddest He Can Recall.

Columbia, S. C., May 22.—(Special.)—Speaking about Senator Earle's death Senator Tillman today said:

The death of no person with whom I have been associated in my life has caused me more real regret. General Earle won my respect and admiration by his manly fight in the campaign of 1890, when he opposed me. I admired his display of courage and manliness in facing adverse audiences.

Considering the fact that General Earle had just attained the highest honors [illegible] could win and free scope for his talents, his death is one of the saddest I can recall.

BRAVE OLD CONFEDERATE DIES

Colonel T. H. Rosser Passes Away at Ripe Old Age of Eighty Years.

Selma, Ala., May 22.—(Special.)—Colonel T. H. Rosser, of Dallaston, died at the sanitarium in this city tonight in the eightieth year of his life.

He was born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1818 and moved to Missouri in young manhood. He was a participant in the John Brown insurrection in Kansas and one of his sons was killed by Brown's forces.

At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in the First Missouri regiment and was made lieutenant colonel, and when he reached there was placed in command of the regiment at once. The same day the union forces from Kansas City gave him battle and he was victorious.

Colonel Rosser commanded infantry and artillery forces in the battles of Carthage, Springfield, Lexington and Dry Wood in Missouri, and in the battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas. He was in command of the Second brigade of confederate troops in the latter battle and at its close General Sterling Price presented him with a sword, which he has preserved and cherished.

He was commandant at Memphis until the fall of Fort Pillow and was transferred to Alabama just prior to the close of the war.

For many years he has resided on a plantation near Dallaston in this county. He leaves a wife and a large family connection.

Charles F. Cooper, LaGrange, Ga.

LaGrange, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Charles F. Cooper died this afternoon about 2 o'clock. The remains will be buried tomorrow afternoon in [illegible] cemetery with Masonic honors.

ROAD MEETING WITH SUCCESS

People Giving Right of Way to Atlanta and Alabama Road Free.

Selma, Ala., May 22.—Colonel [illegible] Mitchell, president and general manager of the Atlanta and Alabama railroad, crossed the Coosa river today en route to Selma and is expected here Friday next.

He is meeting with great encouragement all along the line. The land owners have deserted their policy of several years ago when they demanded pay for the right of way.

They are giving it freely and subscribing to the stock of the road.

SCHOOL CLOSES THIS WEEK

Interesting Programme at Miss Hanna's School.

The commencement exercises of Miss Hanna's school will be held Thursday, May 27th, at the Gate City Guard armory.

The graduation exercises promise to be very interesting. Several beautiful young ladies will receive their diplomas. The programme for the evening is full of pretty and entertaining features. A part of the programme of unusual interest will be the debate between the fair young [illegible] of Miss Hanna's school.

The programme in full follows:

Piano solo, "The Swan Song," Leybach—Miss Fannie Turner.

Duett, "Die Kinder," Muller—Misses Woodward and Williams.

Essay, "Round the World in Twenty-four Hours"—Miss Bessie McGee.

Piano solo, "Seguidella," Bohm—Miss Mepie Stevens.

Recitation, "Spring," Timrod—Miss [illegible] Robinson.

Piano solo, "Polish Dance," Scharwenka—Miss Dunlap.

Debate, "Resolved, That poverty develops the character better than riches." Address by president, Miss Lee Morrall. Affirmative—Miss Octavia Maner, Miss Ina [illegible], Miss Allie Trippe, Miss Ethel Hall. Negative—Miss Ethel Eastin, Miss Ruth [illegible], Miss Bertha Dewberry, Miss Nina Maner.

Duett, "Valse," Strauss—Misses [illegible] and McClellan.

Recitation—Miss Octovia Maner.

Class Prophecy—Miss Nina Maner.

WAS SENIORS' FIRST EVENING

Salem Female College Annual Commencement Is Now On.

Winston, N. C., May 22—(Special)—Tonight was seniors' first evening in the ninety-fifth annual commencement exercises of Salem Female college. The class composed of thirty-nine young ladies, attired in white Oxford caps and gowns, presented a handsome and attractive appearance.

This year's class is unusually able and intellectual, and its general record is very high. Twenty members read essays on the following modern and up to date topics: "Patriotism," "Reading," "Recent Events," "Our Neighbors—North and South," "Woman's Position" and "Dialect Writers."

Each subject was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

Tomorrow the old Moravian home church will be filled with a great audience to hear the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Robert E. Caldwell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city.

THEY VISIT OLD POINT COMFORT

Delegates to Universal Postal Congress Are Cruising About.

Old Point Comfort, Va., May 22.—The delegates to the universal postal congress came here this morning, cruising about the waters.

A stop was made in the forenoon at Newport News, where the ship yards were inspected, and after a trip up the river, the boat proceeded to Old Point, where the afternoon was spent.

COMMENCEMENT AT LAGRANGE

The Club Opens the Exercises at the Female College.

LaGrange, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—The Orphean evening by the college glee club under the management of Mme. Richards last night at the college chapel hall was the beginning of the fifty-fourth commencement of this old institution.

The young ladies of the glee club are Misses Ethel Dallis, Neta Ferrell, Nell Callaway, Janie Speer, Bessie Barker, Lucile Heade, Annie May Sandy[illegible], Mamie Copeland, Lillian Beasley, Annie [illegible] Leverett, Anna Dell Hudman, Bessie Jackson, Leila Candle and Bass, [illegible] by Mr. Chisolm Ferrell.

Rev. T. P. Bell, D.D., of The Christian Index, will preach the commencement sermon tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Hon. Frank P. Longley has been elected a trustee of the college.

The railroads have made a rate of [illegible] to and from LaGrange from yesterday until Tuesday, the 25th.

Commencement visitors are coming from all quarters.

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vate in the First Missouri reg-
d was made lieutenant colonel
n he reached there was placed in
of the regiment at once. The
the union forces from Kansas
e him battle and he was victo-

Rosser commanded infantry and
orces in the battles of Carthage
, Lexington and Dry Wood in
and in the battle of Pea Ridge
as. He was in command of the
rigade of confederate troops in
battle and at its close General
Price presented him with his
ich he has preserved and cher-

commandant at Memphis until
Fort Pillow and was transferred
a just prior to the close of the

y years he has resided on his
near Dallaston in this county,
a wife and a large family

F. Cooper, LaGrange, Ga.

e, Ga., May 22.—(Special.)—Mr.
Cooper died this afternoon
'clock. The remains will be
morrow afternoon in Hillview
with Masonic honors.

EETING WITH SUCCESS

ving Right of Way to At nd Alabama Road Free.

a., May 22.—Colonel R. A.
resident and general manager
nta and Alabama railroad,
Coosa river today en route to
is expected here Friday next
eting with great encouragement
he line. The land owners have
eir policy of several years ago,
demanded pay for the right of

giving it freely and subscribing
of the road.

CLOSES THIS WEEK.

Programme at Miss Hanna's School.

encement exercises for Miss
ool will be held Thursday, May
Gate City Guard armory.
ation exercises promise to be
ing. Several beautiful young
receive their diplomas. The
or the evening is full of pretty
ning features. A part of the
r unusual interest will be the
n the fair young girl students
a's school.
nme in full follows:
"The Swan Song," Leybach—
Turner.
e Kinder," Muller—Miss
d Williams.
nd the World in Twenty-four
Bessie McGee.
"Seguidella," Bohm—Miss
"Spring," Timrod—Miss Kate
"Polish Dance," Scharwenka—
olved, That poverty develops
etter than riches." Address
Miss Lee Morrall. Affirma-
via Maner, Miss Ina L
pe, Miss Ethel Hall. Nega-
l Eastin, Miss Ruth Kelly
ewberry, Miss Nina Maner.
," Strauss—Misses Foster
ss Octovia Maner.
y—Miss Nina Maner.

S' FIRST EVENING

College Annual Com nt Is Now On.

May 22—(Special)—Tonight
evening in the ninety-
mencement exercises of
lege. The class composed
ung ladies, attired in
and gowns, presented a
ractive appearance.
s is unusually able and
ts general record is very
embers read essays on
ern and up to date to-
"Reading," "Recal
Neighbors—North and
Position" and "Dialo
s interspersed with v
tal music.
Moravian home church
great audience to hear
sermon by Rev. Robert
of the First Presbyte
city.

D POINT COMFORT

rsal Postal Congress ing About.

Va., May 22.—The del
ersal postal congress
ng, cruising about the

the forenoon at New
ship yards were
trip up the river, the
d Point, where the

AT LAGRANGE

Exercises at the College.

22.—(Special.)—The
e college glee club
of Mme. Richard
e chapel hall was
fifty-fourth com-
institution.
the glee club are
Neta Ferrell, Neh
Bessie Barker, Lo
Sandy, Mamie
ley, Annie May
Hudman, Bessie
and Bass, assisted
of The Christian
ommencement
ock.
has been
e a rate of 4
from yesterday
are coming

MUST SERVE TEN YEARS IN THE PEN

Jury's Verdict Found Fred Cunningham Guilty.

CANDLER PASSES SENTENCE

Judge Says the Verdict Is the Only One Which the Evidence Justified.

CUNNINGHAM'S CHECKERED CAREER

He Was Once Tried for an Assault With Intent To Murder Old Man Roberts, but He Was Acquitted When Case Was Concluded.

Fred J. Cunningham, convicted of an assault with intent to murder, must serve ten years at hard labor in the state penitentiary for his crime.

The verdict of the jury was opened yesterday morning in the criminal court at 9 o'clock. Its contents brought no surprise to the court and attorneys and probably none to Cunningham, for all who had heard the evidence the day before knew that the state had proved its charge.

When the foreman of the jury handed the verdict to the clerk Cunningham showed some signs of interest, but he soon relaxed into the same thoughtful expression of the day previous, while the damaging testimony was being given against him. Not a muscle of the prisoner's face moved when the words of the verdict were read aloud in the courtroom. He sat silently watching the jury, the judge and others who were standing near the bench.

Judge Candler stated that the verdict was the correct finding. He did not see how that any other virdict could have been found since the evidence was complete and overwhelmingly against Cunningham.

"The jury has done what it should have done," said he. "The case is a bad one—the worst I have ever seen. There can be no doubt about the prisoner's guilt, and I am sorry the law does not go far enough to make the punishment in a case like this as great as the circumstances deserve."

Sentence was thereupon passed upon Cunningham and he was led from the courtroom to the prisoners' room, and thence to jail. He will be confined in jail until his wound will allow him to go to the penitentiary. It will probably be three or four days before Cunningham entirely recovers from the effect of Grocer Stanford's pistol shot, but as soon as he is strong enough the guards will carry him to the coal mines.

The story of Cunningham's crime is well known to the public. The state proved that he, accompanied by a companion, probably Sat Lovingood, went to the store of Charles Stanford, at the corner of Hunter and Davis streets, and called upon the grocer to hold up his hands. Stanford fired, striking Cunningham. The latter then fled, being seen and positively identified by two negroes who were attracted to the place by the pistol shots, and they swore they saw him running down the street, holding his left hand over his right side, the side in which Cunningham was shot. The state then showed that he ran to West End, and firing off his pistol into the air, gave the alarm that he had been assaulted by highwaymen and shot. It was the finding of Cunningham's hat at the scene of the first assault that gave away his identity to the officers.

No Motion for New Trial.

No motion for new trial has been filed with Judge Candler, and if the attorneys in the case intend so doing, they have not taken any steps in that direction as yet. It is quite probable that none will be made, and the law will be allowed to take its course.

When Cunningham's case was reached Friday, he was without counsel, having failed to retain a lawyer. Judge Candler asked him if he had counsel, and he replied that he had not, claiming he had no funds with which to secure the services of an attorney.

Mr. Upshaw, of the firm of Upshaw & Robinson, was appointed by the court to defend the prisoner, and Mr. Robinson was asked by Cunningham to aid Mr. Upshaw. This was the manner in which counsel was secured. It was then too late for his counsel to make any preparations, although it has been conceded by all sides that the defense was proper and just.

"I do not know whether we will file a motion for new trial or not," said Attorney Upshaw yesterday. "We are considering the matter, and are looking into the case, but have not decided what course we will pursue yet."

Cunningham's Dark Past.

The shooting at Grocer Stanford was not the first time that Fred Cunningham has been accused of wrongdoing. In fact, many times during his past life he is said to have done things of a criminal nature.

Several years ago Cunningham was arrested and indicted for an assault with intent to murder old man Roberts and his little son. Cunningham was placed on trial before Judge Richard Clark, but after a trial of two days, he was acquitted.

Early one morning, about five years ago, just as the day was beginning to dawn, old man Roberts, accompanied by his little son, was driving toward the city from his home down the West Point road. When he reached a spot several miles from the city, he was fired upon by a person in ambush. The load of shot and slugs lacerated the body of Roberts, and several took effect in the body of his son. For a long time it was thought Roberts would die, but he finally recovered. His son was only slightly injured, soon getting well.

The detectives, policemen, deputy sheriffs and many volunteers began a search for the guilty parties. Old man Roberts was well thought of, and his friends were indignant on account of the cowardice displayed by the person who fired the shot.

Fred Cunningham Arrested.

At the place where the shot was fired, footprints were found. The tracks were followed by the detectives, and they led to the house of T. J. Head, it is said, where Cunningham was staying. Head and Cunningham were close kin and lived together. Just across the road was the home of Roberts, and a feud had broken out between the families on account of cattle which had got through the fence and destroyed the crops.

A pair of shoes, said to have been owned by Cunningham, were found in the house, which perfectly fitted the tracks that led from the scene of the assault. There were found cartridges at the house which corresponded with shells found in the bushes where the shots were fired.

Cunningham was defended by Colonel Peter F. Smith when the trial was reached in Judge Clark's court, and it may be said that it was almost entirely due to the good work of Colonel Smith that Cunningham was not convicted.

"The case was one that was very dangerous for my client," said Colonel Smith yesterday. "It certainly looked dark and gloomy, for his shoes perfectly fitted the tracks, his cartridges were the same as those which were used by the person firing the gun, and it was shown that Cunningham and Roberts were enemies."

Cunningham has been in other trouble, in addition to this, and he is said to have led a rather checkered career.

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT

Which Cured Him After Everything Else Failed.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it, and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 135, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be sent in a plain sealed envelope.

GEORGIA DAY CHANGED.

IT WILL BE CELEBRATED JUNE 26 INSTEAD OF JUNE 24.

Change Was Made Necessary So as Not To Conflict with Veterans' Programme.

The date of Georgia day at the Tennessee Centennial exposition was changed yesterday and instead of our state celebration occurring June 24th it will occur June 26th.

The change of date was made on account of the fact that June 24th would have interfered with the celebration of the annual encampment of Confederat Veterans.

Commissionr of Agriculture Nesbitt discovered that the 24th was one of the days on which the "vets" will be at the exposition. Accordingly he communicated with General John B. Gordon and asked if the vets had any exercises set for the 24th for any particular celebration. He was informed that their arrangements covered that date.

Colonel Nesbitt then conferred with Governor Atkinson and members of the woman's board and after giving the matter due consideration June 26th was selected as the next best day for the Georgia celebration.

Yesterday afternoon a telegram was sent to President Thomas asking him if it would be convenient to the exposition company to have Georgia day changed from the 24th to the 26th. An answer was received stating that the 26th would be reserved for the observance of Georgia day.

The Fifth regiment infantry of the Georgia volunteers will go to the exposition on Georgia day, and the Governor's Horse Guard will go as a special escort to the chief executiye.

A large number of citizens will be present and Georgia day will be one of the most notable of the exposition. The change only makes two days difference and in no way affects the arrangements previously made.

Seashore Express, Double Daily Service

Quick trains now in operation via Southern railway to and from Brunswick, in prompt connection both ways with the boats for St. Simon's and Cumberland islands, Georgia's most delightful seaside resorts.

More genuine pleasure and more actual benefit to health is obtainable at these two resorts than probably at any other places in the United States.

The hotels at St. Simon's and Cumberland are now ready for guests, and excursion tickets, at low round-trip rates, are on sale at all Southern railway ticket offices.

Pullman cars through by night trains.

may23-2t

ONE ACTIVE DAY AS MAJ. GEN.

Bliss Retires in Favor of Brooks and Four Colonels Will Be Promoted.

Washington, May 22.—Major General Z. R. Bliss, commandent of the department of Texas at San Antonio, was placed on the retired list of the army on his own application under the forty years service clause after one day's active service as major general.

Colonel J. F. Wade, Fifth cavalry, the senior officer present, has been temporarily placed in command of the department of Texas.

The nomination of General John R. Brooke, the commandant of the department of the Missouri, at Chicago, as a major general, vice Bliss, retired, has been made out at the war department and probably will be sent to the senate Monday.

General Brooke was jumped by Generals Wheaton, Forsythe and Bliss, whom he outranked, in order that these officers might be enable to retire with the rank and pay of major general. In the expected event of the confirmation of General Brooke, four colonels of the line will be advanced to the grade of brigadier general to fill offices caused by the recent retirement and promotion of several officers.

Off for Mississippi.

Governor Atkinson and Judge Turner left Atlanta yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for Mississippi, where they go to inspect the convict system of that state. The trip will occupy about one week and on the return trip they will inspect the convict camps in and around Birmingham, Ala.

Goes to Nashville Tonight.

Commissioner of Agriculture Nesbitt and State Chemist Payne will leave tonight for Nashville and will spend tomorrow at the exposition. Colonel Nesbitt will see for the first time the Georgia exhibit and Dr. Payne expects to show him the prettiest exhibit in the entire place.

MILLER DEFIES MANKIND'S LAWS

He Is Arrested for Doing Business Without a License.

FAILS TO APPEAR IN COURT

The Police Officers Make Earnest Efforts To Get Him to the Barracks.

BELIEVED THAT HE HAS LEFT THE CITY

If He Appears for Trial a Very Lively Case Is Promised in the Recorder's Court Next Monday.

"Divine Healer" Miller doesn't appear to have much respect for human laws, for he gave the police department of the city the G. G. B., which transcribed in police parlance means the "grand go by."

Miller was arrested by Jumbo Hunter for doing business without a license. Hunter, the city license investigator, did not intend to say that a divine healer should pay an earthly tax for spiritual things, but he discovered that Miller had been receiving a few dollars for some of his alleged cures, and Hunter knows that money is, of all things temporal, very earthy.

Chief Connolly had advised that no arrest be made by a police officer, but that Hunter simply give Miller a copy of the charges and request his presence at the recorder's court yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

When the court convened Jumbo Hunter was there, City Attorney Pendleton was there, Acting Recorder Morris was there, Chief Connolly was there, The Constitution's reporter and about fifteen witnesses were there. But the divine healer wasn't.

He Did Not Come.

It was decided to wait, as he might have been engaged on a stubborn case which did not really yield to the magnetism of divine power, and Miller was given two hours of grace. Still he did not show up and Chief Connolly instructed Captain Joyner to have Miller arrested and brought to the police barracks. The captain instructed Sergeant Jennings to detail an officer for the purpose and the sergeant sent Mounted Officer Hamilton to the place where Miller has been stopping, No. 21 Hayden street. When Hamilton got to the house Miller had left and it was stated that he had gone to court. Then Sergeant Jennings went himself and he found that Miller had gone off somewhere, but not to the police barracks.

The divine healer was giving the police department some trouble and appeared to be defying human laws. It was suggested that perhaps a man could not serve two code of laws any more than he could two masters.

It was also suggested that perhaps some one told him that Councilman Morris was going to try the case and this had the effect of making him leave the city.

One Case Reset.

Anyway Miller could not be found and his case was not tried. The acting recorder decided to reset the case for Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. If Miller is in the city he will be brought into court and made to say why he should not be fined for failing to pay a city license.

Some of the witnesses who were summoned to appear against Miller were making threats against the healer on account of the disturbance he was creating in their neighborhood. One of them, Mr. A. H. Gray, who resides at No. 26 Fowler street, said to a reporter of The Constitution:

Threats of a Shotgun.

"I tell you, some of the people in my neighborhood are talking of running that humbug away from there with a shotgun. Why, I know that man well. He was in Atlanta last March and called himself Dr. Tacket. He told me he would cure my son of rheumatism if I would pay him $10. I paid him $5 in advance, according to agreement, and he was to come back and, after curing the boy, get the other $5. He went off with the first $5 and never came back."

The officers do not believe that Miller will ever appear in the police court. They think he will leave the city; if he has not already done so, and that the sensation he has caused will die a natural death.

There were several of the divine healer's friends and followers in the police court yesterday afternoon, and they stated they intended "standing by him to the last."

Jumps on the Officers.

"Some of these officers are entirely too smart," said an old woman, "and the smartest in the layout is that Jumbo Hunter. The idea of trying to make a good and holy man like Brother Miller pay a tax to heal the sick and afflicted. I believe that Hunter would make the Lord himself pay a license if He was to come on earth again and turn up in Atlanta to do good."

If Miller goes to trial, he will be prosecuted by City Attorney Judge John T. Pendleton, and the defendant may be represented by counsel. The trial will doubtless be a very lively and interesting one if it ever takes place, for there are very few who believe Miller will be found in Atlanta next Monday afternoon.

NEGRO WOMAN BOUND OVER.

Is Accused of Beating the Little Son of Mrs. L. I. Woolf.

Minnie Stricklin, a negro woman, was bound over to the city criminal court by Justice Foute yesterday afternoon on the charge of assault and battery. The prosecutor in the case was Mrs. L. I. Woolf, who swore that a few days ago, Ollie L. Woolf, who is a son of hers, went near the house of the Stricklin woman.

The two had some words and finally the woman took a stick and began to beat the little boy. He ran home and told his mother, who swore out the warrant. Minnie pleaded guilty to the charge when brought before Justice Foute yesterday, and was sent to jail in default of $200 bond.

NOT DRUNK, BUT INSANE.

A Prisoner Raises Pandemonium and Is Found To Be Crazy.

Yesterday afternoon T. J. Florence, a white man, was brought to the police barracks, and it was thought at first he was on a wild drunk. He was placed in a cell, but created such a disturbance that he was placed in the dark cell, or dungeon. He made more racket than ever, beating against the solid sides of the steel cage. The noise was so deafening that it could be heard a square from the barracks.

An investigation was made of his case, and it was discovered that he was not drunk, but wildly insane.

By order of the station sergeant, the prisoner was taken from the dark cell and placed in a padded cell, especially arranged for lunatics.

Florence has been in the insane asylum, having been out only a few months. His home is thought to be at Powder Springs, and his relatives will be informed of his condition.

POLICE MATRON TAKES HER

A Young Girl Turned Over to Mrs. Holloway at the Police Barracks.

Last night a young girl was taken to the police barracks and turned over to the matron, Miss Sue Holloway.

The girl, whose name is Minnie Benson, ran away from her home in the city about two weeks ago, and yesterday her relatives requested that she be taken in custody and placed in the care of the police matron. The girl was found late in the evening, and when she arrived at the barracks was sent up to the matron's rooms.

Miss Holloway had a long talk with the young woman, who was not more than sixteen years of age, and provided her with sleeping apartments near her own.

The girl will probably be sent to the Florence Crittenton home today.

WILL ATTEND THE ENCAMPMENT

Lieutenants Liggett and Heavy Detailed for the Work.

Captain Oscar J. Brown has been given two officers to assist him at the instruction of the state troops at the annual encampment in Griffin next June.

The war department has detailed for this work First Lieutenant Hunter Liggett and Second Lieutenant J. W. Heavy, of the Fifth Regiment infantry, which is now stationed at Fort McPherson.

NEGRO BOY BOUND OVER.

Is Accused of Stealing Wood from Pim's Yard.

Cato Tippens, a negro boy, was bound over to the city criminal court yesterday afternoon by Justice Bloodworth on the charge of larceny. It is charged that Cato entered Pim's woodyard on West Hunter street a few days ago and stole several sticks of wood.

Cato positively denied that he was connected in any way whatever with the theft, but Justice Bloodworth decided that the evidence which was introduced in the case was enough to convict, and placed the bond of the negro at $200, which he failed to make.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Drink—Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For biliousness, constipation and malaria.
For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache.
For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Failure.
For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.
For Blotches and Pimples on the face, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.
Fifty cents and $1 bottles at Druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

A Prominent Minister Writes.

After ten years of great suffering from indigestion, with great nervous prostration, biliousness, disordered kidneys and constipation, I have been cured by Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir, and am now a well man.

REV. C. C. DAVIS,
Eld. M. E. Church South.
No. 28 Tatnall St., Atlanta, Ga.

A Prominent Memphian Writes.

Dr. H. Mozley—Dear Sir: Having been a great sufferer for three years from indigestion and been treated by many physicians, who failed to give me relief. Continuing to grow worse, my brother advised me to try Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elxir, which remedy he had used for several years. I commenced its use, and must say that your Lemon Elixir is the greatest medicine on earth. I have never suffered a day since I commenced using Lemon Elixir. Thanking my brother for his advice and you for Lemon Elixir, I am forever your friend and customer,

B. L. ROCCO,
26 Hernando St., Memphis.

Refer anyone in Memphis to me.

At the Capital.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys. The Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney,
1225 F Street, Washington, D. C.

A Card.

For nervous and sick headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation (of which I have been a great sufferer), I have never found a medicine that would give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

J. P. SAWTELL, Griffin, Ga.
Publisher Morning Call.

LEMON HOT DROPS

Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage, and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

Twenty-five cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Seashore Express, Double Daily Service

Quick trains now in operation via Southern railway to and from Brunswick, in prompt connection both ways with the boats for St. Simon's and Cumberland islands, Georgia's most delightful seaside resorts.

More genuine pleasure and more actual benefit to health is obtainable at these two resorts than probably at any other places in the United States.

The hotels at St. Simon's and Cumberland are now ready for guests, and excursion tickets, at low round-trip rates, are on sale at all Southern railway ticket offices.

Pullman cars through by night trains.

may23-2t

PERSONAL.

Is your cottage cozy? It is not unless the walls are papered appropriately. We sell and hang paper at the lowest prices. Wall paper department McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 120 Whitehall street.

When in need of paint or painting material, call on or address McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 120 Whitehall street.

Drowsy Days Drink Cafeto

If you eat Spring vegetables and drink buttermilk for dinner during these long, light, lazy days you'll find it hard to keep awake when you return to your desk. Eye-lids become heavy and leaden; hard to resist the powerful impulse to nod. The weather, the work and the meal takes all the snap and ginger out of a fellow.

Cafeto is pure extract of Coffee served similar to iced tea. It's Iced Coffee and acknowledged to be the most refreshing, most vitalizing and invigorating beverage ever put on the market. Its tonic qualities are unsurpassed and absolutely non-injurious to the nervous system. Sip a glass of this rare Elixir de Cafe morning, noon and night and you'll escape much of the depression and inertia that warm weather produces. Worn and tired wits sparkle with brilliancy when gently stimulated with Cafeto. Prevents exhaustion and weariness . . . .

Drink Cafeto.

"THE BEST" TEA & COFFEE CO

C. J. KAMPER, Mgr.,
79-81 Peachtree Street.

sun wed fri

HER RINGS STOLEN BY HER BROTHER

A Startling and Unexpected Denouement to a Ring Stealing Case.

MRS. NAYLOR LOST TWO RINGS

Last Night Her Young Brother Was Caught Selling the Jewelry.

A WOMAN WAS WRONGLY ACCUSED OF IT

The Brother, Roy Watson, and a Confederate, Clem Goodwin, Are Both Under Arrest.

A ring stealing case, which the police officers had been working on for several days, had a very sudden and startling denouement last night.

Mrs. E. A. Naylor, who resides at No. 117 Garnett street, reported the loss of two valuable rings, one a fine diamond, which had been stolen from her house. Officers were detailed to work on the case and Friday Lena Johnson, a negro woman who had been employed by Mrs. Naylor, was arrested on suspicion. The woman stoutly affirmed her innocence and the officers were not inclined to believe her the guilty party.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Naylor was told by the officers at work on the case that suspicion pointed to her own little brother, Roy Watson. She was dumfounded at such an accusation being made and said she knew he had had nothing to do with the robbery.

Last night about 8 o'clock Sergeant George Poole was notified by a white man that two boys had given him a ring to sell and after he had done so they told him the ring was stolen. The informant pointed out the boys to the officers and they were arrested, one of them causing a lively chase.

At the police barracks the boys gave their names as Clem Goodwin and Roy Watson. Young Watson, who is about fourteen years of age, is the brother of Mrs. Naylor.

George Bankston, who had informed on the boys, told the following story to a reporter of The Constitution:

The Diamond Ring Sold.

"This afternoon as I was standing in a store door on Magnolia street Clem Goodwin and Roy Watson approached me and asked if I would not help them to sell a ring. I replied that I would if the ring was all right. I went to a store on Broad street and I was offered $3 for the ring, which was a diamond. I did not take the money, Clem Goodwin insisting on my getting as much as $20. In a pawn shop on Decatur street I was offered $4 and Goodwin said he would take that and I sold the ring, giving the purchaser my name and address. The boys gave me 25 cents for the sale I had made. Then Goodwin said he had another ring for me to sell and I at once became suspicious and told them they had too much jewelry on the market. Goodwin owned up that the rings had been stolen and stated that Watson took them from his sister. I at once informed Sergeant Poole of all that had taken place and he went with me after the boys. He grabbed Goodwin and Watson ran, giving me a long chase."

Young Watson's Story.

At the police barracks young Watson made a full confession about about the rings. At first he said the man Bankston "had lied," but he afterwards said he had taken the rings from his sister, Mrs. Naylor, who lived at No. 117 Garnett street.

"I did not steal the rings," he said to The Constitution reporter, "but I simply took them as I found them on the floor. I don't call that stealing."

Goodwin tried to put all the blame on the Watson boy, but his statements to Bankston showed plainly that he knew all about the rings and to whom they belonged. The police at once decided to release the woman Lena Johnson, who had been held on suspicion.

Mrs. Naylor will be notified about the finding of her lost rings and she will probably not prosecute the matter any further.

The Goodwin boy is well-known in police circles and it is believed that it was through his influence that the Watson boy took the rings from his sister. Both boys were locked up at the barracks on charges of larceny from the house.

CENTRAL'S TRAFFIC MANAGER

Mr. E. H. Hinton Will Take Charge June 1st—Now in St. Louis.

Mr. Eugene Henry Hinton, the Central's new general traffic manager, will take charge on June 1st.

The position has been vacant since Major W. F. Shellman's death a few months ago. About one month ago the position of traffic manager was abolished and the office force scattered. The general freight agent, Mr. Winburn, and the general passenger agent, Mr. Halle, reported to the vice president, Mr. J. M. Egan.

Mr. Hinton is a Mississippian by birth. He was born in Madison county, that state, in 1853 and was educated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

He entered railway service in 1879 as joint freight accountant of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans and the Mississippi and Tennessee railway, which position he held three years. From 1882 to 1883 he was chief rate clerk in the general freight office of the Texas and Pacific railway at New Orleans, La.; 1884 to 1885 contracting freight agent; 1887 to 1888 assistant general freight agent at Dallas, Tex.; December, 1888 to September, 1892, general freight agent of the same road. April 1, 1893, he was appointed Pacific coast agent of the Panama railroad. He has recently been representing the Southern Pacific on the southwestern board of traffic administration at St. Louis.

Mr. Hinton was married April 27, 1885, at New Orleans to Miss Josie P. Solomon.

When Mr. Hinton became general freight agent of the Texas and Pacific he succeeded Mr. W. W. Finley, now second vice president of the Southern railway. Like Mr. Finley, he is said to be a firm maintainer of traffic agreements. He is an able traffic manager and gets his share of the business. No changes are looked for in the Central's force by reason of this appointment.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK BEGINS

DR. CHARLES A. STAKELY WILL PREACH AT FIRST BAPTIST.

Annual Sermon of the Southern Female College Will Be Delivered by the Brilliant Divine.

College commencement sermons will be preached this morning in many Georgia pulpits and a large majority of the audiences will be young ladies of the schools.

Rev. Charles A. Stakely, one of the most brilliant members of the Baptist denomination, will preach the commencement sermon of the Southern Female college this morning at the First Baptist church. The service will be elaborate and the musical programme has been especially arranged for the occasion.

The Southern Female college is located at College Park. It was decided that the sermon be delivered in the city, as the chapel of the college was not large enough to accommodate the patrons and pupils of the school. Brilliant commencement exercises have been arranged at the college for the week. There will be several debates, class meetings and musical concerts the earlier part of the week. The closing event of the commencement will be the concert by the college orchestra at the Grand Tuesday evening.

Hon. John Temple Graves entertained the members of the senior class and the faculty of the college at his residence in College Park Friday evening last.

The commencement sermon of the Agnes Scott will be delivered in Decatur this morning at 11 o'clock. The regular exercises of the year will occur during the week, the final day being Thursday.

Nearly all of the private schools of the city have arranged for fitting commencement exercises this week. The tedious examinations have been passed and the end of the session is near at hand.

Gin Cucurbita (Watermelon Gin) with Hypophosphites. The Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. apr25 sun tues thur

Land of the Sky.

ASHEVILLE, S. C.

Special cheap excursion rates; tickets on sale at

ONE FARE

For the round trip from all ticket offices of the Southern railway and connecting lines. Dates of sale June 13th, 14th and 15th, final limit June 27, 1897, account summer school Young Woman's Christian Association, June 15-25, 1897. Tickets available for everybody. Excellent opportunity to visit the beautiful

LAND OF THE SKY

at small cost. Superior train service. Apply to any agent Southern Railway Company.

S. H. HARDWICK,
Assist. Gen. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Two Windows for Rent.

To let, two beautiful show windows, No. 36 Whitehall street, for one week only beginning Monday, May 24th, by ladies of the Free Kindergarten Association. Apply to Mrs. W. G. Raoul. Telephone 696.

Study Optics at Home.

There are many jewelers in Georgia, and in surrounding states, who are losing a profitable part of their business simply because they do not understand theoretical and applied optics. If they are unable to leave home and business, Kellam & Moore's "correspondence course" will graduate them as scientific opticians, able to adjust compound cylinders to eyes that require them. It will fit them to control their optical trade. Write Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

THE FIRST CAR.

Messrs. Carlton & Smith Receive a Car Load Lot of Watermelons—The First of the Season.

It is a known fact that Messrs. Carlton & Smith, the popular commission merchants of North Forsyth street, are the "first-car" men on watermelons, and as usual, they come to the front this year with a carload shipment—the first car to arrive in Atlanta—of the finest and most luscious melons. The car arrived in the city last night, and will be opened bright and early Monday morning in the yards of the Central Railroad Company, and will be delivered in plenty of time for merchants to fill their morning orders. Messrs. Carlton & Smith say that this lot of melons is one of the finest ever shipped here at the beginning of the season. They will certainly go like the proverbial "hot cakes," and if you want any of them you will place your order early.

Summer Tours.

The Grand Trunk Railway System, through its gateways at Chicago, Detroit and Niagara Falls, presents a most attractive list of summer tours. The Muskoka Lakes and Georgian Bay countries are unexcelled for fishing and hunting, while the Thousand Islands Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec and Atlantic sea coast tours present a variety of the most attractive scenery to be found on the continent. For particulars address R. McC. Smith, southern passenger agent, 417 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O., or W. E. Davis, general passenger and ticket agent, Montreal, P. Q. mch14-26t sun

BICYCLES.

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3,700 standard wheels must be sold immediately; actual manufacturers' cost named; guaranteed; shipped on approval. Get catalogue and prices. Northern Cycle and Supply Co., 273 Wabash ave., Chicago.

Straw Hats,

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
WASH VESTS,
LINEN SUITS,
SERGE COATS.

THE GAY CO.

All the . . . .
Latest Novelties

In Belts, Stone Girdles, Blouse Sets, Belt-Holders, etc., just received. For new, up-to-date goods at reasonable prices call to see us.

MAIER & BERKELE,
31 Whitehall Street.

Woman's Ills

are as often caused by kidney disease as by affections of the womb.

Among the most certain symptoms of this disease are Backache, Bad Complexion, A Tired Feeling, Depressed Spirits, Headache, Nervousness, Sideache, Neuralgia, Too Frequent Urination, Dragging Pains, etc.

These can be

CURED

To whom it may concern, especially those who have suffered from kidney trouble, I have been a great sufferer from kidney disease and catarrh of the bladder for eighteen years. Have had several hemorrhages of the kidneys attended with a burning feverish sensation of the bladder, and severe pains in my hips, back, and shoulder blade, and could not rest on one side but a few minutes at a time. It was painful for me to turn on the other side. I suffered so much last month that I could not walk across the floor without suffering great misery. I have used almost every medicine advertised as good for women's ailments and kidney, bladder and blood diseases, and drank the well-known mineral waters at the watering places, and put myself under the care of various physicians, but in all these treatments have not felt such an improvement as since using Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills. I do not suffer so much with rheumatism, sleep reasonably well, have a splendid appetite, do not feel sore in my limbs nor have such an unnatural thirst for water. The fever in my bladder has nearly disappeared, and I attribute it all to Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills, and his Little Liver Pills, and I cheerfully recommend them to all who have suffered likewise. As I have felt such a decided change for the better in so short a time, I shall continue the use of his medicines, hoping and believing if anything will cure me they will.

HOBBS
Sparagus Kidney Pills.

HOBBS REMEDY CO., PROPRIETORS, CHICAGO.
Dr. Hobbs Pills For Sale in ATLANTA, GA., by JACOBS' PHARMACY CO., 6 and 8 Marietta St.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF

Genuine only with [signature] This signature in blue

The first in the field and still unrivalled

Invented by the great chemist JUSTUS VON LIEBIG, whose signature is on every jar, and made by the Liebig COMPANY for over 30 years.

For improved and economic cookery
For delicious, refreshing beef tea

SUMMER DANCING CLASS.

Professor Faulkner is making a specialty of quite a number of new dances through the summer season, as well as the old dances, viz, National quadrille, Two-step quadrille, La Beau square, X-Ray lancers, K. P. triangle, Cream City minuette, Salt City two-step, New Woman Waltz and many other beautiful dances. Prices for summer season: Gentlemen, $4; ladies, $2; children, $1, per month. Private lessons at any hour to suit pupils at hall or at homes if desired. Call at 117½ Whitehall street.

CRESCENT BICYCLES

Fixed Quality.....
Fixed Prices.......

There is no variation in Crescent quality. The Crescent you buy has the same beauty, strength and ease of running as the Crescent your neighbor rides. The experience of both will be the same in rare cycling pleasure.

And the enjoyment of neither will be marred by learning that one bought his Crescent cheaper than the other.

Fixed quality means fixed prices. Crescent prices are right for highest quality—$75, $50, $40.

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AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

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Tennessee Centennial

At Nashville, Tennessee, May 1st to October 31st.

The buildings and grounds of the Tennessee Centennial, in numbers and architectural beauty, surpass Atlanta's, and nearly equal Chicago's. The exhibits are all ready and are interesting and instructive. The Live Stock display excels any exhibition of the kind ever made. The Midway is great.

The WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway run solid vestibule trains with Pullman's finest sleeping cars from Atlanta to Nashville.

For sleeping car berths or any information about rates, hotel or boarding house accommodations in Nashville, call upon or write to

C. E. HARMAN,
General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

may 23 10t

None better in the world. The Gurney Refrigerator stands today without a peer. It has a score of advantages above anything made. Hightower & Graves, 98 Whitehall street.

COTTON CLOSES DOWN

Great Dullness and a Sagging Market Marked the Past Week.

DECLINE HAS BEEN JUSTIFIED

General Business Unsatisfactory and Strong Statistical Position Has Been Sole Support to Prices.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named:

Atlanta—Nominal; middling 7⅛c.
Liverpool—Dull; middling 4 3-32d.
New York—Steady; middling 7⅝c.
New Orleans—Quiet and steady; middling 7⅝c.
Savannah—Dull and easy; middling 7⅝c.
Galveston—Easy; middling 7⅝c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 7½c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 7¼c.
Memphis—Dull; middling 7¼c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 7⅝c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 7⅝c.
Houston—Quiet; middling 7 5-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Saturday	25	26	...	...	1897	2873
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	25	26	....	....	....	....

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, May 22.—The total port receipts for the week were 20,632, against 32,067 last week and 22,076 last year. The stock of cotton at the consolidated ports is now 378,909, against 417,973 last week and 385,276 last year. Exports of cotton for the week, 54,423, against 67,228 last week. The stock of cotton in New York, net, is now 144,075 bales, against 131,701 last week and 163,017 last year. Liverpool advices this morning were rather favorable, opening quotations being 1-64d lower, but the close was unchanged to ½ point decline, as compared with yesterday's. The Chronicle's weekly crop report was generally considered rather more bullish than had been expected, inasmuch as that while it indicated the crop was improving in Mississippi and that conditions in Texas have been very favorable during the past week in Arkansas, Tennessee, parts of Alabama and along the Atlantic coast, cool weather has been unfavorable to the development of the plant. Consequently these influences stimulated prices at the opening, first quotations being from 3 to 4 points over yesterday's close. During the early trading the shorts were disposed to cover, and Liverpool sent some buying orders. There was also some investment buying for Wall street account. While the trading has been narrow and the demand was not found sufficient to maintain early advance, closing quotations were steady at from 1 to 2 points over last night. The feeling is rather more hopeful, but prices will depend upon the attitude of Liverpool and the character of advices received from the growing crop. Spot sales in New York, 3,078 bales; middling, 7⅝c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
May	7 18	7 20	7 17	7 16-18	7 15-16
June	7 19	7 20	7 17	7 17-18	7 15-16
July	7 22	7 22	7 19	7 20-21	7 18-19
August	7 17	7 19	7 15	7 16-17	7 14-15
September	6 88	6 89	6 85	6 86-87	6 84-85
October	6 71	6 72	6 71	6 72-73	6 69-71
November	6 71	6 72	6 71	6 71-72	6 69-70
December	6 74	6 75	6 74	6 74-75	6 72-73
January	6 79	6 79	6 77	6 78-79	6 75-76
February	6 85	6 85	6 83	6 82-84	6 79-81
March					
April					

Closed steady; sales 35,700 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, export and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896
Saturday	8414	2363	13870	4044	358920	373428
Monday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	8414	2363	13870	4044	....	....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

January	6 52	July	7 18
February	6 55	August	6 91
March		September	6 57
April		October	6 45
May	7 19	November	6 47
June	7 14	December	6 49

Closed dull but steady; sales 5,500 bales.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 22.—The demand from the American spinners is shown in the sales today, and their inquiry continues from many different sources, showing that the mills must have reduced their reserve stocks to a minimum or else trade is better than we are led to believe. Last season the mills shut down their spindles from this time to the end of the season. In England the demand from Manchester continues to be very disappointing, and has been gradually growing smaller since the first of the month. It is the small buying abroad which has discouraged the speculation on this side, as Liverpool has been a free seller here of contracts which have supplied the demand from merchants who have sold spinners. When the English demand increases the demand will appear here. Crop accounts continue fairly favorable, cold nights and poor stands being the complaint from every section except Texas, where the crop is doing very well.

New York, May 22.—By Associated Press: The cotton market advanced 3 to 5 points today chiefly on covering following a better class of cables than looked for, a reported threat of a cold wave from the northwest to the southwest and continued activity in the spot department. The sales of spot cotton today reached 3,078 bales, including 700 bales for export and 2,378 bales to spinners. A good business was reported at full quotations. Shorts tried to cover, but found few sellers. The close was steady at a net advance of 1 to 3 points.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 22.—(Special.)—Great dullness and a gradually sinking market have marked this week in cotton. The decline has been of some importance and has fully justified the expectation that in view of the unsatisfactory condition of general business, and with the strength of the statistical position as the sole support in the price, some recession was almost a foregone conclusion. Today the market was very dull. Liverpool held her own on future quotations, but the sales of spot cotton in that market were again most discouraging. The demand from local shorts caused the market here to open a few points higher, but when their wants had been supplied prices eased again. The net change for the day was trifling. August opened at 7.17, advanced to 7.19, declined to 7.15 and closed at 7.16@7.17 with the tone of the market steady. The market in the near future will probably continue narrow, furnishing favorable opportunities for scalping operations, but there are little inducements for a serious campaign on either side. The fluctuations promise to be governed at present by the weather reports from the south and the takings of actual cotton by consumers from day to day. The progress of the new crop will of course be the all important factor in determining the ultimate course of prices. In spite of the glowing optism of our local bears, we do not think its condition at present can truthfully be said to be more than fair. But the southern advices report a steady improvement and a week or two of beneficial weather may work wonders. No improvement can be noted in general business conditions nor in any of those outside influences which have effect upon cotton. Without some serious set back to the new crop the chances seem to us to favor lower prices. The summer months might, if shrewdly manipulated, or if business at the manufacturing centers was to revive sharply, sell at very high prices, but we regard it as far more likely, from the present outlook, that the world will make the supply, small as it undoubtedly is, prove sufficient for its wants without disturbing values violently.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, May 22—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, dull with prices unchanged; middling uplands 4 3-32; sales 5,000 bales; American 4,900; speculation and export 300; receipts 7,000; American 900.

Futures opened easy with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
May		4 02	Sellers
May-June	4 01-64	4 01	"
June-July	3 63-64	3 63½	"
July-August	3 63-64	3 63½	Buyers
August-September	3 59-64	3 58½	"
September-October	3 52-64	3 52	Sellers
October and November	3 47-64	3 47	Buyers
November and December	3 45-64	3 45	Sellers
December and January	3 44-64	3 44	"
January and February	3 44-64	3 44	"

Futures closed steady.

New York, May 22—Cotton steady; sales 3,078 bales; middling uplands 7⅝; middling gulf 8; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 150,747.

Galveston, May 22—Cotton easy; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 474 bales; gross 818; sales 36; stock 42,613; exports to Great Britain 6,344.

Norfolk, May 22—Cotton steady; middling 7¼; net receipts 1,220 bales; gross 1,220; sales 132; stock 12,680; exports coastwise 239.

Baltimore, May 22—Cotton dull; middling 7¾; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 11,067.

Boston, May 22—Cotton quiet; middling 7¾; net receipts 41 bales; gross 51; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington, May 22—Cotton nominal; middling 7½; net receipts 6 bales; gross 6; sales none; stock 4,185.

Philadelphia, May 22—Cotton quiet; middling 8; net receipts 134 bales; gross 134; sales none; stock 7,836.

Savannah, May 22—Cotton dull and easy; middling 7⅜; net receipts 146 bales; gross 146; sales 6; stock 17,664; exports coastwise 595.

New Orleans, May 22—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7⅜; net receipts 1,297 bales; gross 1,320; sales 1,100; stock 93,482; exports to Great Britain 4,826; to continent 2,700; coastwise 950.

Mobile, May 22—Cotton quiet; middling 7¼; net receipts 5 bales; gross 5; sales 250; stock 3,879.

Memphis, May 22—Cotton dull; middling 7¼; net receipts 52 bales; shipments none; sales 600; stock 37,914.

Augusta, May 22—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 45 bales; shipments 584; sales 302; stock 7,571.

Charleston, May 22—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 45 bales; gross 45; sales 302; stock 19,046.

Houston, May 22—Cotton quiet; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 624 bales; shipments 691; sales 61; stock 3,263.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., May 22, 1897.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, May 22—Flour, first patent, $6.00; second patent 5.50; straight 4.80; fancy 4.70; extra family 4.50. Corn, white 48c; mixed 46c. Oats, white 35c; mixed 32c. Texas rustproof 40c. Rye, Georgia 75c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 95c; small bales 90c; No. 2 timothy small bales 85c. Meal plain 47c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 78c; small sacks 80c. Shorts 95c. Stock meal 90c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $5.00 per ton. Peas 90c@$1.25 per bushel, according to kind and quality. Grits $2.60.

New York, May 22—Flour firmer with wheat but not active. Wheat, spot dull but firm; No. 1 northern 81⅝ afloat; options opened dull but firm on strong cables, eased off under short selling, but rallied and advanced sharply on general covering, rumored French crop damage and prospects of a large visible supply decrease Monday, closing unchanged to ⅛c lower; No. 2 red May 80; July 77⅝; September 72⅞; December 73¾. Corn, spot steady; No. 2 29¾ in elevator, 30⅜ afloat; options opened steady and was dull all the morning, closing unchanged to ⅛c net lower; May 29⅝; July 30; August 30⅝; September 31. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 22⅛, delivered 22⅛; No. 3 21⅛; options dull and featureless, closing unchanged.

Chicago, May 22—Flour quiet. No. 2 spring wheat 73⅛@73⅝; No. 3 spring wheat 68@73; No. 2 red 91⅛@93⅛; No. 2 corn 24⅛@24⅜; No. 2 yellow 24⅜@25; No. 2 oats 18; No. 2 white 21⅜@22⅜; No. 3 white 19⅜@22⅛; No. 2 rye 35; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3 28@31; No. 4 27; No. 1 flaxseed 77@77½.

Cincinnati, May 22—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 90. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 26½. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 22.

Provisions.

Atlanta, May 22—Clear ribs boxed side 5⅝c; clear sides 5⅛; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 4⅞; second quality 4¾; compound 4⅛.

New York, May 22—Lard easy; western steam 4.07½; May 4.05; refined firm; to continent 4.45@4.80; South America 4.75; compound 3.86½@4.12½. Pork quiet.

Chicago, May 22—Mess pork, per bbl, 8.20. Lard, per 100 lbs, 3.75@3.77½. Short rib sides, loose, 4.40@4.65. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, 5.00@5.25. Short clear sides, boxed, 4.86¼@5.00.

Cincinnati, May 22—Lard easy at 3.65. Bulk meats quiet at 4.80@4.90. Bacon easy at 5.55@5.60.

Groceries.

Atlanta, May 22—Roasted coffee $12.00 per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 14; fair 13; prime 11⅛. Sugar standard granulated 4⅝c; New Orleans white 4⅛; do yellow 4⅜c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 6½c; choice 5⅜@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 12½@13c. Matches 6 5s 50c, 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 5½c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.20.

New York, May 22—Rice steady; domestic, fair to extra, 4¼@5. Molasses steady.

Chicago, May 22—Sugar, cut loaf 5.34; granulated 4.71.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, May 22—Turpentine firm at 24⅞@25; sales 967 casks; receipts 1,733. Rosin firm; sales 5,859; receipts 4,326; A, B, C, D, $1.30@1.35; E $1.35; F $1.45; G $1.50; H $1.60@1.65; I $1.70; K $1.80; M $1.85; N $2.00; window glass $2.20; water white $2.40@2.50.

Charleston, May 22—Turpentine firm at 25; sales none casks. Rosin firm; A, B, C, $1.25; D, E $1.30; F $1.35; G $1.35; H $1.50; I $1.55; K $1.65; M $1.65; N $1.75; window glass $1.85; water white $2.00; sales none barrels.

Wilmington, May 22—Rosin steady; strained $1.25; good strained $1.30; receipts 385 barrels. Spirits turpentine steady at 24⅛@25; receipts 137 casks. Tar firm at 1.05; receipts 80 barrels. Crude turpentine firm at $1.20, $1.80, and $1.90; receipts 29 barrels.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, May 22—Eggs 8½@9c. Butter, western creamery 18@19c; fancy Tennessee 12½@15c; choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, turkeys 6@7; hens 20@21; spring chickens, large, 20@30c; small, 12½@20c; ducks, puddle 15@18c; Peking 20@22½c. Irish potatoes, Burbank $1.50@1.75 per bbl; 60@65 bu; Tennessee 30@40c per bu. Sweet potatoes 50@60c per bu. Honey, strained 7@8c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, $1.50@1.75 per bu; 5.00@6.00 per bbl.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, May 22.—In cattle the week closed with beef steers selling largely 10c to 20c per 100 pounds lower than a week ago. Heavy cattle have suffered the most neglect, and may be expected to sell to poorer advantages than handy killers or lighter weight from now on. Cows, heifers and calves are selling remarkably well at strong prices, and calves have advanced sharply under an active demand from country feeders, the best lots fetching $6@6.15 per 100 pounds. The stocker and feeder trader has been less animated, but prices remain high, sales being mostly at $3.85@4.60. Today's market was practically nominal.

Trade in hogs was fairly active, prices opening steady, but weakening a little later in the day. The sales were largely at $3.85@4, the poorest heavy hogs selling at $3.40, and the best light weights at $3.85. As compared with a week ago prices showed very little change.

During the last day or two the lamb market has weakened under continued liberal offerings and a lessened demand, and sales today were made at $3.50@5.50 for the poorest to the best, a few only going above $5.40. Sheep sold at $2.35@4.50, while a few choice to extra natives brought $4.60@4.90.

Receipts: Cattle, 200; hogs, 19,000; sheep, 1,500.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, May 22.—Coffee, options opened steady at unchanged prices. Cables were without influence, foreign markets showing hesitation. Receipts at Brazil were large. Deliveries in this country small; trading almost entirely local; closed barely steady at unchanged to 5 points advance; sales 11,250 bags, including June 7.25@7.30, July 7.25, August 7.25@7.30, September 7.30, December 7.30@7.35, January 7.35@7.40, February 7.40, March 7.40@7.45. Spot coffee, Rio, steady; No. 7 invoice 7⅝; No. 7 jobbing 8⅛; mild quiet; Cordova 11½; sales 5,000 bags Rio No. 7 at 7⅝.

Sugar, raw quiet; fair refining 2⅝; centrifugal 96-test 3⅛; refined quiet; mould A 4⅝; standard A 4⅜; confectioners' A 4⅜; cut loaf 5⅛; crushed 5⅛; powdered 4⅝; granulated 4⅛; cubes 4⅝.

New Orleans, May 22.—Sugar, open kettle steady: 2¾@3; centrifugal quiet; whites 3 11-16@3¾; yellows 3½@3⅝; seconds 1⅝@3⅛. Molasses quiet; centrifugal 4@9.

Bank Clearings.

Atlanta yesterday	$ 168,725
For the week	1,155,233
Same week last year	931,422

Chicago, May 22—Clearings $12,014,323. New York exchange, 60c premium. Foreign exchange dull; demand, $4.87¾; sixty days, $4.86½.

New Orleans, La., May 22—Clearings $859,966.

Memphis, May 22—New York exchange selling at $1.50 premium. Clearings $236,775; balances $64,579.

TENDENCY UPWARD

Better Feeling Faited To Incite Any Outside Participation in Market.

GRANGERS LED THE ADVANCE

Was a Lack of Breadth, Many of the Usually Active Stocks Not Having a Single Transaction.

New York, May 22.—Opening Review: The initial opening in stocks showed general strength, which was most pronounced in the Grangers and the international shares. The specialties were also improved, Chicago Gas conspicuously so. Trading was fairly active with purchases mainly for the short account. New Jersey Central improved ⅝ in the early dealings. The speculative conditions at 11 o'clock remained unchanged from the opening, and although the bulls were in control of values, the gains were not noteworthy except in a few instances, and trading was considerably restricted. Prices moved up easily, but the bulls appeared loath to press their advantage in the absence of outside orders, and the inquiry emanated chiefly from the shorts to cover over Sunday. Leather preferred sold up 1 per cent and Chicago Gas gained about an equal amount. Sugar was neglected, and was not dealt in during the first twenty minutes of business. The railways figured most prominently in the trading, and showed quite uniform fractional advances. New Jersey Central was subjected to renewed selling pressure, and lost over 2 per cent. The general market participated in the reaction that ensued to a moderate extent, Manhattan and Delaware and Hudson leading the decline. The pressure against the general list was soon exhausted, and partial recoveries followed. Hocking Valley and Baltimore and Ohio came into prominence, and advanced sharply. Sugar was in light demand and gained slightly.

Closing Review: The conditions in today's stock market were not essentially different from those prevailing for several days past. There was a marked undercurrent of strength through the whole list, and the tendency of prices was uninterruptedly upward with the exception of the coalers, but this failed to incite any outside participation in the market, and the dealings were small and most of them in a few active stocks. The market wholly lacked breadth, many stocks in the usually active list having not a single transaction to their credit. Sugar also continue to be neglected, the dealings in the stock being quite ostenstatiously curtailed. Traders seem to have made up their minds not to see any cause for alarm in the Cuban question and disregard the news on the subject in a manner that offers a strong contrast to their views on former occasions. They also attached a large degree of importance to a rumor, circulated in very explicit form, that the supreme court will hand down a decision on Monday next in the so-called Nebraska maximum freight rate and interstate commerce cases, and that the decision on in the former case would be in favor of the railroads. This case is of importance to the Grangers, and the belief that the decision will be in their favor materially strengthened the group and made it the leader of the advance. The buoyancy of the general speculation on the London stock exchange also imparted confidence to the local market. The announcement of an additional shipment of gold for next Tuesday of $500,000 was without marked effect on the market, and the statement of a decrease of $232,075 in the gross earnings of Northwest for April did not affect the strength in the Granger group. Chicago Gas continues to receive inside support, and tended upward. The Gould shares reacted somewhat from the strength of yesterday, Manhattan and Western Union selling off a sharp fraction in the reaction and failing of subsequent recovery. Many stocks failed to complete recovery to the high point and last prices were generally a small fraction below that with net gains on the day. The extreme decline in New Jersey Central was 2⅛ and in Delaware and Hudson ¾. Leather preferred rose 1⅛ with a slight reaction. Baltimore and Ohio and Hocking Valley gained large fractions. The characteristic of the market the past week has been its underlying strength in the face of unmitigated dullness and almost apathy, the outside interest being nil, and with some very serious drags upon it. The developments in the Cuban question were apparently not as fearful as traders had last week, and when President McKinley's message was presented to congress on Monday, it had the effect rather of strengthening the market.

Government bonds displayed some little irregularities, but the variations were extremely narrow, and trading was very light.

The total sales of stocks today were 54,514 shares, including New York Central 14,00.

New York, May 22.—Money on call easy at 1¼@1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $.87¼@4.87½ for demand and at $4.86@4.86¼ for 60 days; posted rates $4.87 and $4.88@4.88½; commercial bills $4.85½.

Bar silver 60¼c.
Mexican dollars 47⅝c.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds firm.

Government bonds steady; new 4s registered 122½@123; coupon 122½; 5s registered 113; coupons 113; 4s registered 110; coupons 112; 2s registered 96; Pacific 6s of 1898, 104.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	10¼	Ontario & Western	18⅛
Adams Express	148	Oregon Nav	12
Alton, Terre Haute	60	O. S. L. & U. N.	15⅛
American Express	113	Pacific Mail	26⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	11¼	Peoria Dec & Evans	⅛
Canada Pacific	55	Pittsburg	162
Canada Southern	46½	Pullman Palace	156¾
Central Pacific	8¼	Reading	17⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	Rio Grande West	12½
Chicago & Alton	148	do preferred	30
C., B. & Q.	74⅛	Rock Island	63⅝
Chicago Gas	81⅝	St. Paul	74⅛
Consolidated Gas	159½	do Preferred	132
C. C. C. & St. L.	28¾	St. Paul & Omaha	57⅝
Colo. Coal & Iron	⅝	do preferred	139
Cotton Oil Certificts.	10	Southern Pacific	14⅛
Del. & Hudson	102¾	Sugar Refinery	113⅝
Del., Lack. & W'n	148	do. preferred	103½
Den. & R. G. pref	37¾	T. C. I.	18⅛
East Tenn	......	Texas Pacific	8⅝
Erie	12	Tol. & O. Cen. pref.	40
do. Preferred	28	Union Pacific	6¾
Fort Wayne	162	U. S. Express	38
Great Northern pref	120	Wabash, St. L. & P.	4⅛
Chic. & E. Ill. pref.	95	do Preferred	12¾
Hocking Valley	2⅛	Wells Fargo Ex	......
Illinois Central	93	Western Union	77¾
St. Paul & Duluth	15	Wheeling & L Erie	1
Kansas & Tex. pref.	27	do Preferred	2¾
Lake Erie & West'n	13	Minn. & St Louis	16⅛
do. Preferred	59¾	Den. & R. G.	9⅛
Lake Shore	163	Gen. Electric	30⅛
Lead Trust	24⅛	Nat'l Linseed	10
Louisville & Nash	44⅞	Col. Fuel & I.	16¼
Lou. & N. A.	¼	do preferred	87
Manhattan Consol	84¼	Tol. St. L. & K. C.	5⅛
Memphis & Char	15	do preferred	18⅛
Michigan Central	95¾	Southern	7⅝
Missouri Pacific	12⅝	do preferred	25⅝
Mobile & Ohio	17	Tobacco	69¾
Nash. & Chat.	66	do preferred	102
N. J Central	69⅝	A. T. & C. Co.	87½
Norfolk & W. pref.	26¾	Leather pref.	54
North American Co.	4⅛	Rubber	12⅝
Northern Pacific	12½	do preferred	62
do Preferred	36⅝	Cotton Oil pref.	54
U. P., Den. & Gglf.	1⅛	P. C. C. & St L pref.	44
Northwestern	105	American Spirits	10
do Preferred	154½	do preferred	27⅛
N. Y. Central	99⅝	O. R. & N. pref	47⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	37	C. C. Co.	150

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s	122½	Cen. Pac. 1sts of '95	103¼
do coupon	122½	Den. & R. G. 7s	109⅝
do 5s reg	113	do do 4s	87⅛
do 5s coupon	113	Erie 2nds	62⅝
do 4s reg	110⅝	G. H. & S. A. 6s	105¼
do 4s coupon	112	do do 7s	100
do 2s reg	96	H. & T. Cent. 5s	111
Pacific 6s, of '95	104¼	do do 6s	100
Ala. Class A	107	M. K. T. first 4s	84⅜
do Class B	106½	do second 4s	56⅜
do Class C	101	Mutual Union 6s	107
do Currency	100	N. J. Cent. gen'l 5s	107⅜
La. new consols, 4s	98	Northern Pac. 1sts	117½
Missouri 6s	100	do do 2nds	53¼
N. Carolina 6s	124	Northwest Consols	143
do 4s	114	do S. F. deb. 5s	114
S. Caro. non-fund	⅛	Rio Grande W. 1sts	73¼
Tenn. new set 6s	80	St. Paul Consols 7s	133½
do do 5s	105	do C. & P. W. 5s	116
do do 3s	......	St. L. & I. M. Gen. 5s	69
do old 6s	60	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	112⅝
Virginia centuries	64⅛	Texas Pac. 1sts	89⅛
do deferred	4	do 2nds	20⅛
Atchison 4s	81	Union Pac. 1sts '96	103
do second A	45	West Shore 4s	108⅜
Canada So. 2nds	102¼	O. R. & N. 1sts	112⅜
L. & N. U 4s	79	do 4s	84⅛
Southern 5s	89⅝	N. Pac. 4s	87⅛

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, May 22.—The undertone to the Grangers continues strong, but the volume of business transacted in them was extremely light.

Arbitrage houses did very little; in fact, they had ceased catering before our market opened. The closing in London was strong.

The most active stock was Jersey Central. At opening there were indications of shorts covering with no great pressure to sell, but the buying power became exhausted during first half hour and the traders, being encouraged when this was evident, attacked the stock bringing about a decline which was accompanied by moderate liquidation.

The reasons for light trading in the Grangers is the uncertainty about the decision to be made Monday by the supreme court on the maximum rate law. People generally well posted believe the decision will be favorable to railroads.

The week closes with a better feeling than last Saturday, and with a continuance of favorable crop reports from the west and a favorable decision by supreme court on Monday there is no reason why the stock market should not enjoy a further substantial advance. However, upon any good advance, we favor selling, as the general business situation, in connection with the complicated political outlook at home and abroad, is not favorable for any permanent advance.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Today's Closing Bids.	Yesterday's Closin Bids.
Atchison	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	113⅝	113¾	113¼	113⅝	113¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	......	......	......	28¾	28
B. & Q.	74	74¼	74	74⅜	*73⅝
Chicago Gas	81¼	81¾	81¼	81⅝	81
Canada Southern	......	......	......	46½	46¼
D., L. & W.	......	......	......	148	148⅛
Erie	......	......	......	12	11⅞
Edison Gen. Elec.	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	30
Amer'n Tobacco	70½	70½	69⅝	69¾	70¼
Jersey Central	71⅛	71¼	69⅝	69⅝	71¼
Lake Shore	......	......	......	163	163
National Lead	......	......	......	24⅛	24⅝
L. & N.	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝
Missouri Pacific	......	......	......	12⅝	12⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11¾	11⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18
Northwestern	105¼	105¼	105	105	105
Southern Railway	......	......	......	7⅝	7⅝
do Preferred	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
North'n Pac. Pref.	36¾	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
New York Central	......	......	......	99⅝	99⅝
New England	......	......	......	37	37
Omaha	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	57¼
Pacific Mail	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26¾
Reading	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Rock Island	63⅞	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
St. Paul	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74⅜	74
Union Pacific	......	......	......	6⅝	6⅝
Am'n Cotton Oil	......	......	......	10	10
Western Union	78⅝	78⅛	77¾	77⅝	78⅛
Am'n Spirits Co.	......	......	......	10	10⅛
U. S. Leather Pref	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54½	53⅝
Manhattan	85⅛	85⅛	84¾	84¼	84¾

*ex-dividend 1 per cent.

The New York Bank Statement.

New York, May 22.—The Financier says: "Despite the fact that between $12,000,000 and $13,000,000 of legal tenders have been withdrawn from the New York banks during the past three weeks for gold export purposes, and that the customs payments during this season have been abnormally heavy, the clearing house institutions report for the week ending May 22d $189,031,800 cash, which is within $4,000,000 of the total reserve held when the outward movement began. The only effect of the withdrawal of funds for the purposes named seems to have been in a reduction of the surplus cash to the extent of about one and one-quarter millions. This measures pretty accurately the extent of the interior movement, as loans remain just about where they stood a month ago. As domestic exchange has risen during the week at interior centers, there is nothing to favor the belief that the flow of funds to this point is yet at an end. It is a fact, however, that some demand for rediscounts is springing up from the south, and the reduction of $998,800 in the loan item. The New York banks evidently do not look for an immediate revival in the market. The agreement entered into by a number of the larger institutions this spring to loan no money at less than 2 per cent went to pieces last week, and it is said that some of the banks are increasing their holdings of government bonds in order to make a return on their money. But for all this, while the bank statement does not show it, the commercial paper market last week was better than the average. A revival at this time is not at all unusual. Beginning April 5th, 1895, the loans of the New York banks began increasing, and from $480,438,300 went to $522,698,900 without a stop. Last year, between February 8th and May 16th, the loans expanded no less than $31,000,000. The increase from January, 1897, to the present week has been only $13,500,000, although the loans of the banks stand now $31,000,000 above the total reported for the week ending May 23, 1896. It is only natural, therefore, to expect an expansion, even if smaller than usual, between now and fall. The situation is somewhat complicated by the intricate exchange problem arising from the heavy merchandise imported.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, increase	$1,508,450
Loans, decrease	998,900
Specie, increase	163,300
Legal tenders, increase	1,224,800
Deposits, decrease	81,400
Circulation, decrease	78,300

The banks now hold $45,908,950 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

Local Review.

Warm weather has not been favorable to business, and trade may be classed as rather dull. There is, to sure, something doing, but it is of the languid order.

Inquiry for state bonds of long dates has not abated, but beyond this there is nothing special in demand. Some lots of Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway stock have been on the market during the week, but sellers and buyers are not near enough together to reach an agreement. Asking prices vary from 25c to 30c, while 22½c was bid today for 100 shares. The business of the company is showing a handsome increase over last year, and it is only a question of time when this stock will be a reliable dividend payer.

The Atlanta Railway Company is also doing well. I am told that earnings this year will meet expenses and fixed charges and probably leave a surplus of $10,000, equal to 3⅓ per cent on the capital of $300,000. Both of these properties are worthy the confidence of home people, and should have support and encouragement from them.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	103		Atl'nta 4s	102	103
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	103		Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110	
Ga. 4½s, 1915	114	115	Macon 6s	116	
Savannah 5s	107½	109½	Columbus 5s	104	
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	117		Waterw'rks 6s	104	
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	115		Rome 5s	100	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	106		So. Car. 4½s	107	109
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	114		Newn'n 6s, LD	104	
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	108		Chatta. 5s, 1911	100	
Atl'nta 4½s	103		Col., S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	74	76
			Ala. Class A	106	

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	102		5s, 1909	108	110
Ga. 6s, 1910	110		Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	120	122
Ga. 6s, 1922	113		do income 6s, 1900	100	102
Ga. Pac. 1st	114	115			
C., C. & A. 1st					

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	160	165	Aug. & Sav.	92	94
Southwestern	92	93	A. & W. P.	101	
			do deben.	100	101

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, May 22.—The Evening Post's financial cable: The stock markets here were quiet but firm. The mining settlement will begin on Monday. The backward loans on leading shares are already arranged.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, May 22.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $229,842,468; gold reserve, $145,883,131.

Foreign Finances.

London, May 22, 4 p. m.—Closing: Consols for money, 113½; do. for account, 113 9-16; Canadian Pacific, 56; Erie, 12½; Erie seconds, 30; Illinois Central, 95; Mexican ordinary, 18¾; St. Paul common, 76¼; New York Central, 101½; Pennsylvania, 53¼; Reading, 9⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 70½; Atchison, 10½; Louisville, 45⅞.

Bar silver steady.

Money 1½ per cent

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, ⅞ per cent; for three months' bills, 15-16 per cent.

American eagles are quoted at 76s 6d and bar gold 77s 11¼d.

The market for American securities advanced somewhat, but weakened later and closed steady with a moderate demand. Bulls were early buyers but realized later on.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 195.80; at Lisbon, 46½; at Rome, 104.90; Spanish, 4s 61½.

Foreign securities are quoted as follows: Greece, 1884, lower at 24½; Turkey, new defense, unchanged at 102¾; group 1 (A), ¼ higher at 65½; group 2 (B), ½ higher at 37¾; group 3 (C), ¾ higher at 22⅛; group 4 (D), ¼ higher at 21¼.

Paris, May 22, 4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 103 francs 40 centimes for the account.

Amsterdam, May 22.—The rate of discount, 2 per cent.

Berlin, May 22.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 38 Pfennings.

GOOD CASH BUSINESS

Liverpool Was Higher and French Crop Reported in Poor Condition.

CAUSED SHORTS TO COVER

Wheat Advanced 1 1-8c—Corn and Oats Closed Firm—Provisions Weak from Start to Finish.

Chicago, May 22.—Foreign news had almost exclusive control of the wheat market today and caused 1⅛c advance in the July option. The most influential news came from France in the shape of disturbing crop reports and made the shorts scramble to cover. Corn and oats closed firm and substantially unchanged. Provisions were weak from beginning to end and closed at declines ranging from 7½ to 17½c.

Wheat opened firm at ⅛@¼c higher, due principally to a small advance at Liverpool in the face of a ⅜c decline here yesterday. The withdrawals from store here amounted to 321,000 bushels, which was assumed to be proof of a good deal more wheat having been sold than had been reported for the week. News of the other kind were the heavy northwest receipts—Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 65 car loads, against 385 a year ago, and the favorable weather for the growing crop. New York also in the early dispatches was easier and an unofficial estimate from Liverpool which said the total shipments to European countries for the week were likely to amount to 6,000,000 bushels. Some weakness followed this. July opened at 71⅛c, against yesterday's closing price of 70⅞c, declining to 70¾@70⅞c. A report followed that the French crop was likely to show a 10 per cent loss in area compared with last year's acreage and 20 per cent poorer in condition. It was soon apparent that the buying of May wheat meant more cash wheat business for shipment, and 65,000 bushels were reported sold soon after the opening. The making known of the latter and the repetition of the French crop deficiencies helped to add to the buying enthusiasm with which the market opened, and before 11 o'clock July had advanced to 71⅜@71⅞c. Although the Berlin and Paris wheat markets sent slightly lower quotations it was reported from St. Louis that 45,000 bushels hard winter wheat and 60,000 bushels rye were sold there for shipment to France, and that more wheat could have been disposed of had wheat been procurable. Coming upon the top of the Liverpool cable and repeating the shortage in acreage and poorer condition of the French crop, the report of actual buying of wheat for shipment to that country gave the bears, who were short of wheat, a fresh spasm of repentance and they rushed July wheat to 72@72¼c in their struggle for salvation. The closing price for July was 72c.

Corn opened easier on fine weather, large receipts and on rather free local and western selling. It rallied later with wheat and on covering by shorts. Exports amounted to 255,000 bushels. The west generally talked of an enormous area. July opened unchanged at 24½@24⅝c, sold at 24⅜c and rallied to 24⅝@24⅞c, closing at 24⅝c.

Liberal receipts caused a weak opening for oats and that condition prevailed for some time. Later it advanced and the finish was firm with about all the loss recovered. The cash market was quiet. July opened a shade lower at 17⅝c, declined to 17⅝@17¾c, recovered to 17⅞@18c and closed at 17⅞c bid.

Provisions were without support and consequently heavy, without much selling. The large hog receipts, present and prospective, were the factors. The market opened weak and declined steadily from the start, winding up the session at substantially the lowest points of the day. At the close July pork was 17½c lower at $8.20; July lard, 10c lower at $3.80, and July ribs, 7½c lower at $4.50.

Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 20 cars; corn, 525 cars; oats, 425 cars; hogs, 40,000 head.

The leading features ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
May	72	73⅛	72	73⅛
July	71⅛	72⅛	70⅞	72
September	64⅝	67⅛	66⅛	67
Corn No. 2—				
May	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24¼
July	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
September	25⅝	25⅛	25½	25⅝
Oats No. 2—				
May	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
July	17⅞	18	17⅝	17⅞
September	18	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
Mess pork, per barrel—				
May	—	—	—	8.17½
July	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.20
September	8.27½	8.30	8.25	8.25
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
May	—	—	—	3.75
July	3.85	3.87½	3.80	3.80
September	3.97½	3.97½	3.97½	3.97½
Short ribs, per 100 pounds—				
May	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
July	4.55	4.55	4.50	4.50
September	4.57½	4.57½	4.52½	4.55

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	6,000	5,000
Wheat, bushels	89,000	187,000
Corn, bushels	160,000	119,000
Oats, bushels	417,000	124,000
Rye, bushels	2,000	19,000
Barley, bushels	16,000	3,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, May 22.—Notwithstanding the dull cables and very bearish feeling last night wheat opened strong and closed with a full cent advance maintained. An easy feeling soon after the opening was a probable reflex of the continued large northwest receipts and the glowing accounts of the growing crops which come from that section. But the weakness was short lived, for wheat was wanted under 71 and the news turned very bullish. The week's clearances were the largest for several weeks and a fair amount of new business reported in Chicago and at the seaboard, while St. Louis was excited over the presence of an order for 100,000 bushels No. 2 hard wheat to go to France, only 45,000 bushels of which could be filled, and the remainder of the 100,000 bushels cargo being made up of rye. The feature of the day was the official French crop report, which reclaimed a decrease acreage in France of 10 per cent and a decreased condition of 20 per cent. This would suggest a yield of about 237,000,000 bushels, against 337,000,000 last year. The world's shipments for the week will be heavy and the wether in the west is everything a bear could wish for. The tone of the market at the close was strong, but the best buyers were shorts, and we still believe profits should be taken on strong spots.

Corn and oats were weaker early, but closed steady. Receipts are increasing slowly, but the effect has been overdone in anticipation, and 25c corn does not look like a very good short sale.

Provisions were weaker on larger estimates and increasing stocks. Packers were best sellers.

McCullough & Bro.'s Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., May 22.—The market opened firm on apples at an advance of from 10 to 20c on last week's prices. Indications point to very light receipts the coming week, and we anticipate still higher prices. The stock which is arriving here now is altogether of the Russet variety, and is coming in in fine condition.

Oranges are almost a thing of the past, the receipts being so very light there is scarcely enough to quote them to the trade. What few are being received are coming in in local shipments and are meeting with ready sale at fancy prices.

Bananas are holding their own as to prices. However, indications point to a somewhat lower market within the next few days, caused by the heavy receipts of berries, cantaloupes and other fruits.

Lemons have changed but little, prices ranging the same as for the past eight or ten days. Should there be any change, it will more than likely be for higher prices, as the importation for the next ten days from all important points will be light, and the decided hot weather will more than likely cause an advance in prices.

Strawberries have been coming in very plentifully, and prices are ruling much lower than anticipated by the handlers.

There have been several shipments of cantaloupes received in this market for the past four or five days which has met with ready sale at fair prices, taking into consideration the quality. As yet they are somewhat green and have not got the usual sweet taste they will have later in the season.

There have also been several small shipments of watermelons received here in the past ten days, but have sold very slowly, the weather being too cool for the handling of this fruit. However, we expect to see them coming in more freely within the next few days, and the market will open up and prices will rule higher, as the demand will be better.

Tomatoes are being received in large shipments; in fact, more than to supply the market, consequently prices have gone down from 25c to 50c per crate, and we would advise all shippers of this class of vegetables to hold off for a few days until the market is somewhat cleaned up.

Squashes, cucumbers, English peas and string beans are being received daily, and have sold at prices quoted.

Eggs have been rather scarce for the past few days. Not enough so, however, to increase the price, but strengthened the demand. They have been selling as usual from 8½ to 9c.

Butter is a drag on this market, and is being offered to the dealers at any price they see fit to pay.

Turkeys are slow sale at any price, and all shipments that are being made here now are sold at a loss to the shippers.

Hens are dull at 20c, there being but little demand for them even at that low figure. Large spring fries are being sought after by the buyers at good prices, while smaller stock can hardly be disposed of at any price.

The supply of old onions and old irish potatoes has been exhausted, there being none on the market, nor has there been for the past six or eight days. However, there is quite an abundant supply of new onions and new potatoes, which are being sold at very low figures.

The following are the quotations for fruits and vegetables:

Strawberries 8 to 10c quart; cucumbers, per crate, 75c to $1; squash, 75c to $1; tomatoes, $1.25 to $2; English peas, 50c to 60c; string beans, round green, $1.25 to $1.50; new potatoes, per barrel, owing to size, $3.50 to $4.50; beets, tops on in cabbage crates, $2.25 to $2.50; cabbage, per pound 1½ to 1¾c; lettuce per drum, $1 to $1.25; asparagus, in good demand, 10 to 11c per pound; cauliflower, per pound, 8 to 10c; egg plants, dozen, 75c to $1; pineapples, dozen, $1.25 to 100 to 125, half-crate $2.50 to $3.50; corn 10c to 20c per dozen; blackberries, 10 to 12½c quart; whortleberries, 12½ to 15c quart.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta, May 22—Apples $4.00@4.50. Lemons, Messina $2.75@3.00. Oranges, Messina $4.00 per box; $2:00@2.25 ½ box. Bananas, straight $1.35@1.50; culls 75c@$1. Figs 11@11½c. Raisons, new California 1.65@1.75; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 11@11½c. Nuts, almonds 11c; pecans 9@10c; Brazil 7½@8c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand picked 4@4½; Georgia 3@3¼.

M. L. BATES, Pres. F. M. FARLEY, Vice-Pres. W. A. BATES, Cas

BATES-FARLEY SAVINGS BANK.

Organized March 16, 1896.

The only regularly chartered Savings Bank in Atlanta. Paid-up Capital, [illegible] Surplus, $3,000.

LIABILITY SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

Deposits from $1.00 to $5,000 received and interest allowed. Loans on Atlanta real estate at a low rate of interest.

Joel Hurt, Pres. John M. Green, Vice Pres. Litt Blodworth, Jr., Secy.

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

EQUITABLE BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital paid in...... [illegible]
Surplus and undivided profits...... [illegible]

Acts as Receiver, Administrator, Executor, Assignee, Agent, and Accepts Trusts for the issue of bonds or for other purposes. A special feature of the Company is its Safe Deposit Vaults. Deposit boxes, $4 to $24 per annum. Reasonable rates for storage of plate and other valuables. Vaults open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

BAGGING AND TIES.

Iam in position to quote closest possible prices on
2 lb. Sugar Bag Cloth,
2 lb. Piece Bagging,
45 lb. New Arrow Ties.

If you want the inside get my figures before you buy.

C. E. CAVERLY,
ATLANTA, GA.

FINANCIAL.

OUR MARKET REVIEW

contains all the latest financial news. Reviews the Stock, Grain and Cotton Markets for the past week. Mailed free.

J. W. DOOLITTLE & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. Correspondence solicited. Best commercial references.

Paine, Murphy & Co

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Telephone 375.

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Orders executed over our wires for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions, for cash or on margins.
Local securities bought and sold.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank or any of our wholesale merchants.

ATLANTA
Loan and Investment Co.

811 Equitable Building,
offers a limited amount of its "Permanent Stock" at $100 a share—bearing 7 per cent. interest—free of all taxes to the holder. Fully guaranteed and paid semi-annually.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Dealers in
Investment Securities.
No. 9 E. Alabama street.

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited

NISBET WINGFIELD,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.
414 Norcross Building, Atlanta, Ga.

New Wheels To Rent.
'PHONE 1220.
180 Peachtree St.
LAWRENCE THOMSON,
Manager.

Furniture.
50 Oak Bedroom Suits next week at $10.50. R. S. CRUTCHER, 53 and 55 Peachtree St.

Furniture.
Parlor Suits in Oak and Mahogany any finish from $20 up. R. S. CRUTCHER, 53 and 55 Peachtree St.

Furniture.
75 Dining Tables from $3.75 to $75 at R. S. CRUTCHER'S 53 and 55 Peachtree St.

Furniture.
Leather Lounges from $ $60, Corduroy Couches and Lounges $7.50 to $25. R. S. CRUTCHER 53 and 55 Peachtree St.

Furniture.
40 Hall Hat Racks from $50 at R. S. CRUTCHER'S 53 and 55 Peachtree St.

Furniture.
Bargains next week. 100 Sideboards at $7.75, $10, $12, $15 and up to $150. R. S. CRUTCHER 53 and 55 Peachtree St.

Furniture.
Matting, Rugs, Window Shades, Lace Curtains and Pole at prices next week. R. S. CRUTCHER, 53 and 55 Peachtree St.

Furniture.
Roll Top Desks from Flat Top Desks from Office Tables $2.50 up, R. S. CRUTCHER 53 and 55 Peachtree St.

Furniture.
Combination Book Cases and mahogany finish, from $50 at R. S. CRUTCHER'S, 53 and 55 Peachtree St.

Furniture.
Folding Beds from $10 Children's Beds $3 to $12. R. S. CRUTCHER, 53 and 55 Peachtree St.

Furniture.
Don't buy anything in furnishing until U call at the largest and cheapest furniture in the south. R. S. CRUTCHER.

MATTRESSES AND SPRINGS
Excelsior cotton top, $1.25; cotton top, $2.00; all cotton, Perfection mattresses, $6 Woven wire springs, $1.50 All steel springs, $2. up.
R. S. CRUTCHER,
53 and 55 Peachtree Street.

Refrigerators and Ice Boxes
From $4.50 to $25.00.
Baby Carriages from $5
R. S. CRUTCHER,
53 and 55 Peachtree Street.

Everybody Invited
To call at 53 and 55 Peachtree next week and see the largest finest Furniture Emporium in the south. We promise U a good and you don't have to buy anything unless U want 2. R. S. Crutcher.

Lawn Hose, Lawn Mowers, Water Coolers, Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers in great profusion, will sell very low prices. High tower & Graves, Whitehall street.

LADIES—A FRIEND INDEED
ARE OUR
PENNYROYAL and TANSY PILLS

Never fails. Absolutely harmless. The best of all. These pills have been used and approved of by ladies without number from all over the world. $2.00 by mail, or for particulars. Sold only by
BOX SPECIALTY CO.,

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
BIG G

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Spermatorrhea, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

W. A. BATES,
NGS BANK
ta. Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
BANKS.
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Litt Bloodworth, Jr., Sec'y.
GEORGIA.
TA, GA.
$250,000 00
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feature of this company is its
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Bedroom Suits next week
R. S. CRUTCHER,
53 and 55 Peachtree St.

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Suits in Oak and Mahog
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R. S. CRUTCHER,
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CRUTCHER,
55 Peachtree Street.

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promise U a good
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Hose, Lawn
Water Coolers
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Freezers in great
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A FRIEND INDEED
ARE OUR
NYROYAL and TANSY PILLS
er fails. Absolutely harmless
best of all. These pills have
used and approved of by ladies
number from all over the
d. $2.00 by mail, or send stamp
articulars. Sold only by
PECIALTY CO., Staunton, Va.

Big G is a non-poisonous
remedy for Gonorrhœa,
Gleet, Spermatorrhœa,
Whites, unnatural dis-
charges, or any inflamma-
tion, irritation or ulcera-
tion of mucous mem-
branes. Non-astringent.
Sold by Druggists,
or sent in plain wrapper,
by express, prepaid, for
$1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75.
Circular sent on request.

LET THERE BE LIGHT BY A CITY PLANT

Mayor Collier Thinks Atlanta Should Furnish Her Own Lights.

HE IS WORKING ON THAT IDEA

Finds That Atlanta Gets Light as Cheap as Any City.

WHAT HE THINKS SHOULD BE DONE

He Talks of His Idea Along This Line of Proposed Reform—Alanta's Contract Advantageous.

Mayor Collier has again taken up the plan of municipal ownership of an electric light plant.

It has been the idea of the chief executive ever since he has been in office that it would be better and cheaper for the city to own its own plant, but has never succeeded in formulating any definite plan. He has written and consulted officials of different cities all over the country, where the plants are owned and operated by the city, and the result has been somewhat discouraging, as those officials do not seem to think the scheme is the success that was anticipated.

Mr. Collier has found that the rate now being charged by the Georgia Electric Light Company is about as low as is paid by any city of Atlanta's size in the country. Every arc light costs $85 per annum on a five-year contract.

Several days ago, however, the mayor noticed an article in "City Government" on "Municipal Ownership of Electric Light Plants," where a certain New York firm had made a proposition to the city of Des Moines, Ia., to erect and operate a complete plant for the same price the city is now paying for lights, and at the expiration of seven years the company would sell the plant to the city for $1.

Mr. Collier was favorably struck with the plan, and wrote to the firm yesterday requesting more detailed description of their proposition. He does not know, however, whether the plant would be intact at the end of the seven years, or whether it would have to be erected again.

An answer will no doubt be received in the next few days, and if the mayor is still favorable to the proposition, it may be brought before council with a recommendation to accept. The city officials seem to be very well satisfied with the present excellent service, however, and it would take a strong proposition to warrant a change.

What the Major Says.

In speaking of the matter yesterday afternoon, Mr. Collier said:

"It seems that all city governments, particularly in the west, are tending toward municipal ownership of electric light plants and even street railroads. If Atlanta could own her light plant, saving a good sum of money thereby, I would of course be heartily in favor of such a change, but after a thorough consideration of the subject, I hardly think it would be best now.

"In all large manufactories the cost of manufacture is of course smaller than in small concerns. In other words, a large concern could manufacture a thousand pairs of shoes at a less cost on each shoe than a small concern could manufacture a hundred shoes. But this will not hold good in electric lighting. I have found that the larger the number of lights the greater the cost of production for each.

"I do not see, though, why if the New York firm should erect a plant here at their own cost, furnish us lights for seven years at what we are paying now, then practically give us the plant, why the trade would not be a good one."

The best methods for lighting the city has been an important matter for consideration for a number of years in Atlanta, and it may be possible that before many moons the city may be lighted with her own plant at a greatly reduced expense.

LAKE CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK,

On Erie Railroad—Always Cool.

Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., 1,400 feet above level of sea, is the most charming summer resort on the American continent. The Erie R. R. is the direct route, and the only one over which through sleeping and parlor cars are run daily from Cincinnati. Lakewood is the Chautauqua Lake station of the "Erie," and is the distributing point for Lake Chautauqua and reached only by Erie R. R. Mr. H. C. Holabird, general agent, passenger department from Cincinnati, arrived in the city today, and is distributing advertising matter of this famous resort together with a beautiful book finely illustrated with views of Lake Chautauqua for the coming season, which can be had upon application to ticket agents of Southern railway in this city or to Mr. H. C. Holabird, 11 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

may 23 24

DESHON'S HUMOROUS PARTNER

Something About the Man Who Will Aid Deshon This Summer.

Now that the season of comic opera is almost at hand every one wants to know who will be the funmakers, as in most comic operas the comedians are on a measure responsible for the success of the performance. First of all Deshon, the popular little comedian, who has in the past delighted Atlanta audiences and brought the first paying and successful summer opera company to Atlanta, will play the comedy roles. His comical sayings and his topical songs are sure to add much to the enjoyment of opera patrons this summer.

As running mate to Deshon, the management has secured H. W. Joe Denick, formerly of the Marie Tempest Company, and lately with the Whitney Comic Opera Company. He is said to be one of the funniest men on the stage today and on account of his huge stature, being six feet high, will be sure to work with great success with Frank Deshon.

Joe Denick has appeared successfully in many operas and on account of his great facility of make up, is known as the "man of many faces."

The opera company will sing two weeks in other cities before opening here at the Grand on June 7th, so that the first performance in Atlanta is sure to be as smooth one.

It was announced some time ago, the management will sell bunches of ten tickets which are good for any one at any of the operas for $5. This scheme seems to have met with great favor, as Treasurer Horine has received a large number of orders for these

INSURANCE NEWS AND NOTES

The sixteenth annual session of the Southeastern Tariff Association completed its deliberations and adjourned Friday evening after one of the largest and most satisfactory meetings in the history of the association.

Sixty companies and 170 underwriters answered to roll call and among these were many president, vice presidents, secretaries and other executive officials from the great northern and eastern offices.

It is understood that some few sinners were disciplined for irregular practices, but in the main everything passed off harmoniously and the affairs of the organization were never in better shape. President Tupper's splendid management of the association's affairs was indorsed by a unanimous second election and he was warmly commended for the skillful and fearless manner in which he handled many delicate and inflammable subjects, and it is believed that his heroic treatment of certain disorders will work a permanent cure.

Secretary Fleming, as usual, was highly complimented on the successful and faithful performance of a task which is hedged about with many difficulties such as only a man with a firm hand and angelic disposition could ever hope to overcome.

The old officers were re-elected as follows: Samuel Y. Tupper, president; Charles Janvier, vice president, and Charles C. Fleming, secretary.

The new executive committee is made up as follows:

George J. Dexter, John C. Ruse, W. E. Chapin, Stephen French, Charles E. Dox, John C. Whitner, Dan B. Harris and John D. Young. Associate members, by states, are: Georgia, Edgar S. Wilson; Florida, Jere C. Seymour; Alabama, E. B. Joseph; Mississippi, P. L. Davis; Louisiana, Mr. Slattery; South Carolina, J. W. Cochrane; North Carolina, John S. Goldsmith; Virginia, George C. McGilvary.

Much of Mr. Tupper's address was naturally taken up with matters of mere administrative detail and the purely technical side of underwriting questions, but the following extracts will prove of interest to all insurance people and their friends:

PROFITS IN THE SOUTH.

"It is a common error among the insuring public, shared to some extent by underwriters, that the business of fire insurance in the southern field has always been profitable and that rates are, therefore, too high. I have taken the figures for the years 1887 to 1895 inclusive—1896 not being published—and find that in the entire field of the association the loss ratio during this period has been over 57 per cent. Adding to this 35 per cent for expenses we have a combined loss and expense ratio in excess of 92 per cent, leaving a bare profit for the entire field of less than 8 per cent. That this meagre profit has been made possible, it is needless to say is from the fact that you have, in your wisdom, sustained this association, which has never demanded excessive rates, but simply insisted that, where certain hazards and certain localities were for a long period shown to be unprofitable, rates must be adjusted to meet these conditions. I trust you will not recede from this, the only safe course from an underwriting standpoint.

"The public and some of our members should educate themselves with respect to underwriting profits before advocating the question of wholesale reduction in a field which is only now beginning to yield encouraging results. The business of fire insurance is based upon the law of average, and while it will never be an exact science, the experience of every thinking man in this room, I am sure, justifies the statement that, because we have, in very recent years, secured a fair average profit, there is no guaranty that it will continue in the future. We are bound to have as many bad years as we have good years, and, upon the principle that it is wise in time of peace to prepare for war, we should not waive every safeguard or assert a foolhardy independence which none of us are equipped to exert. When insurance profits become abnormal, rates will go down, but there is nothing, so far as I can see, to justify and break just now.

SPRINKLER INSPECTION.

"This work has been actively and intelligently conducted during the past year by Inspector S. F. Lawton. Under instructions of the association, an assistant, in the person of Mr. J. Turner Fitten, has been appointed, and he has given entire satisfaction in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to him.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

"The special agents of the association now employed are Messrs. J. S. Middleton, H. M. Tanner and James M. Young. Each of these gentlemen has rendered excellent service, and I take pleasure in commending them at this time.

FIRE INSPECTOR—ATLANTA.

"Mr. Macon C. Sharp has continued, under the supervision of Chief Joyner, in charge of this office. He is well qualified and has discharged his duties with promptness and dispatch. I recommend his retention in this position.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

"The duties of the secretary during the past year have been exceedingly trying, owing to the voluminous correspondence made necessary by the violations reported as a result of the inspection of the registers of agents by the special agents of the association. Mr. Fleming, it is needless to say, has been equal to the occasion, and although at times it seemed almost impossible for him to keep pace with the work, he has, nevertheless, accomplished this, and I am sure it will be your pleasure to join me in congratulating him thereon."

Mr. Silas P. Wood, the new president of the American Fire Insurance Company, of New York, will visit Atlanta next week to complete arrangements for re-entering his company in this state.

Messrs. George J. Dexter, W. F. Pattillo, Charles E. Cox and others returned from Old Point yesterday afternoon. President Tupper is expected home today.

Quite a controversy is in progress at New Orleans regarding the Underwriters' Inspection Bureau. T. S. McLoughlin, an electrician there, has made written charges of favoritism and discrimination, which he claims were sustained by an umpire appointed by mutual agreement.

Recently some of the senior mill mutual companies have written policies on mills in the south. They have decided to take certain desirable lines outside of the limited territory formerly covered by them.

ACCIDENT—FIDELITY.

Mr. Charles C. Thorn, agent Eetna Accident Company, who happened to an accident by means of an unruly bicycle, is on the streets again, but moves carefully and slowly. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Thorn was sustained and soothed in his misfortune by the substantial balm of good accident insurance.

Mr. Robert Stringfellow, adjuster of the Preferred Accident Company, spent last week in Atlanta with Mr. John R. Thornton. Mr. Stringfellow is an Alabama boy who has been eminently successful in placing his company in the south and southwest.

Mr. James T. Prince, special agent Travelers' Insurance Company, is spending some time with his agents in Alabama—Messrs. E. L. Turner, Anniston, and Thomas S. Forbes, Birmingham. Mr. Prince will go to Mobile and Montgomery before returning from the state.

The Standard, of Detroit, has determined to write steam boiler and plate glass business in addition to its present lines. The new features will be added immediately and the company will begin writing the new contracts about the 1st of June. It is understood that W. T. Crenshaw, state agent for the accident department, will also handle the new lines.

The cause of corporate suretyship made an advance of several points at the ordinary's convention in Macon last week. W. H. Black, of the American Surety Company, appeared before the convention and so clearly and forcefully demonstrated the advantages of corporate bonds for administrators, executors, guardians, etc., that the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, There is frequently great difficulty in collecting money from individual bondsmen on the bonds of guardians, executors, administrators, trustees and other fiduciaries appointed by the courts of ordinary of this state, and,

"Whereas, the giving of personal bonds often places the bonded fiduciary under obligations to his bondsman, which may prevent the proper discharge of his duties as such fiduciary; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the ordinaries of Georgia in convention assembled, that solvent surety companies of undoubted standing be accepted on every bond that an individual can make in our courts, provided such surety companies have complied with every requirement of the laws of Georgia."

A motion to recommend it as the sense of the convention that the charge for premium on fidelity bonds be a proper charge against the corpus of estates in the ordinary's courts was referred to the legislative committee of the convention, with authority to make efforts to have the state pass a law authorizing such charge if on investigation they found such recommendation proper.

Assets of Manufacturers' Mutual.

The following of assets recently given out by the receivers of the Manufacturers' Mutual will afford an interesting and instructive study for parties desiring so-called "cheap insurance." It will be that in the opinion of the receiver, the assets are practically worthless while the liabilities retain their par value with accruing interest. Here is the full statement:

"I have obtained possession of the following furniture and fixtures: 1 Yost typewriter, 1 roller top desk (oak), 1 6-foot standing desk (oak), 1 square of carpet, 9x9 feet, 2 office chairs (cane seat, revolving), 1 office stool, 2 office chairs, plain, 1 letter press and stand, 1 case for files (D-R or letter, oak), 72 boxes or files for D-R, 10 letter files, 1 check punch, 1 wire waste basket, 2 cane waste baskets, 4 books of maps, comprising Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah and Georgia, 1 tin box.

"Cash received from temporary receiver $138.88.

"From the books of the company it appears that the various agents are due the company about eight hundred dollars ($800), but this item will be subject to corrections by reason of counter claims and cancellations, which will in all probability decrease it very largely, if not entirely.

"I have also in my possession a contract of guaranty with the Union Loan and Trust Company in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) which was canceled on January 2, 1897.

"The value of this asset will depend largely on the condition of the Union Loan and Trust Company, but my information is that it is valueless. I find from the minutes of said insurance company that just before the contract of guaranty was canceled, J. C. Dayton, Peyton Douglas and F. H. Cathcart by agreement entered into with said insurance company, deposited with the said company the following stocks and bonds, to-wit:

56½ shares Union Loan and Trust Company stock, par value..	$5,650
25 shares Atlanta Investment and Brokerage Company, par value..	2,500
12 shares Oak Grove Land Company stock, par value..	1,200
25 shares British American Investment company stock, par value..	250
2½ shares State Savings bank stock, par value..	250

and $4,000 in their own individual notes, which by agreement were to be taken as cash by the State Savings bank, and the said stock and bonds to become a reserve fund for the insurance company.

"I have possession of the stocks, and have filed an intervention in the case of Moore et al. vs. the State Savings bank to recover the $4,000. I am unable to give a fair estimate of the value of these assets at this time. Said company also had the following licenses (Macon and Milledgeville), which if sold at once would bring a small amount to the company. I think it very necessary that these licenses, furniture and fixtures should be sold at once.

"As far as I can ascertain, the liabilities of the company are as follows:

Claims for losses..	$5,446 99
Notes and accounts due..	2,000 00
Amount due policy holders if all policies were canceled at pro rata rates..	6,290 66
Total liabilities..	$13,737 65

TWO NEW ARRIVALS AT THE ZOO

Many Additions Are Being Made at Grant Park.

There are two baby leopards at the Grant park zoo.

The little animals are now walking around the cage and are the delight of all eyes. Their spots are distinct and they give promise to rival the beauty of their parents.

Mr. Austin, the new manager of the animals, is on speaking terms with them all. He has no more trouble with them, in fact, his coming is always greeted with much noise. Clio, the big elephant, takes her bath without creating any disturbance, while the big lion winks his eye when the new keeper approaches.

Many new additions are being made to the park for the summer months. Two new fountains are being put up, one near the lake. By making application to Mr. Haas the picnickers and other visitors to the park can get permission to dance in the pavilions.

ANNUAL CUT PRICE SALE, CHOICE 300 PIECES
PANTS
MADE TO MEASURE
$3.95
DAVIS TAILORING Cº 14 PEACHTREE ST.

PITTMAN MAKES HIS FORMAL REPORT

Says the Old Courthouse Is Absolutely Safe for Many Years.

THERE ARE SOME BAD CRACKS

Tower Was Out of Plumb Three Inches When Building Was Erected.

THE STRUCTURE WILL BE STRENGTHENED

Inspector Says There Is No Cause for Fear—The Examination Was Careful and Complete.

Building Inspector Pittman, who was requested by city council to examine into the safety of the new city hall, finished his report yesterday morning and filed it in the mayor's office.

As stated in yesterday's Constitution, the inspector says the building is perfectly safe, there being no cause whatever for immediate alarm. He states in his report that he has carefully examined the structure from pit to dome, and with the exception of a few cracks, finds the old temple sound.

Alderman Woodward, therefore, the framer of the resolution which made the city fathers tremble in their boots for the time being for fear they had made a mistake in buying the courthouse, may rest at ease for no falling walls will disturb his official meditations when the city occupies its new home.

Mr. Pittman says there is a pier, however, directly over an arch in the second story, the weight of which has a tendency to increase the crack or spread the tower, which is considerably out of plumb. He says the tower appears to have been built out of plumb about three inches. This, however, does not affect the safety of the main building.

Mr. Pittman's Report.

But this is what Mr. Pittman says in his official report:

"To the Honorable Mayor and General Council—Gentlemen: In accordance with a resolution passed by your honorable body at last meeting, May 17, 1897, requiring an examination and report of the condition of Fulton county courthouse I respectfully submit the following report: I have carefully examined the building and find it to have settled very unevenly, the heavy corners going down from one-half to one inch more than other parts of the wall, causing several cracks to appear. One corner of the tower has settled in about the same proportion. It is also out of plumb about four inches and cracked in the center on the Hunter and Pryor street side. The cracks in the main building do not affect the safety of it in the least. The tower appears to have been built out of plumb about three inches, the crack allowing it to go one inch more. I find a pier directly over an arch in the second story, the weight of which has a tendency to increase the crack or in other words, to spread the tower, there being no anchors in the joist. I would suggest two one and one-fourth tie rods with heavy cast iron washers on the outside of walls and a turn buckle in the center of rod be placed at this particular place to prevent any further spreading. With this single exception I consider the building absolutely safe. Respectfully submitted,

"F. A. PITTMAN, Inspector."

No Theory Here.

The greatest claims for S.S.S. (Swift's Specific) are made by those whom it has cured, and after all the most valuable reputation is one which is given by those who speak from experience. We could publish a page of what we claim S.S.S. will do, but the people prefer to read of what it has done, and hence we give the testimony of reputable, well-known people in different parts of the country, who gladly tell of how S.S.S. has cured them of blood diseases, after trying other treatment in vain.

No wonder S.S.S. has such staunch friends. The experience of those who take it to-day will be the same as of those who twenty years ago found it the only cure. Blood diseases are obstinate, and cannot be cured by one medicine in a dozen which claims to cure them; so when S.S.S. is taken with satisfactory results, after a disappointing experience with other remedies, it is not strange that it has grateful friends by the score.

MR. WILLIAM SOWERS.

Mr. William Sowers, of Bradford, Ohio, was cured by S.S.S. ten years ago of a severe blood poison, and writes that to this day no sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned. He says:

"I had a terrible blood disease which is considered incurable, and was treated for a long time by the best physicians, but they did me no good. The disease seemed to get a firmer hold on me, and attacked my tongue and throat, which were soon full of vile ulcers.

"I changed doctors several times, and afterwards took nearly every blood remedy on the market, without the slightest benefit. After five years of treatment which did me no good whatever, I was induced to try S.S.S. This remedy proved itself equal to the case, for in a few months I was entirely cured and my skin was perfectly clear and smooth. I could hardly believe that the cure was permanent, but ten years have elapsed and no sign of the disease has yet appeared."

S.S.S. is a sure cure for Cancer, Catarrh, Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Eczema, and all other blood diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It is

Purely Vegetable

and is the only blood remedy which is guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash or other harmful mineral. S.S.S. is sold by all druggists.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases will be mailed free to all who address Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

We have determined to close our store at No. 47 Whitehall street, on July 1st.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.

Great Closing Auction Sale!

Commencing Monday, May 24th, at 10 a. m., our entire stock of high-class Diamonds, fine Jewelry, Cut Glass, Sterling Silver, etc., will be thrown upon the market at whatever it will bring at public sale.

Great opportunity for buying Bridal Presents for June Weddings. Every article guaranteed as represented. Sales daily: 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Chairs reserved for ladies.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
Jewelers.

HERMAN G. BRIGGS, Salesman.

ONLY TWELVE DAYS MORE.

A Trip to the Historical Andersonville Prison on Memorial Day, May 29, 1897.

The programme for the services at the Andersonville National cemetery on Memorial Day, Saturday, May 29th, will be of unusual interest and a large number of Grand Army men and their friends will be in attendance. In response to a request made by the Grand Army of the Republic, through the department commander, two companies of the Fifth United States infantry, in command of Captain E. L. Randall and Captain J. P. Barden, will be in attendance and take part in the ceremonies.

The special train which transports the troops over the Central Railroad of Georgia will leave Atlanta at 6:30 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, and run through without stop, arriving at Andersonville at 11 o'clock a. m., in time for the ceremonies; leaving Andersonville at 5 o'clock p. m., and arriving in Atlanta at 9:30 p. m.

Coaches will be attached to this train for the purpose of accommodating any of the Grand Army of the Republic comrades and their friends who may signify their desire to go. Ample time will be given between the time of arrival and departure of the trains at Andersonville, not only to attend the interesting memorial services at the National cemetery, but to visit the historical Andersonville prison site.

Those desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity of going on this special train should communicate not later than the morning of the 28th instant with James P. Averill, department commander Grand Army of the Republic, No. 39½ N. Broad st., Atlanta.

A Matter of Interest to Ladies.

The announcement is made elsewhere today that Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro., the well-known jewelers, will open on Monday a great auction sale of their diamonds, fine jewelry, cut glass and sterling silver.

Those who have in view the purchase of bridal presents for June weddings will find this a great opportunity for getting something elegant at their own prices.

Messrs. Stevens & Bro. state that they will discontinue their store at 47 Whitehall street on July 1st.

Only Twelve Days More

remain before the Mexican Medicine Company will leave here for Nashville. Those who have not already taken advantage of testing the large $1 trial bottles of To-ka, the Great Mexican Blood Tonic, for 25 cents, should do so at once. In three months about 12,000 bottles have been sold and hundreds of Testimonials received. No. 2 Whitehall street.

CAPTAIN LOWRY RETURNS.

GUEST OF TENNESSEE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

He Sees the Centennial and Says It's a Remarkable Show—The Georgia Room Is Beautiful.

Captain R. J. Lowry returned yesterday morning from Nashville, where he attended the meeting of the Tennessee Bankers' Association. As president of the American Bankers' Association Captain Lowry was invited to be present and to address the association on "Bankers' Associations, State and National."

The three days' session of the association was one of the most interesting that has ever been held. All of the speeches, and talks were short and interesting.

Captain Lowry was taken in charge by President Thomas, of the Centennial, and he had an opportunity to see Tennessee's exposition in all its departments.

"It is not only a good exposition," said Captain Lowry, "but it is getting better every day. I was surprised at the magnitude of it. The grounds are much larger than ours were and their buildings are works of art.

"The foreign exhibits are coming in every day and before many weeks the various countries will be well represented. The crowds attending the exposition are much larger than I anticipated, and there is plenty of amusements.

"I visited the Georgia room and was surprised at its elegance. Miss Brown, of this city who is in charge of the room, is a charming lady and fills her position with admirable grace. It's the prettiest of all the state rooms."

Quick Time to Portland, Oregon.

By recent change of schedule the Union Pacific railway can make from six to twelve hours quicker time from St. Louis and Chicago to Portland than can be made by any other route. For full particulars address James F. Aglar, St. Louis, Mo.

may 5 20-t eod

NASHVILLE VETERANS READY

Send Out Invitations to Veterans Everywhere To Come.

The Joe Johnston bivouac, No. 16, Sons of Confederate Veterans, of the Tennessee division, has issued invitations to all organized bodies of sons of confederate soldiers to attend the great reunion of confederate veterans in Nashville, June 22d, 23d and 24th, 1897.

This bivouac will go into encampment at some easily accessible point and will arrange for similar accommodations at a minimum cost to be provided for the visiting organizations. This reunion will be the greatest occasion on which one can possibly visit the Centennial. Adjutant General Morman, chief of staff of the commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, predicts an attendance of 100,000.

It is probable that the Atlanta camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will accept the invitation of the Nashville camp.

SCALPERS WILL FIGHT.

The New York Brokers Threaten To Test the Law.

The New York ticket scalpers say that they will fight the law which goes into effect September 1st, abolishing their business.

The bill was passed by the last legislature and was signed last week by Governor Black.

The scalpers contend that the state of New York cannot prevent them from dealing in interstate tickets. It is claimed, for instance, that the legislature cannot regulate the sale of tickets over the Erie road between New York city and Buffalo because in making the trip the passenger passes through New Jersey. The same contention is made touching the Lehigh Valley and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The brokers do very little business on tickets east of Buffalo, so if their contention stands the test in the courts the chief effect will be in stopping brokerage in tickets over the New York Central.

The case will hinge on the interstate commerce laws and will go to the United States supreme court, they say. New York brokers do about $5,000,000 business a year.

If congress passes the anti-scalping bill now before it the business will be broken up all over the country.

Railway Notes.

F. L. Harris has been appointed general agent of the passenger department of the Mobile and Ohio, with headquarters in St. Louis.

Chicago freight agents of the eastern roads believe that there will be heavy traffic next fall from the west to the Atlantic seaboard.

Commissioner Blanchard, of the Joint Traffic Association, says that he has not obtained any evidence that the Pennsylvania has been cutting eastbound rates on grain. In spite of this, however, it is believed, says The New York Mail and Express, that manipulation is going on somewhere and that there will be serious trouble before long, if it is not checked.

The interstate commerce commission is going to Chicago June 1st, to investigate complaint against nearly all the eastbound and a number of westbound roads. Manipulation of grain rates is the complaint, the charges being preferred by the board of trade. Chicago's live stock exchange is also kicking against a terminal switching charge of $2 a car. The Fitchburg road is charged with giving rebates to favored shippers and the lumber rates will also be looked into.

General Manager J. M. Whitman, of the Chicago and Northwestern, has a leave of absence and is going to Europe.

Tennessee's railroad commission has ordered the roads to file the rate sheets without delay. Failure to comply with the order is punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

Spiritualists Today.

The Society of Spiritual Science holds its regular Sunday meetings in the Knights of Pythias hall, corner Forsyth and Alabama streets, The Sunbeam Lyceum, at 11 o'clock a. m. All are invited. At 7:30 p. m. Professor S. W. Edmunds, of New Orleans, will lecture and give psychometric readings. Subject, "Spiritual Mediumship." Every thinking person of Atlanta should attend.

EXPOSITION PARK
MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS,
MAY 24 and 25.
CAPT. BOB COOK'S
Magnificent WATER SPECTACLE
HE WALKS ON THE WATER.
Grand Pyrotechnical Display of Fireworks!
SHAM NAVAL BATTLE!
Band Concerts by 5th Regiment Band.
Admission..........Only 10 Cents.

The Lightning Ice Cream Freezer will freeze quicker; is easier to operate, and will last longer and in many ways is far superior to anything on the market. Hightower & Graves, 98 Whitehall.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME

Exercises of the Southern Female College, College Park, Ga., Take Place from Sunday Until Tuesday Night.

SERMON BY DR. STAKELY

Literary Address by Dr. Landrum. Annual Concert Tuesday Night at Grand—Special Railroad Arrangements.

The exercises of the fifty-fourth commencement of this institution promise to be of unusual interest this year.

The sermon will be preached by Rev. C. A. Stakely, pastor of the First Baptist church, Washington, D. C. He is a Georgia young man who has attained eminence in the national capital. The sermon will be preached in the First Baptist church this morning, May 23rd.

The literary address to the alumnae and the present graduating class will be delivered at the college by Dr. W. W. Landrum Monday evening. After his address the class exercise by the senior fulls will entertain the audience. The public is invited to attend these exercises. For this occasion the railroad will run a special train leaving the city car shed at 7:40 p. m., and on return trip, leaving College Park at 10:25.

Essays will be read by the remaining section of the senior class Tuesday morning. The train leaves the car shed at 7:50 a. m. and returns at 11:20.

The annual concert takes place at the Grand opera house Tuesday evening, beginning at 8:15. Admission 50 cents.

The programme is as follows:

1. "Overture to La Gazza Ladre"—Rossini.

Orchestra, Misses Caldwell, Lester, Patrick, Johnson, Miller, Kilpatrick, Worrill, Burks, A. Burks, Jones, Lillienthal Drake, Stakely, Collins, Alexander, Crenshaw, E. Crenshaw, C. Crenshaw, Pearce, Peacock, Stevens, Vann, A. Cox, Hooten, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Crenshaw, Dr. Crenshaw, Messrs. Cox, Crenshaw, Wedemeyer and Wurm.

2. (a) "Fairy Mazurka," (b) March—Rollinson.

Mandolin Club—Misses Collins, Clyatt, Brewster, Drake, Durand, Herrin, Johnson, Lyndon, Thigpen, Rousseau, Freyer, Venn, Castello, Cato, Clyatt, Edwards, Harwell, McCall.

3. Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 10, Liszt—Miss Willie Lester, Union Springs, Ala., graduate in music.

4. "Slumber Songs"—Brahms.

Choral Union—Misses Pace, Jones, Arnall, Jordan, Walters, Fryer, Chastain, Vann, Patrick, G. Lee, Edwards, McCall, Harwell, S. Durham, C. Smith, Matthewson, Drake.

5. "Fair Daughters"—Hansell Crenshaw. Misses Joiner, Arnall, Clements, Davis, Graham, Baker, Herrin, Brown, pianists, with orchestra.

6. "Faust," Guonod—Liszt—Miss Kate Jones, Camden, Ala., graduate in music.

7. (a) "Loin du Bal," Gillett; (b) "College Life"—H. Crenshaw.

Misses Estes, N. Durham, Langston, Durand, Clyatt, Harwell, A. Burks, Lester, Denmark, Wood, McCall, Quarterman, Lovelace, Hardin, Pace, S. Durham, pianists, with orchestra.

8. Recitation, "The Bridge"—Longfellow. Elocution Class—L. Johnston, Fryer, Huie, Quarterman, McCall, Castellow, Collins, Brannon, Baker, Moore, Veal, Harris, Walters, Rogers, Smith, McWhorter, Edwards, Gray, Vann, Hurst, Chastain, Grambling, Harwell, France, Lee, Glover, Johnson.

9. Papers by seniors foll.

(a) Valedictories, Miss Nep Stevens, Buena Vista, Ga.

(b) Class prophecy and address, Miss Rosa Joiner, Hawkinsville, Ga.

Delivery of diplomas, degrees and medals.

All railroads entering Atlanta and all roads belonging to the Southern States Passenger Association sell tickets at one fare on certificate plan. Certificates must be signed after the concert Tuesday night. The Kimball and Aragon hotels will entertain visitors to the commencement at special rates of $2 and $2.50.

OPIUM AND WHISKY HABITS cured at home or in my Sanitarium. [illegible] from business; [illegible] particulars free. Address Lock Box 190, Madison, Ga.

Great Reduction
IN
SUMMER HATS
Trimmed Hats, Untrimmed Hats and Flowers at greatly reduced prices. This is a rare opportunity to get Stylish Millinery very cheap.
MISS MARY RYAN,
45 WHITEHALL.

ARP TALKS POLITICS

Appointments Made by President McKinley Arouses Him.

HE IS NOT FOND OF THE G. A. R.

Bartow Philosopher Discusses the Leaders of the Republican Party Generally.

Horace said in one of his philosophic odes that "anger is a brief fit of lunacy." Then I am ready for the asylum right now, for I am mad—mad with McKinley, and Buck, and Bullock, and the Grand Army, and the republican party, and everybody else who is trying to impose on our people. The Grand Army demands the publishing of a school history that will make southern treason odious to the generations to come. This is not the Grand Army for they are about all dead except the pensioners, but it is the grand army of political plunderers who don't want any peace with the south. General Grant said: "Let us have peace," and Lincoln said so, too, but these politicians are afraid of peace. Peace would wet all their ammunition. It is a very late date to revive this cry of treason. The argument has been long since exhausted and now nothing is left but disgust and contempt for the political schemers who seek to perpetuate discord. Treason is a favorite cry among pretended patriots. Athaliah murdered the sons of the king and usurped the throne, and when the prophet ordered her to be slain she rushed forth and cried, treason, treason! When Patrick Henry in his first great speech denounced George the IV the judges cried treason, treason! Well, I reckon that Patrick Henry and Ben Franklin, and Jefferson, and Adams, and Payne were the first traitors this country produced, and we don't mind being in their company. In fact, we are proud of it. I get awful mad when I read the vile slanders of the northern papers. The scriptures tell us to love our neighbors, but those fellows up there are not our neighbors, and it is not forbidden to hate an army, is it?

My contempt for that grand army is not limited by time or distance or the statute of limitations, but I had made up my mind to let them alone if they would let me alone. Of course there are some clever men belonging to it just like there are some clever men in the republican party, but that don't prevent me from hating both of the concerns as organizations, collectively and categorically, schemers and plunderers, and scalawags and slanderers run both. Nobody but an unprincipled politician would seek to put a negro in the postoffice at Augusta or in any other southern town. It is an insult to our people and there is no excuse for it—no palliation. Of all the offices in the gift of the government there are none about which the people have such moral, social and political rights as the postoffices. Every man and woman in the community should be consulted, if it were possible. But as it is not, then the public sentiment should be considered and the business men be consulted and nobody should be appointed who would not be acceptable to a large majority of the people. In fact, there should be no partisanship about it. In a democratic community a republican who could not get a majority vote should not ask for nor receive the office, but inasmuch as the rule now is that to the victors belong the spoils of course we must submit. We in the south must take the best republican we can find, but no president who is a gentleman will seek to put a negro in this office and no politician who is a gentleman will ask him to do it. It is an office that emphatically belongs to the people of the community. It concerns them and them alone. No doubt but that 90 per cent of all the letters and papers and money orders that go and come from Augusta are to the white people of that city. Besides this the color line is drawn at the south, and McKinley knows it, and so does Buck and Bullock, and they cannot wipe it out. When will our people quit running after these scalawags who would stab us with the blade of Joab while they embrace us and say: "How art thou, my brother?"

What is there that a politician will not do for office? When the sexton threw up a skull Hamlet said: "Perhaps it is the pate of a politician, one who would circumvent God." And it does seem as if they become hardened to all sense of the proprieties of life. A hundred years ago Sheridan wrote: "Conscience has nothing to do with politics." Our people have been doing their best to think well of McKinley and esteemed him as a clever, upright gentleman, but the fact that he entertains the idea of appointing Lyons to Augusta has wiped out all respect for him. The mugwump democrats who voted for him have all become cross-eyed and can't look you straight in the face. Why did he single out that bright little town of Hogansville to insult her people with a negro postmaster? Why does he not appoint negroes to the northern towns where they claim there is no color line?—towns whose white and black go to the same school and sometimes intermarry.

And now there is another trouble here in Cartersville. A Michigan man moved here not long ago with his family and went into partnership with a negro blacksmith and they all live together on terms of social equality and eat at the same table, and as the Michigan man's children go to our public school, he has been notified that they cannot go there any longer. So he has taken his children away, and says he don't care a damn what our people think and he will do as he pleases, for it is a free country. Well, that is hard on the children, but the time has not yet passed when the sins of the father will not be visited upon the children. He may conclude to send them to the colored school, as that would be more consistent with his principles, but it is hoped that he will pack up and go back to Michigan. The line is drawn and will remain. Thirty-four years have passed since freedom and there is no change, neither in hotels nor churches nor public conveyances or places of amusement. Both races would be content if it were not for the politicians. As long as the negro has a vote he will be made a fool of by the candidates. They say that Lyons is moral and capable. Suppose that he is—he is an impudent idiot to want to thrust himself where he is not wanted. No gentleman will do that, either socially or politically, and no gentleman will help him do it. Thank heaven, we will now be rid of Buck for four years to come. I wish that more of his sort would leave the country for their country's good. And now I think I feel better. BILL ARP.

What the Negro is Doing.

The week has been one of commencements. Flowers, music, essays, orations and diplomas have held sway.

Wednesday, the 19th, at 2 p. m., Clark university held its commencement. From the classical department W. W. Lucas and L. A. Woods were graduated.

The following programme was carried out, which includes both the classical and normal departments:

Oration, "The Claims of Africa on the American Negro"—W. W. Lucas.

"The Triple Alliance of Society"—L. A. Woods.

"Being in Fashion"—E. Louise Bowman.

"The Teacher of Today"—Lizzie K. Glover.

"The Advantages of Industrial Education"—Mattie L. Hill.

"The Objects of Life"—Hattie P. Melton.

"Woman of the Nineteenth Century"—Jessie H. Ray.

All of the orations were well written and well delivered. These graduates now go forth to battle with the realities of life and to labor for God and humanity, and will soon be lost in the great whirl of active life.

There has been a national protective league formed among the colored men of the United States. There will be an extra effort made to unite the 10,000,000 colored citizens of the United States in such a way that they will be more beneficial to themselves and their country. The following is a brief outline of the organization with a few of the names of the organizers:

"Washington, May 16.—An organization to be known as the Negro National Protective Association has been put on foot recently by ex-Congressman Murray, of South Carolina.

"The plan is to have a working auxiliary committee in every election district in the United States with a general headquarters in Washington city.

"The chairman of these several auxiliary committees, together with the president, secretary and treasurer of the organization will comprise the advisory board, which will control the policy of the organization.

"The organization was perfected some weeks ago in Washington and Murray, who was chosen president of the body, is now traveling through the country organizing the auxiliary committees.

"Vice president for the following states have already been elected:

"Alabama, W. F. Crockett; Arkansas, J. C. Duke; Colorado, J. H. Stewart; Delaware, Stanbury Murray; District of Columbia, Perry Carson; Florida, I. L. Purcell; Georgia, T. L. Johnson; Illinois, F. L. Barnett; Iowa, T. L. Smith; Kansas, B. W. Townsend; Kentucky, W. A. Gaines; Maryland, W. Ashby Hawkins; Massachusetts, T. G. Walker; Michigan, D. A. Starker; Minnesota, Morris; Mississippi, C. J. Jones; Nebraska, O. M. Rickett; New Jersey, C. J. Robinson; New York, T. Thomas Fortune; North Carolina, J. C. Dancy; Ohio, Copeland; Oklahoma, E. P. McCabe; Pennsylvania, J. L. Goodall; South Carolina, S. E. Smith; Tennessee, W. H. Young; Texas, W. L. Smith; Virginia, John Mitchell, Jr.; Washington, C. A. Ridout; West Virginia, Rev. C. H. Payne.

"Professor John W. Cromwell, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed the national secretary of the body."

Being personally acquainted with most of these men and knowing them to be men of business foresight and tact, I expect nothing else but great good to result from the above named organization. While the association will be well organized in the southern states in order to be in harmony with and in close touch with the colored men of the north, east and west on political and other issues, yet it will, in the north, east and west—in such close states as Indiana, Ohio, New York New Jersey, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois that the league will do most of its work politically. By good work in those states that elect the president, the league hopes to benefit the members of their race in every state in the union. That is to say, if any party wishes to elect the president of the United States the colored men in those close states must vote with that party, whether it be democrat, republican or populist, in order for it to gain the victory. That being true, the members of that party will be expected to see that every colored man within the limits of their state is treated as a citizen in order to secure the aid of the colored voters in the close state where they hold the balance of power. It means a great deal. It is national black training. As the next national election will be one of the most closely contested we have perhaps ever witnessed, we will expect to see the National Protective Association cast the deciding vote for that party that will give our people the best opportunities to develop themselves into good, prosperous citizens, whether that party be populist, temperance, democratic or republican.

If these things be true, and I believe they are, those who are opposing the appointment of a few deserving, honest, proficient colored men now are destroying all hope of gaining a presidential election in the future which must be gained by the colored vote in the close states.

Rev. A. McLeese, of Moresville, N. C., known as the black Sam Jones, a great evangelist, will reach Atlanta on the 24th instant and be the guest of Rev. W. R. Douglass, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, North Boulevard. He will assist Rev. Douglass in his revival meetings for the next few weeks.

H. R. BUTLER.

MARVELOUS MUNYON.

Something About the Man Who Has Made Thousands and Thousands Well.

When a man by individual exertion builds up in four years a business paying him $267,000 a year clear income, he has done a mighty big thing. When he builds up this business not at the expense of other people, but by helping and healing them he has done a much bigger thing. When he can sit down and look forward two years to a clear income of $500,000 from his business he has done the biggest thing of all. Never before has the commercial value of a panacea for pain been run up to such a dizzy notch in such a short time. The appreciation of aches and the ability to alleviate them must be marvelously developed in the man who makes a mint out of rheumatism and coins thousands of cash every year thereby. Yet Professor J. M. Munyon is just such a man, and aside from his position as president of the Munyon Homoeopathic Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, he is an unique and interesting study. He is worth, by the year $267,000.

A man who could pay J. M. Munyon $250,000 for his work this year would clear $50,000. That means that J. M. Munyon represents in flesh and blood $5,000,000 cash capital. Now he weighs about 155 pounds That means that every pound of him is worth over $30,000. An elephant with its tons of weight is worth less than Professor Munyon's right arm. Three average men in point of wealth as applied to weight, about balance one of Munyon's fingers. He is worth his weight in gold. He is discounted only by an impossibility. A diamond weighing 150 pounds would be worth a good deal more than Munyon.

But like a costly diamond, Munyon has a suitable setting. His home in West Philadelphia is very beautiful. It is known as "The Towers." It is a grand old mansion of modified colonial style of architecture. Around it stretches a park of ten acres. A short distance from the entrance to the grounds stands the old General Wayne tavern, famous in revolutionary times. Professor Munyon spends much of his spare time with his family at "The Towers." He is a great worker. Some of his views on newspapers and advertising show plainly the keen business mind and the vast experience. Professor Munyon spent $400,000 last year in advertising. He evidently believes in the newspapers, and also believes their publishers.

"Are you ordinarily willing to accept publishers' statements when made in actual figures?" he was asked recently.

"Yes, for I believe the publishers think it best to tell advertisers the truth, as it is the most fatal mistake a paper can make to secure a liberal advertiser and then lose him by any false statement on the part of the paper."

"Do you ever advertise in a paper after you have once dropped out of it?"

"Not if we have been betrayed."

"How often have you been betrayed?"

"Not more than a dozen times."

"How many papers do you use?"

"Several hundred."

"That is a small percentage. To what do you attribute it?"

"To the honesty of the publishers themselves. I think that very often advertisers are deceived by publishers on account of their own selfish actions, and I have found that where papers are treated fairly we are met in a kindred spirit."

"Is it necessary for the success of a business that an advertiser should have confidence in a newspaper?"

"I regard newspapers as fortune builders for others. No man with a meritorious article who uses a properly-written advertisement can fail to succeed. I have endeavored to make my advertisements truthful, and so simple that a child might understand and the most skeptical be convinced of my sincerity. In other words, I believe a person should have faith, absolute faith, in his business in order to imbue the public with confidence. We have endeavored to win the public confidence by doing a little more than we promise. My greatest difficulty until now has been in getting writers who would tell the story in such a way that the public would believe it. They could write essays, but they could not make converts. They chill the reader rather than warm him toward us. In other words, we endeavor to come in close touch with the reader and converse with him as though he were here in person."

SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s successful practice in this city, and their having effected cures of chronic diseases at a stage where other physicians of acknowledged ability stood powerless, has stamped them as the leaders in the practice of their specialty. Medical institutes have risen and fallen. Specialists have come and gone. Others will come and go the same as those before them, leaving their patients poorer, and uncured; but Dr. Hathaway & Co., through the confidence of an appreciative people, through the great demands from the sick and afflicted for their treatment, and through their unparalleled success in curing disease, have built up an immense and extensive practive which has substantially and permanently established them in this city. In seeking the services of Dr. Hathaway & Co., you place yourself under the treatment of highly educated physicians, physicians whose ambition is to excel, whose lives are devoted to the advancement of the science of medicine and the relief of suffering humanity. They have no single remedy which they deal out as a common cure-all, nor any mechanical contrivance which is heralded to the world as a remedy for all ills. Their medical education condemns such methods. Their lofty aspirations and honesty in practice place such modern impositions back to the days of witchcraft and quackery, where they justly belong. Through constant study and deep research they are always abreast of the times. There are no new discoveries in medicine, no new apparatus to assist the physician but what is at their command as soon as science proves it to be of worth and benefit. Every case that they undertake to cure is treated scientifically with such remedies and such means as in their judgment that particular case requires in order to effect a speedy and permanent cure. They have no experiments to make, for they are thoroughly educated and prepared through experience already gained to accomplish their work in the field of medicine. It being an established fact that thousands of men today are gradually wasting away from the effects of errors in youth, and also a terrible truth that out of every ten cases of consumption six can be traced back to the origin found in nervous debility. Dr. Hathaway & Co. have given special attention to all classes and kinds of nervous and private diseases of men and women. They have cured people all around you, and restored to health and vigor thousands who for years had suffered the ravages of disease and been given up by other physicians as hopeless. Those living away from the city who wish to avail themselves of Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s treatment, should write for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases and No. 4 for catarrah diseases, by which means each case can be handled scientifically and treated successfully. All letters answered promptly. Call on or address,

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

STORAGE.
SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.
Foundry St. and W. & A. R. R. 'Phone 318.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall St., Kimball House..

Desk room, 8 E. Wall street..	
10-r. h., 223 Capitol avenue..	$35 00
9-r. h., 48 Gilmer street..	30 00
9-r. h., Washington street; elegant..	50 00
9-r. h., 81 E. North ave., furnished or unfurnished	
9-r. h., Trinity ave., close in..	27 50
7-r. h., 227 Courtland..	25 00
7-r. h., 102 N. Pryor street..	25 00
6-r. h., 29 Larkin street..	12 50
6-r. h., 53 Cooper street..	25 00
5-r. h., 51 E. Harris street..	25 00
5-r. h., 31 Orange street..	12 00
4-r. h., 245 Magnolia street..	12 50
4-r. h., 115 Logan; large lot..	11 50
3-r. h., 90 Orange street..	10 00
Central store, 10 W. Mitchell street..	50 00
Central store, 25 W. Mitchell street..	40 00

FOR RENT.

Those desiring to rent houses, stores, offices, sleeping rooms, coal or wood yard, or, in fact, anything to be rented, by leaving their names and addresses, or sending same in to us, we will mail them weekly until they get what they want, one of our weekly papers we are now publishing, ing description. Our new list is complete. Respectfully, John J. Woodside, the renting agent, No. 50 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

For Rent by Tomlinson & Broomhead, successors to J. Henly Smith & Tomlinson, No. 12 West Alabama St. Telephone No. 225.

7-room brick, three blocks of the passenger depot; good condition.

8-room residence, new, south side.

8-room house, West End.

6-room new cottage, very pretty, large lot, stable, garden, fruits, etc., just outside.

Nice large corner brick store, close in, main street, for drugs.

Large double store, Decatur street.

7-room brick house, Whitehall.

4-room house, Chestnut street.

4-room house, Davis street.

Large family mansion near the capitol.

WANTED—Situation after July 1, 1897, by an all-round man. The very best city references. Eight years with present employers, to whom I can refer with pleasure. Address "H." care Constitution. may 23-4t sun tues

For Rent by J. Covington, No. 19 S. Forsyth St. 'Phone 1619.

13-R. H., E. Mitchell street..	$55 00
10-r. h., 241 Whitehall street..	37 50
8-r. h., Formwalt st.; call for price.	
7-r. h., 23 McDaniel street..	20 00
6-r. h., 391 Luckie street..	20 00
6-r. h., 26 Elliott street..	15 00
5-r. h., 60 Bass street..	18 00
5-r. h., 89 McDaniel street..	16 00
4-r. h., 18 Broyles street..	8 50
4-r. h., 136 Williams street..	10 00
4-r. h., 51 Smith street..	10 00
One store, Whitehall street; call for price.	
One store, 546 Marietta street..	$10 00
One store, 195 Peters; call for price.	
One store, 98 Nelson street..	8 00
One store, 232 Decatur street..	15 00
3d and 4th floors 38-40 Walton street..	50 00

sun tues thur

For Rent by M. L. Thrower. 'Phone 541. 88 S. Forsyth Street.

13-R. H., 73 E. Mitchell street..	$55 00
11-r. h., 53 W. Mitchell street..	50 00
10-r. h., 241 Whitehall..	37 50
11-r. h., 16 Peters street..	30 00
9-r. h., 85 Loyd street..	35 00
8-r. h., 221 S. Forsyth street..	27 50
8-r. h., 22 Formwalt street..	20 00
8-r. h., 339 Whitehall..	21 00
8-r. h., 122 Park street, West End..	25 00
7-r. h., 201 E. Hunter street..	21 00
7-r. h., 148 S. Forsyth..	22 50
6-r. h., 149 Mangum street..	15 00
5-r. h., 145 W. Mitchell street..	16 00
4-r. h., corner Walnut and Parsons sts.	10 00

Call and see my list of stores and small houses.

FOR RENT
By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad St., corner Walton.
Office open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

9-r h., 47 Thomas and 2 acres..	$21 00
5-r. h., 828 Decatur..	10 00
6-r. h., 478 Courtland..	30 00
5-r. h., 62 Cone..	25 00
5-r. h., 66 Ivy..	18 00
7-r. h., 208 Woodward avenue..	25 00
7-r. h., 41 W. Baker, furnished..	35 00
6-r. h., 53 Gilmer..	20 00
6-r. h., 108 Capitol avenue..	20 00
5-r. h., 154 Piedmont..	17 50
5-r. h., 148 Piedmont..	20 00
5-r. h., 69 Hayden..	15 00
6-r. h., 41 Hood..	20 00
6-r. h., 238 W. Peachtree..	25 00
6-r. h., 20 Gilmer..	21 00
8-r. h., 339 S. Pryor, June 15th..	40 00
8-r. h., 707 S. Pryor..	22 50
6-r. h., 42 Luckie..	30 00
5-r. h., 23 Rankin..	12 00

We move tenants free. See notice.

THE TIME TO TAKE A BATH
At Cumberland and St. Simons

is a little leaflet just issued by the Southern railway, showing the hours of the tides at these delightful seaside resorts, both for the mornings and evenings, during the months of June, July and August.

Copies are obtainable upon application to any agent of the Southern Railway Company.

Excursion tickets at very low round-trip rates now in effect. may23-2t

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE—Furnished; everything in first-class order; painted and papered new throughout. Call at No. 94 N. Pryor street, opposite Hotel Marion.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, centrally located; a five-room cottage for rent for the summer, including linen, silver and china, for $35. Address 95 Spring st.

PEACHTREE STREET Residence—12-room house completely furnished, near in, June 1st to October 1st, $100 per month. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

FOR RENT—For summer, furnished, my residence, corner of Peachtree and Kimball streets; the coolest place in Atlanta; large lawn and fine shade. For particulars address J. Kingsbery, 36 Kimball street.

5-ROOM HOUSE, completely and nicely furnished or unfurnished, gas range, bath, carriage house, small garden planted; just painted; two blocks of state capitol. 240 Woodward avenue.

MY RESIDENCE, furnished, 321 North Boulevard. Apply Monday morning. Young married couple or party with no children. C. E. Blue.

FOR RENT—Newly furnished, 9-room house, near business center of city, suitable for boarders. Address Business, care Constitution.

NICELY furnished 6-room cottage for the summer. Cheap to good party. Near Jackson street. Good garden. 298 E. Pine.

FOR RENT—Six-room furnished house for three summer months; gas and water, $25 per month; one large furnished front room. Address 14 Formwalt street.

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

FOR RENT—Very desirable 14-room boarding house, near in, on Washington st. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Several very nice boarding houses. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two furnished front rooms, with all conveniences, cheap, 56 North Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—Three fine connecting rooms, cheap, for light housekeeping; gas, water and bath. 85 East Pine street.

FOR RENT—Large, handsomely furnished room; one door from Peachtree. Apply 24 West Baker.

FOR RENT—A pleasant, furnished, front room on first floor at 41 Auburn avenue.

FOR RENT—4 rooms, partly furnished. Apply 115 Courtland.

TWO LARGE front rooms, furnished; three connecting rooms for light housekeeping with bath. 26 W. Peachtree.

ROOMS---Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—One nice front room, unfurnished; convenient to Capitol avenue and Washington street cars. An elderly lady of an agreeable disposition and not an habitual visitor can have it free of charge for her company. South side. may23-2t

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; no children; will rent cheap during summer. 84 Luckie street.

LOVELY UNFURNISHED ROOMS, or flat; very reasonable, in private family. 64 E. Harris.

FOR RENT—Three large, comfortable, connecting rooms, furnished, suitable for light housekeeping. 74 Luckie street.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

LARGE NICE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping, near postoffice, 45 Luckie street.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

NICELY FURNISHED front room, with or without board, on car line, two blocks from Aragon. 220 Courtland avenue.

15 EAST CAIN—For rent, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, very desirable rooms, two connecting first floor, one second floor; terms very cheap for the summer.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—Portion of store; finest location for commission business. Inquire 14 North Broad.

FOR RENT—Newly fitted up storeroom on Mitchell, also a good hotel with all modern conveniences. Inquire. Geo. S. May, 12 W. Alabama.

FOR RENT—Two nice stores, No. 83 and 86 Decatur street. Traynham & Ray. sat-sun

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

TO REDUCE STOCK at once, I offer big cut in lot fine harness and saddles. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell.

TO THE TRADE: Write to H. L. Atwater, P. O. Box 1, Atlanta, Ga., for prices on vehicles of every description.

HORSE, buggy and harness cheap; $165 will buy 6-year-old combination horse; good style and gentle; not afraid of steam or electric cars; phaeton buggy and harness; left on sale for a few days only; apply quick; first comer gets the turnout at about half its value; also handsome light tea cart and victoria; both can be used single or double; cheap. Dr. J. N. Cook, livery stable, 61 Loyd street, Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU WANT laundry, dry goods, bakers, milk, butchers, express baggage, funiture or parcel delivery wagon of any kind, write H. L. Atwater, Box 1, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Good Kentucky horse and buggy almost new; harness, saddle and all equipments; lady drives the horse anywhere; very cheap. Call between 2 and 4 o'clock at 282 Rawson street.

PONY CART and harness for sale. Can be seen at Walker's stables, 55 Loyd st.

MARE FOR SALE—One fine harness mare for sale, owner going to leave city. Apply Mrs. H. Liggett, Fort McPherson. may 23-3t-sun tues thur

FOR SALE—One canopy top surrey; two nice pony phaetons, one spring wagon; all in good condition and must be sold regardless of price at once. No. 69½ South Pryor street.

6 DIFFERENT high-grade traps, few fine phaetons and buggies. Prices made to close them out at once. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Good jump-seat surrey for $35; must sell Monday. Apply at 11 Marietta street.

R. R. CONTRACTORS and brick men: I have the wagons you need in size, quality and price. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street.

FOR EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—44 acres four miles out on railroad for city property; will assume mortgage. F. C., 217 Temple Court.

FOR EXCHANGE—A six-burner gas range; what have you? Or will sell cheap. 105 Luckie street.

FOR EXCHANGE—7 acres and 5-room house in Clarkston. 700 feet front on Georgia railroad, for city property, or as part pay for same. Owner, Constitution.

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange for good cow fresh in milk: bicycle, farm wagon or buggy. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell street.

FOUND.

FOUND—That the wonderful book by Lulu Hurst (the Georgia wonder), which explains and demonstrates her apparently miraculous feats to be the greatest sermon against superstition and spiritualism of the century. Price $1.00 postpaid. Agents wanted everywhere. Address Lulu Hurst Book Co., Madison, Ga.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Elegant furniture, practically new, complete for light housekeeping; half cash, balance easy payments. Furniture, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Handsome office and household furniture, piano, range, gas stoves, carpets. Call at 235 Courtland.

C. A. HARRIS, AGENT, & CO., 54 North Broad street, will pay cash for second-hand furniture, carpets, stores office furniture, etc. Also, storage cheap. may23-3m-sun

Kellam & Moore

Handle thermometers for manufacturing purposes. If you need high-grade thermometers of any design, be sure to get their estimates before placing your order. They are agents for the largest manufacturers of these instruments in Europe and in the U. S. 40 Marietta st., Atlanta.

FURNITURE on CREDIT

The natural dullness of trade has somewhat interrupted our Dissolution Sale of Furniture, Carpets and Mantels. We find it hard to turn a

$100,000 STOCK INTO SPOT CASH.

On Saturday, May 21st, our Board of Directors voted to make our Dissolution Sale attractive by offering CREDIT to desirable customers for the next few weeks. Parties wanting Furniture, Carpets or Mantels can save considerable in price, and our liberal CREDIT PLAN will enable even those who are in moderate circumstances to furnish their homes on easy payments---weekly or monthly. Remember, that there are three very strong points in favor of buyers during this

Dissolution Credit Sale.

1st. We are selling goods cheaper than most of the other furniture houses buy their goods.

2d. We are extending credit to worthy and reliable customers who don't wish to pay cash.

3d. We are actually going out of business and would prefer to have good paying accounts or notes rather than a Stock of Furniture.

Investigate our prices! Get our estimates! Examine our Special CREDIT DISSOLUTION SALE! Come to the BIG STORE for Furniture, Carpets or Mantels.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY
6 AND 8 PEACHTREE STREET

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—No. 22 Church street, now in excellent condition. Most desirable location for first-class boarders; now vacant; 12 rooms, all conveniences. Close to business center. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Elegant modern 15-room house, 17 and 19 East Cain street, half block of Peachtree, near governor's mansion. Every convenience. Select tenant wanted immediately. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Several pretty five and six-room houses on best streets at low prices. See me Monday. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Choice modern 8 and 9-room residences on Cooper, Forrest avenue, North avenue, Stonewall, West End and a beautiful suburban home with several acres in Edgewood. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall st.

FOR RENT—Good 9-room house, beautiful grove, six acres, barn and outhouses, Inman park. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall st.

FOR RENT—16 Peters st., close to Forsyth st., nice 11-room house, good condition. Apply 71 Whitehall st.

FOR RENT—Nine-room house, gas and water, servant's house. 48 Gilmer street. Apply Keely Company.

AT HAPEVILLE, GA., new seven-room house in a beautiful grove; pure water. L. G. Whitney, 27½ Whitehall street. may17-5t

FOR RENT—7-r. h. on Woodward ave., near Capitol ave.; all modern conveniences; rent $25 a month. Apply Jno. A. Fitten, 69 Whitehall street.

A SIX-ROOM house, hot and cold water and gas. Apply to Martin Nally, 191 S. Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—In suburbs, nice, new 6-room cottage; low rent to good tenant. Apply junction Gordon street and Lucile avenue, or at Cherokee Marble and Granite works. John W. Stokes.

A VERY desirable 6-room cottage with all modern conveniences. Apply at 52 Formwalt street.

FOR RENT—Nice house, of five large rooms, long broad hall, near corner Terry and Hunter streets. 195 E. Hunter.

NICE COTTAGE HOME, with garden; 7-r. h., 2-r. servants' house; gas and water. Joseph S. Cook, 64 S. Forsyth. 'Phone 1418.

FOR RENT—8-room house, two outside rooms, all modern improvements, one block from Peachtree. Owner, 46 Auburn avenue

FOR RENT—New 5-room house near Pryor on Bass street, gas, water, bath, mirror mantels, clubhouse grates, electric bells, all modern conveniences. A little gem. "Owner," care Constitution.

FOR RENT—My residence in Inman Park, 93 Elizabeth street, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, most desirable part of park. Apply at residence or 304 Temple Court. B. H. Hill. may 23—2t

A LARGE list of the best class of houses and stores that are for rent in the city. Call and get my printed list. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

FOR RENT—26-r. h., Auburn ave., $100; 12-r. h., spring st., $90; 10-r. h., Forrest ave., $45; 10-r. h., Church, just off Peachtree, $45; 9-r. h., Walton st., $50; 8-r. h., Forrest ave., $35; 8-r. h., Piedmont ave., $31.50; 7-r. h., Luckie st., $25; 7-r. h., Fairlie, $22.50; 7-r. h., Jackson, $25; 7-r. h., E. Harris st., $27.50; 7-r. h., Piedmont, $26.25; 6-r. h., Bartow, $25; 6-r. h., Sunnett ave., $13; 12-r. h., W. Mitchell st., $45; 12-r. h., Peters, $30; 9-r. h., Loyd st., $35; 8-r. h., Mitchell, $25; 8-r. h., Connally, $15; 7-r. h., Cooper st., $20; 7-r. h., Brotherton, $20; 7-r. h., Woodward ave., $16; 6-r. h., Crumley, $16.50. Also several smaller houses. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

FOR RENT---Rooms.

THREE connecting rooms, all modern conveniences, suitable for light housekeeping. 66 E. Cain.

160 FORREST AVENUE, six rooms, gas, water, all conveniences; mascotte; all tenants build themselves homes. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—Lovely front room, second floor; location very desirable; just off Peachtree; bath, hot and cold water. Apply 21 E. Cain.

CHOICE ROOMS, single or en suite, for rent to acceptable parties; adapted to light housekeeping. "F.," Constitution.

ELEAGNT ROOMS in my residence, all conveniences, cars, close in, good neighborhood. M. M. Mauck, 42 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT CHEAP—8 rooms on Whitehall street. Apply at 11 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—Rooms for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 128 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Trap, rubber tires, condition perfect. John M. Smith's make; used few times. E. L. Douglas.

FOR SALE—Cash register; good as new; $50; half cash. W. F. care Constitution.

FOR SALE—500 sides of bark tanned leather, weight 3 to 6 pounds. Address Y. L. Burton, LaFayette, Ala.

FOR SALE—A five-gallon imported Hereford cow. Chipley, Edgewood, near Mayson's crossing.

FOR SALE CHEAP or for rent, fine jeweler's safe, plate glass show cases and wall cases. Everything complete for a store. Apply Monday morning at 84 Whitehall street. C. E. Blue.

FOR SALE—On installments, lace curtains, portiers and poles, rugs, clocks, hall lamps, hall racks, chairs and tables and hundreds of other things; silverware, quadruple plate, warranted for ten years, twenty-four styles. Will sell to responsible parties on installments. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One regular $200 National Cash Register; will sell for $100 spot cash; registers from 1 cent up to $200; has 30 keys, including "no sale," "paid out," "charged," "received on account," second-hand, nickel, but as good as new. Tapp, Dalton, Ga.

ROLL-TOP DESK, one revolving chair; one flat-top desk, brand new; party has no use for them, and will sell cheap. 92 Luckie street.

FOR SALE—200 dozen silk roses, three in a bunch; 25c bunch, at Frye's, 116 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Complete set of fans and ½-horse power electric motor for same, at a bargain. Apply 107 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—Another shipment of those ranges that I have sold so many of has just arrived; they please others, they will please you, and one of the pleasant features is that you can pay for it at $1 per week. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 and 152 Marietta street.

ELEVATORS and dumb waiters. Atlanta Elevator Works, 64 S. Forsyth street. Established 1890. dec27-1y-sun

FIRST-CLASS LIME for sale cheap. Address The Davitte Manufacturing Co., Davitte, Ga. may 2 2-t sun

NOTICE—We will sell and deliver you one gallon of water daily from Ponce de Leon Springs one month for $1. W. Cassell, 142 Auburn ave. may 9 sun wed 1m

FOR SALE—Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for lumber a 65-horse steel boiler, good as new; also 1 45-horse engine and 1 75-horse engine. Traynham & Ray. my21 thur sun

JERSEY CATTLE for sale; cows, heifers and bulls; acclimated and best strains. W. W. Boyd, 74 North Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. May 16 7-t

LOST.

LOST—Lost, on Whitehall or Peachtree sts., the first part of last week, large yellow walking stick with ivory handle; return to 75 Luckie st. and get liberal reward.

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—Desirable residence in Atlanta worth from $5,000 to $10,000, in exchange for stock in solid northern manufacturing company, worth par. Investigation desired. Best references given. Address room 807, Equitable.

I CAN sell your vacant and improved property for you. Call and see me. W. J. Mallard, Jr., 207 Equitable building. Telephone 1209.

Gavan Book Co, 41 Peachtree Street.

SCHOOLS are now closing throughout the land; next term you will need new books; sell us your old ones for cash. Teachers of county schools write us for particulars and circulars. We have always thousands of second hand schoolbooks on hand, new and old. Every second hand book we send out guaranteed perfect. Everything used in the schoolroom we have.

LAW, MEDICAL, scientific, rare and standard books of every description bought.

SPECIALS—Memoirs of Georgia, handsome full morocco, gilt, good as new, $15, 2 vols.; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, $1.50; Audubon's Quadrupeds of North America, 3 vols., mor., gilt, complete, $50; 10,000 Jap lanterns, a job lot, at less than cost.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Large show window and part of store; rent cheap, at 11 Marietta street.

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline delivered free in any part of phone 1508, or drop a postal tention. H. D. Harris, 95 N.

INSTRUCTION.

TELEGRAPH SCHOOL in hand and Business university night sessions; for informatio write above.

PUPILS requiring healthy roned and tutored by accomplished cipal from Maryland; Asheville, this summer; Florida next winter. E. Quinn, Asheville, N. C. may 20 3t

LADIES' COLUMN.

LADIES WEAR—Dresses, shirtwaists, cycle suits and white work solicited; everything elegantly finished; give at 23½ McAfee street.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUY a refrigerator, ice cream freezer, lawn mower, hose or hammock? If so, you can money by calling on Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co., next to High's, Whitehall street.

CALL AT OUR GREENHOUSE the beautiful novelty "Italia" bloom, generally called the "1,000 Also the finest, large-flowered iums, strong and vigorous. Floral Company, 19 Pavilion avenue, corner of Georgia avenue and Grant

HAIR GOODS—When you want es, bangs, wigs, etc., the most place is at Mazade's, the French dresser, 16½ Whitehall street; hair shampoo, massage, manicure and executed most satisfactorily. Mr. is not only known as an artist but also as the most competent his help are polite, attentive and complished hair dressers.

SUPERFLUOUS Hair, moles, warts scientifically and permanently with electric needle. Mildred G. Smith, floor Lowndes building, near the Grand apr25-6t-sun

WANTED—Ladies to know that to have dresses and every other of wear cleaned and dyed at Southern Works, 22 and 24 Walton street. cleaned, curled and dyed.

OPIUM HABIT.

OPIUM, morphine habit, cure guaranteed painless; $15, $5 cash, balance when American Medical Dispensary, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Roughton, manager.

"YE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE," No. 23 Marietta Street.

IMPORTERS and dealers in new and second hand law, medical, scientific, ical, standard choice and rare books and college textbooks.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

SAY, BUD, don't wear that old of clothes when you can send it to Excelsior Steam Laundry and have cleaned to look like new. 'Phone Decatur St. W. E. Hanye,

HEXAGON Tile Walks are the most durable walk laid; none when quality is considered. Call on Atlanta Tile Co., 123 Loyd street.

NOTEHEADS, billheads, statements, velopes, cards and circulars printed for for 500 at Star office, 20 Peters

WANT TO BUY a large body of land for colonizing. Address "Colony," Constitution.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOME—Montvale, Bedford ty, Virginia; large shaded yard; furnished rooms; first-class fare; free, on line of Norfolk & Western Adults, twenty dollars; children, Mrs. Rives Hoffman. may

WHITE PATH HOTEL is open for commodation of boarders and pleasure seekers; mineral waters all kinds; finest resort in North Georgia. M. Dorn, White Path, Ga.

LOCUST LODGE, Marietta, Ga. Delightful place to spend the summer; best accommodations; choicest location; large green lawns and shade; hot and cold electric lights, croquet, etc.; terms sonable. Address Miss Olive E. rietta, Ga.

BEAN STATION, Tenn.—Mineral summer resort; open for guests tors; located near Tate Springs mile from the depot; nine different sulphur, epsom, lithia, etc; terms able. W. J. Heacker, Proprietor.

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LADIES' COLUMN.

OPIUM HABIT.

BUSINESS PERSONALS

SUMMER RESORTS.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman to sell to dealers on [illegible]; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary; write for particulars. [illegible] Cigar Co., Chicago.

SALESMAN by large firm; $15 weekly to [illegible]; advancement when competent; experience unnecessary; finest line of [illegible]; biggest inducements; for samples [illegible] address box 1210, Chicago.

TRAVELING SALESMAN to sell cigars; $75.00 to $150.00 per month salary and [illegible]; excellent opportunity; experience unnecessary. Champion Manufacturing Company, Springfield, O.

A TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted for a line of notions for fall trade; must have an established trade and territory. References required. Schiff & Weber, Atlanta.

WANTED—A traveling salesman to handle a popular line of clothing on a commission. Must have ability; no other [illegible]. Call Sunday morning 10 a. m. [illegible] South Pryor street, city.

SALESMAN—School supplies; country work; $100 salary monthly, with liberal additional commissions. R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago. may 2 4-t sun

SALESMAN—$5 a day; no canvassing; no deliveries; no collections. Samples free. Side line or exclusive. Mfrs., 3941 Market street, Philadelphia. apr25-4t sun

$18 A WEEK and expenses paid salesmen; staple line; experience unnecessary; permanent position. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. may19wed-sun

SALESMEN for cigars; $125 monthly and expenses; old established house; experience unnecessary. C. C. Bishop Co., St. Louis. apr30 12t sun wed fri

SALESMEN WANTED to work general stores with a specialty; good side line; reference required. Terry Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio. sat-sun

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—One carriage trimmer at once. S. C. Spence Carriage Company. may 23—3t

WANTED—A carriage trimmer at once. Address Klein & Martin, Athens, Ga.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists, teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address the Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Young man with $150 cash in big hustling business. Salary $12 per week and one-third interest. F. L., this office.

WANTED—A reliable, experienced and thoroughly competent steward or stewardess; none other need apply. Address Box No. 20, Greenwood, S. C. may-23-3t

WANTED—Two good carriage trimmers and four helpers, in the paint shop. J. G. Smith, Barnesville, Ga.

WANTED—Monday morning, 2 good harness makers. Frank A. Powell, successor to Lemke & Powell, 43 Decatur st.

BUSINESS MEN WANTED—To communicate with the Atlanta Business College, Whitehall street, when in need of office assistants. Phone 366.

MEN—Who will work for $4 day, salary or commission; canvassing consumers and dealers. Clifton Soap & Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. apr25 4t sun

WANTED—A first-class solicitor; also collector; must be neat appearing. Solicitor can make $20 weekly. 400 Lowndes building.

MEN—Who will work for $4 day, salary or commission, canvassing consumers and dealers. Clifton Soap & Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

CATHOLIC men and women out of employment can learn of a permanent position at good wages. Address J. S. Hyland & Co., 325 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. may16-2t-sun

WANTED—An active, energetic man to travel and appoint agents for publishing house; liberal salary and commission; all expenses paid; permanent if satisfactory. Address Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree, places many applicants in good positions with reliable firms. Business established February, 1890.

MEN AND BOYS everywhere to distribute soap samples; light and steady work; [illegible] reference. Pratt Syrup Co., Camden, N. J.

WANTED—Live hustlers everywhere; latest and best patented bicycle novelty; everybody buys; takes like wildfire; salary or commission. Address immediately, Smith & Poe Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE—Bright young men to prepare for examination soon to be held for clerks and carriers in Atlanta postoffice. Particulars about all government positions, dates, salaries, etc., free of National Correspondence Institute, 34 Nat'l Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Young man stenographer and typewriter; one who can assist in bookkeeping and office work. Address, with reference and salary expected, in own handwriting. Strictly Wholesale, 273 Washington street.

MEN AND WOMEN to work for us day or evening at their homes; pleasant work; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; we pay salary; inclose stamp for particulars. Standard Manufacturing Company, 123 W. [illegible] street, New York. may 16 7-t sun

SALESMAN—$10 daily made selling machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; charged like storage battery; keeps perishable articles indefinitely; indestructible, everlasting; owners of refrigerators buy them; exclusive agencies given good men. Arctic Refrigerator Co., Cincinnati, O.

EXAMINATIONS for teachers in public schools of Cartersville, Ga., will be held June 5, 1897. A. M. Foute, secretary. may19-2w wed sun

WANTED—Catholic man to travel for old established house; must begin on low salary. Address Catholic Truth, lock box [illegible], Chicago. may 2 6-t sun

WANTED—Experienced advertising solicitor; good pay. Call at Southern Star office, 9 Peters street, city.

TEACHERS, NOTICE—Examination of applicants for superintendent of the Lumpkin public schools will be held in Lumpkin, Ga., June 16th; election June 21st; salary, $1,000 a year; term, ten months. Apply to W. B. Gregory, secretary. my21 fri sun

WANTED—Help; male; will give $75 per month position in my business for the loan of $500 to push same; have more business than means to handle; will give ample security and will return money on 30 days' notice. Address Manufacturer, care Constitution.

HUSTLERS for sampling, distributing, sign tacking; both local and traveling. Inclose stamp; references. Advertising Bureau, [illegible] W. 31st St., New York. oct25-52t oct25-52t sun

BRICK MASONS wanted at Cordova, Ala. Ryan B. & C. Co. may 21-3t

WANTED—Reliable man for position of trust; salary $1,200 with commission; $500 required. Address Manufacturer, this office. may8-4t-sat-sun

WANTED—Man, fair education, as superintendent; $60 per month first year; small cash security required. Address Opportunity, this office.

ACTIVE MAN wanted to represent us in every county in Georgia and Alabama; must be able to handle sub-agents; pay from $100 to $200 per month to good men. Address, Southern Office, 405 Lowndes building, Atlanta, Ga. may1-sat-sun-tues

WANTED—Canvassing agents to canvass the city; $2 a day for experienced workers. Apply room 313 Fitten building. Ladies 9 to 12; gentlemen, 2 to 4 o'clock. may16-7t

WANTED—An idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., dept A 12, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of 1,000 inventions wanted.

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—One hundred good solicitors, ladies or gentlemen; light and pleasant work. Call 8 to 9:30 a. m. MacTurner, 61 Inman building.

WANTED—A good cook, white woman preferred. Apply at 701 Peachtree street.

WANTED—June 1st, an accomplished music teacher; will accept music lessons in part payment for board. 134 Ivy.

BUSINESS WOMAN to travel for old established firm; permanent; $40 per month and expenses. [illegible] box 82, Philadelphia. may-23-4t-sun

WANTED—Experienced cook for small family; references required; settled woman preferred. Apply 267 Jackson street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position by ambitious young man as collector or other honest work. Highest integrity. A. Y., care Carrier No. 34.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, owning new typewriter, will take position at fair salary. "H. S. B.," Constitution office.

WANTED—By young man situation as bookkeeper, office assistant or collector; reference. K. W. F., care Constitution.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER desires position; can furnish first-class reference. Address B. F. Longley, 107 Piedmont avenue.

WANTED—Position as planing mill foreman; good references. Address X, care Constitution. may18-tues-wed-thur-fri-sun

BUSINESS MEN—Communicate with the Atlanta Business College, Whitehall st., when in need of office assistants. 'Pho. 366. april1-12m

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

LADY WISHES POSITION as governess, the care and management of children and household or daily scholars at pupils' home or her own. Box 245, city.

A REFINED, educated young lady would like a position as companion or governess. Address Anxious, Constitution.

WANTED—Position as piano teacher in young ladies' school; advanced methods; best references. Address Miss H., care Constitution. may 16—2t sun

POSITION wanted by thoroughly capable stenographer. Law work preferred. Reference. Miss M. Griffin, 801 Convention street, Baton Rouge, La. may 20 3t

BOARDERS WANTED.

FRONT ROOM, good board; very reasonable; close in. 69 Luckie street. may18-6t

MISS LENA WILKINSON has opened 110 Ivy. Special rates for families, elegant rooms en suite; all have private bathrooms and dressing rooms; gentlemen, three in room, $4 week.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK—Good accommodation. Peeke's private boarding house. Rooms with excellent board $1 to $2 day. No. 42 E. 21st street, near Broadway. may23-sun tues thur

NEW YORK CITY, 9 East 22d, long established house; excellent table; location central; special rates for summer guests. may 23 sun wed

WANTED BOARDERS—At 41 Luckie st.—front room; good board; for $3.50 per week each; close in; near Peachtree street.

BOARDERS—Private family, north side, on car line, has two connecting and one other room with board for gentlemen or couples; beautiful location for summer; rates reasonable; references given and required. P. O. box 313.

WANTED—Six young men to board at 64 N. Forsyth street at $15 per month; cool rooms, bath and very superior table.

WANTED—Boarders at 138 Whitehall St., at $15 per month; cool rooms and good table fare.

"PLEASANT ROOMS for the summer in a desirable neighborhood; near park and elevated station; terms reasonable. Address 41 W. 84th street, N. Y. City."

GENTLEMAN and wife to occupy large well-furnished front room, $35 per month; two gents at $15 each; hot and cold bath, table first-class; no children. 51 Luckie St.

YOUNG MEN and couples can get good and reasonable board at 76 Walton street.

HAPEVILLE—Charming suburb of Atlanta. Those desiring board with home comforts in cool place. Mrs. William Betts.

WANTED BOARDERS—Elegant rooms and first-class board for permanent and transient guests. The Gardien, 50 Houston street.

FEW SELECT BOARDERS, nice, cool front rooms, up and down stairs; location best in city. 131 Washington street.

WANTED—Young men to board during summer months in delightful country home on Central railroad. Trains running conveniently to and from city. Fine bicycle track. References exchanged. Address L. L., Fort McPherson.

WANTED—Two gentlemen boarders. Nice room with all conveniences. Address R. B., care Constitution.

HOTEL ALVIN, next to postoffice, rooms neat, and nice table; the best regular boarders solicited.

WANTED BOARDERS—The pleasantest house in the city; will give room and board to eight couples $5 per week each. Box 547.

BOARDERS WANTED—At 34 Auburn avenue; good board and pleasant rooms can be had at $3 a week.

MARRIED COUPLE can secure large room, first-class board, moderate rates, at private home, 113 West Peachtree street.

WANTED—Boarders, roomers. Two choice furnished front rooms, second floor, baths hot and cold. Elegant table board cheap. Location central. 55 N. Forsyth.

WANTED BOARDERS in country, three miles south of Marietta on W. & A. R. R. Delightful location. Address W., Box 140, Marietta, Ga.

WANTED BOARDERS—62 Houston; delightful cool rooms and first-class meals; table boarders accommodated; summer rates given.

PRIVATE FAMILY—North side, with desirable rooms; will take married couple or young men to board. References required. "H," Constitution.

COOL ROOMS, excellent table, central location, also furnished rooms in brick cottage, with or without board. 43 Walton.

WANTED BOARDERS—Choice shady location, lovely rooms, new house, elegantly furnished; fare excellent, close in. 185 South Pryor.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 East 31st street, most Central location; near 5th avenue; cool, comfortable rooms with excellent board for parties visiting city. References. may 12-8t-sun-wed

SOUTHERN FAMILIES and transients will find most desirable rooms and board in a select house at 30 West 51st street, New York. may 22-sat wed

SUMMER RATES—"The Normandie;" rooms front either Peachtree, West Peachtree or the Erskine fountain. may 22-7t

WANTED—Boarders at 99 Trinity; near in; rooms large and cool, and table first class; terms reasonable. sat-sun

TWO COUPLES or four gentlemen in select boarding house; accommodations the best; very central. 86 North Forsyth st. sat sun

THE MORRISON, 269-271 West Eleventh street, New York city; comfortable family house; superior table; central, convenient; terms very moderate. apr18-2m-sun wed sat

TWO OR THREE young men can get large, comfortable rooms and good table fare at moderate rates at 93 Auburn ave., corner Courtland. may19-7t

HOTEL SCOTIA, 28 Houston street. Special rates for permanent guests. apr29-1m

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board near Grant park, by a gentleman for the summer at reasonable rates. Address Boarders, Constitution.

BOARD for man and wife with baby, in private family, convenient to cars, in one of the suburban towns of Atlanta; references. Address, with terms, X. Y. Z., care this office.

WANTED—Board for gentleman, wife and three children for summer; nice suburban place, with shady lot, preferred; references exchanged. Address "1897," care Constitution.

COUNTRY BOARD wanted for a family of four for the summer; it must be cheap and near car line convenient to the city. Address Mrs. D., 95 Spring st.

WANTED BOARD—Two young ladies desire board in private home. Address Home, this office.

TWO young men desire board in private family. References. Address, with terms, postoffice box 674.

MATRIMONIAL.

ELDERLY fine-looking gentleman, worth $300,000; affectionate and lonely, seeks a sympathetic, loving wife. Mr. Jones, 2396 51st street, New York city.

A MATRIMONIAL BUREAU, thoroughly honorable and most extensive. Description of the following sent free; widow 51, worth half million; wealthy widower 60; bachelor 40, $250,000; bachelor 32, $85,000; Catholic gentleman 31, $50,000; orphan maiden 25, $30,000; maiden 30, $10,000; widow 35, $5,000; widow 44, $100,000. Information sent sealed. Wellman, 322 Eighth Ave., New York.

Wanted—Agents.

AN AGENT in each county to handle our handkerchief extracts to families; only good canvassers apply. Seffier Bros. & Co., 417 Gravier, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS on salary or commission to introduce our new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two second; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; if looking for profitable business write at once; particulars free. Monroe Eraser M'f'g Co., X 46, La Crosse, Wis. may-23-2t

WANTED—Agents to sell our newly invented goods; we send free "Beats all Egg Beater and Cream Whipper" with illustrated catalogue agent specialties to those sending 6 cents to pay for mailing. Perfection M'f'g Co., 29, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents for "Princess" asbestos clay cake pans; entirely new; only perfect pan; wages $2.75 to $4.75 daily; pay weekly. Central Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.

ELECTRIC OIL BURNER; big sales where introduced; large profits; exclusive territory. For terms address Chicago Oil Burner and Stove Co., 137 Lake St., Chicago.

LIFE INSURANCE—Agents wanted to write for the Hartford Life Insurance Company in west and northwest Georgia; liberal commissions to active and reliable parties. Address R. H. Milledge, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS make $50 weekly handling greatest seller produced; wonderful invention; entirely new; sells everywhere; position permanent. Burgie M'f'g Co., Chicago.

ARE YOU OUT of a job? We wish to employ a few men to sell our hardware specialties to the wholesale and retail trade; a good position with a good house; no peddling; permanent employment; good wages can be made; $3 to $6 a day easily. Address the A. Watt Mfg. Co., 30 East Third street, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Decoration day; England's jubilee buttons, badges, flags and photographs; trolley and excursion party caps; "Little Brown Jug" ladies' bicycle purse, novel watch charms; summer resort specialties; souvenirs for parades, encampments, etc. Catalogue free; sample 10c. Miller & Co., 23 Duane street, N. Y.

AGENTS—Either sex; entirely new; quick seller; large profits; adjustable (boiling fruit jar holder. B. O. Boothby, 103, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—Agents for unoccupied territory by Chicago's largest tailoring house; take orders for clothing; good opportunity for right men to establish themselves; elegant sample line free. The Big Tailors, corner State and Harrison Chicago.

AGENTS—Brainy organizers; rarest chance; representing insurance, paying sick, accident and immediate death benefit; best commissions. S. Rothblum, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS—Side line; bicycle free for selling universal repair outfits. Write H. S. Earle, 705 Fourth ave., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—Gentlemen and ladies; biggest chance of the day; secure it; get permanent employment; always demand for our goods; perfumes, flavoring extracts, toilet soaps and articles; no capital required. Paris Perfume Co., Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED—"Bicycling for Ladies," only book of its kind; fully illustrated; common sense instructions; price $1.50; sample, postpaid, $1. Brentano's, 31 Union Square, New York.

AGENTS, we manufacture slot machines; all kinds; roulettes, card, Kalamazoo machines, etc.; write for territory. Leo Canda Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS for our new magic gaslight burner makes kerosene lamps give a brilliant gaslight; no chimney, no wick, no smoke; lightning seller; outfit free to active workers; beware of parties advertising imitations; we are sole manufacturers. National Brass Co., 265 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS for sign letters; send stamp for samples of our new gold letters and figures for windows, etc.; any one can apply them; business legitimate, profitable and permanent; write at once. Flexible Letter Co., 34 Church St., New York.

ACTIVE AGENTS succeed remarkably everywhere showing latest military copying apparatus needed by progressive people—trades, professions, restaurants; liberal commission. Express Duplicator Headquarters, 67 Center St., New York.

WANTED—Agents to insure depositors' bank accounts by selling the indelible check protector; it inks the perforations; absolutely impossible to raise amounts; highly indorsed; retails $5; large commissions. Wesley Mfg. Co., Times building, New York City.

WANTED—Five good agents, big inducements. 30½ South Pryor street, room 2.

ALUMINUM FOUNTAIN PEN — New Aluminum Pen! New Aluminum Pen! With fountain holder. Have only a few left. Sample 25c. C. J. Brening, 175 Broadway, New York city. may23-tf

THE LATEST wonderful discovery, the Zambesi diamonds; experts pronounce them wonderful and closest to genuine yet discovered; detection impossible; wealthy people replacing their costly jewels with our new diamonds at one-twentieth the expense; shipped with privilege examination. Particulars address M. S. Bodkin & Co., 358 Dearborn street, Chicago. may16-2t-sun

WANTED—General and local deputies as organizers, who can build lodges for one of the most progressive fraternal life insurance orders, with many new and attractive features; has ample reserve fund plan; immediate relief benefit within twenty-four hours after death; cash payments for disability, or at expectation of life; unusually liberal inducements; guarantee and permanent positions to good men. Address The Royal Fraternity, Minneapolis, Minn. may9-6t-sun

AGENTS WANTED in every town; brand new goods; sell at sight; no experience required; liberal terms; write for full information. Mutual Manufacturing Company, 126 Chambers street, New York. apr4-11t sun

AGENTS make $40 weekly selling our line of new and attractive specialties. Catalogue and particulars sent free. George C. Vining, Mgr., 15 Randolph street, Chicago. apr 18 tf sun

SALESMAN—$25 a week easy! A brand new thing. Send your address quick and get particulars. "People's," 3941 Market St., Philadelphia. apl4—4t-sun-asts

MUST HAVE agents at once to sell Sash Locks and Door Holders. Sample Sash Lock free for 2c stamp. Immense; better than weights; burglar proof; $10 a day. Write quick. Address Brohard & Co., Box 82, Philadelphia, Pa. feb14-26t sun

SIX MILLION PEOPLE voted for Hon. W. J. Bryan. His only book, "The First Battle," is now ready. Agents making from $25 to $150 per week; the greatest seller of the age; send for outfit quick. Beware of fraudulent books. W. B. Conkey Company, sole publishers, Chicago. apr25-8t-sun-wed

TIRES $5 PAIR; best '97's, warranted. Hose, Mackintoshes, rubber; factory prices. Mineralized Rubber Co., New York. Agents wanted. my21 3t fri sun tues

WANTED—Good and reliable agents of ability and character to represent the best and cheapest life and accident insurance company on the market throughout Georgia, North and South Carolina. Apply to Julius A. Burney, southern manager, 600 The Grand, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Agents $75 per month and expenses paid active men if right; goods sold by sample only; samples, also horse and carriage furnished free. Address Jobber, box 5308, Boston, Mass. apr25-32t sun tues thur sat

AGENTS—Quick men to visit stores. Sell machine for printing signs, in ten colors, on fences, bridges, rocks—any rough surface. Arc Co., 19 Arc street, Racine, Wis. may 11 13 15 18 20 22

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—Handsome upright Fisher piano; burld walnut case; cheap for cash. Address Immediately, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—A fine mandolin; four octaves. Mrs. Griffith, teacher, 9 Orange street.

SECOND-HAND, nearly new, and new upright piano bargains. Prices $100, $125, $150, $175 and $200 and $250. Terms easy. Special inducements for all cash. We rent pianos by the day, week, month and year. Phillips and Crew Co., 37 Peachtree St. may19-e o d 4t

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c, stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. june 21-156t sun tues thur

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ANY ONE with $500 ready cash can buy business that will pay $100 a month. "Quick," Constitution.

WANTED—Silent partner with $500 to invest in paying business; will give security against loss and guarantee $75 per month. Address Yankee, care Constitution.

ANY YOUNG MAN or woman with $300 to $500 and a desire to enter into business for himself can secure a half interest in a new "yankee" manufacturing enterprise that will pay $75 to $200 per month, with absolutely no risk or loss; nothing like it in the south. Address "Northerner," care Constitution.

I WILL EXCHANGE a complete outfit for printing a 7 colum newspaper for any other kind of property that I can use. New Era, Elberton, Ga.

MONEY to be had almost for asking let us show you the new and only way to increase your fortune; hundreds seek our advice to their benefit; this year's returns have never been equaled in our long and successful business career; we are the pioneers and monarchs in our especial line; others are only sorry imitators of our noted methods; in the past five years our weekly average has been $237; particulars furnished upon application. C. E. Cooper & Co., Covington, Ky.

DRUG STORE for sale—Nice, clean stock, good stand; will sell cheap for cash. H., care Constitution.

$179.80 IN TWO weeks on an investment of $25; has never been equaled; we gladly give all desired information. Grannan & Co., 236 E. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

$1,500—The fundamental principle of amassing wealth is in dollars making dollars for large or small investors; no commercial enterprise such golden opportunities as the Turf; our statements are worthy presentations ever exhibited under wise and judicious management; to know is the best capital upon such a foundation; we have reared a large and confiding patronage; last year we realized more than $1,500 per month; results every week; write for particulars. Condeh & Co., Boon block, Covington, Ky.

FOR RENT—The West End Vinegar Works; fully equipped for making pure vinegar; copper still; mash tubs; generators, etc. I cannot attend to it, as I am fully occupied in the marble and granite business, and will give a good man a good trade. Call and see me at the Cherokee Marble and Granite works, opposite Equitable building. John W. Stokes.

OFFICE BUSINESS for sale that netted $361 in last two months; can be run in any town; close investigation invited by those who mean business. Address at once P. O. Box 600, Atlanta, Ga.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY is offered to a business man with $800 to invest to take sole agency in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida for wholesale and retail of a line of goods already well established here and having a large sale; $300 net profit last month. Address Business, care Constitution.

AN EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN desiring to open a drug store in Atlanta, in connection with his office, would like to hear from some reliable druggist willing to go in with him. Address H. B. Shultz, 2700 Russell avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—One of the best grocery stores in the city; cash trade; other interests interfere with my giving it my time. Cash Grocer, care Constitution.

WANTED—Something clean and profitable in a mail order business. Cash and Push, Constitution.

BUSINESS CHANCE of a lifetime; acting young business man with $700 cash can secure interest and salaried position in lucrative established business (office man preferred), 404 Lownds building, 104 North Pryor street.

FOR SALE—First-class bar and fixtures, long lease, first-class customers, doing business, good reason for selling. Apply O. F. C., care Constitution.

DESIRABLE business man with $2,000 cash can have good local opening with Chicago company. Address Jos. Pierce, 125 Franklin St., Chicago.

IF YOU WISH to buy or sell stocks outright or on margin, address Mitchell & Co., 220 Broadway, New York.

SPECULATE in wheat; opportunities for profit are offered daily and judicious speculators are making money; we offer best service and facilities to traders in grain and provisions; write for treatise on speculation and daily market review; both free. George E. Osmun & Co., Traders Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Young man of business ability to manage branch office of first-class manufacturing company; $600 cash required to cover stock of goods; $75 per month salary and share of profits; references. Address Secretary, 701-2-3 Pontiac building, Chicago. may-23-2t-sun

WANTED—Gentleman with few hundred dollars to open branch office and take entire charge of business in adjoining state; permanent and large returns. C. C. C., Constitution.

FOR SALE—My commission business; will sell lease, store fixtures, mule and dray, or will rent same at $30 month; mule and dray furnished. A. M. Shomo, 52 North Broad street.

$3,500 TO INVEST, with services as manager or bookkeeper in some place outside of Atlanta. Southern Commercial Company, 14 North Forsyth street.

PARTY WITH $2,500 can secure salaried position; money secured by purchase money note for $3,500. Southern Commercial Company, 14 North Forsyth street.

PARTIES WITH MONEY to invest in legitimate business anywhere in the south will serve their best interests by consulting Southern Commercial Company, 14 North Forsyth street.

WE HAVE plenty of money to invest in business enterprises. If you desire a partner or to increase your business in any other way, consult us. Southern Commercial Company, 14 North Forsyth street.

I HAVE $10,000 to invest together with my services in some wholesale or retail mercantile business. Address, for one week, G., 28 Houston street, Atlanta, Ga.

WE HAVE telephone exchange for sale,; connects two prosperous towns; 200 subscribers; dividends last year 15 per cent; good reasons for selling. Southern Commercial Company, 14 North Forsyth street.

I WILL START ANY honest man in a profitable business who has a capital of 65 cents. Apply 26 W. Mitchell street.

ATTACHMENT FOR GINS; guaranteed to save $5 per bale; never stop whole season to clean saws; rights for sale. Jas. P. Field, Atlanta, Ga.

NORTHERN man wants interest in business where services and money will yield good returns. Address Northerner, this office.

FOR SALE—Retail grocery business on prominent street, good, safe trade well established; good fixtures, horse and wagon; business can be doubled with more capital. Address Merck, care Constitution.

PARTNER wanted with $750 cash to take half interest in light manufacturing business. G. L., this office.

FOR SALE—Small drug store doing good business. Address S. P., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Stock of groceries and fixtures amounting to about $1,500, doing a cash business of $50 per day; rent of store, brick, $15 per month; best stand in city. Two other small cash stands doing $25 per day from $500 to $800 each. J. M. Bishop, 304 Norcross building.

A WHITE BARBER shop for sale on easy terms: cost $1,000; will sell for $450; cash, $100, and balance $15 weekly. Apply 12 Trinity ave.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE—Write for our "Expose of Bucket Shops," "Investors' Manual," etc., free. References, any Chicago bank. C. A. Whyland & Co., grain, provision and stocks, 10 Pacific ave., Chicago. Members Chicago board of trade and stock exchange since 1880. aprill1-tf-sun

GET RICH QUICKLY—Send for "300 Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. jan21-sun-tf

GET RICH QUICKLY, $20 to $200 invested now in Grain, Pork or Stocks will pay big profits. Send for our free Market Review, explaining how to speculate successfully. Bell & Co., Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. may19 wed sun

FOR SALE—One of the best paying, cleanest, well established businesses in the city; centrally located; party desires to sell and will sell cheap as he cannot give his time and attention to it; a rare chance for one wishing to settle in Atlanta. Address, Mack, care French, Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga. may8-1m

$300 INVESTED earns $80 weekly; no stock speculation or gold mine investment; you control capital; fifth successful year; particulars free. Chase & Campbell, 12 Union square, New York. apr25 1m

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—999 pairs of pants at the Excelsior Steam Laundry Monday morning to clean and press at 50 cents per pair. 'Phone 41. 53 Decatur st. W. E. Hanye, manager.

WANTED—To buy a good gentle horse; must be cheap for cash, and gentle; state price and where can be seen. Address J. F., care Constitution.

WILL KEEP COW through summer for party leaving city. C. O. D., care Constitution.

WANTED—Young couple desires care nice furnished house for summer for use part of same. Address C. H. S., this office.

CONFEDERATE MONEY, bonds, stamps bought and highest prices paid. Charles D. Barker, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To rent small dairy complete, or 10 or 12 good milch cows. Address "Dairy," care Constitution.

A REFINED couple without children would take excellent care of a furnished house during the summer for the use of three rooms. Address E. H., 5 S. Pryor street, city.

PEAS, PEAS—Persons having peas to sell will please communicate with me, stating quantity, kind and price. T. H. Williams, 3½ South Broad street.

WANTED AT ONCE—Ceiling electric fans, one or more. D. M. Holsomback, 38 Marietta street.

WANTED—To let to gentlemen nicely furnished room, southern exposure, strictly private family, no children. Telephone in house. Address P. O. Box 494.

I WISH TO BUY or rent a good secondhand typewriter. Geo. S. May, 12 Alabama street.

WANTED—To buy all kinds of field peas. Dodge & Heard, P. O. Box 136. 31 West Alabama street.

WANTED—Fat people to use my device and quit chafing; make it yourself. Price $1. I. L. Nelson, Faith, Ga.

WANTED—Second-hand baby carriage for two babies. Baby, care Constitution.

WANTED—To sell 200 dozen silk roses, three in bunch; 25c bunch, at Frye's, 116 Marietta street.

WANTED—Everybody to know T-Berry Cream is a sure cure for dandruff, falling hair, scalp diseases, tetter and eczema. Every jar guaranteed or money returned; 25 cents. Sold by the Equitable pharmacy. apr25-5t-sun

WANTED—To know of all who have been benefited by taking Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Salt. Also those that have been benefited by using Dr. Edison's Obesity and Supporting band. It will be to your interest to address N. & H., Box 435, Atlanta, Ga., as you will obtain information that will be valuable to you. may18-dtf

WANTED—Old Gold; we pay highest market price, cash or trade. Delkin's, 10 Peachtree st. apr23 tf

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—At suburban residence for the summer, a good cook; good home and wages for competent woman. Call 4 S. Broad.

WANTED—TO rent June 1st a cottage, 5 to 7 rooms, gas and water, by prompt responsible tenant; no small children; permanent if terms are reasonable. Address, giving location. Renter, care Constitution.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, no children, desire furnished house for two months; must have gas, bath, etc., and near in; references exchanged. Address Mack, care Constitution.

WHO WILL BUILD 5-room cottage and sell on monthly payments, or rent to permanent tenant? L. J. T., care Constitution.

WANTED—By a young couple, members Presbyterian church, without children, furnished house for summer, after June 1st. Best of references; send terms to W. School of Technology. satsun

MONEY TO LOAN.

6 PER CENT LOANS on real estate in amounts of $1,000 or more; business property at 5 per cent; purchase money notes wanted; money here. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9. E. Alabama street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice improved Georgia farms, at exceedingly low rate of interest. If security is sufficient, rate will be made satisfactory.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

ATLANTA Loan and Investment Company, 811 Equitable building, has ready money for loans on real estate, payable monthly, at $15 on the thousand (including principal and interest). We are prepared to make all good loans without delay. Long or short time.

PAUL BARNETT, 15 Edgewood avenue, makes real estate loans at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Cash on hand now.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 527 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. may 20 1y

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. oct 11-1y sun tues thur

I PLACED a large number of loans last week at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. If the reader wants a loan on real estate in this city, please call or write to D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter st.

LOANS MADE on Atlanta real estate and good collaterals, 6, 7 and 8 per cent; deal direct with me and save brokerage. Geo. S. May, 12 W. Alabama.

WANTED—To borrow $1,500 for three years on central property 3 blocks from Aragon hotel; value $7,000, at 7 per cent; no commissions. Address W., P. O. box 19.

I HAVE money to loan on Atlanta real estate; no delay. Terms reasonable. W. J. Mallard, Jr., 207 Equitable building. Telephone 1209.

$7,000 TO LOAN at 7 per cent; amounts to suit. Money in bank. Address Robert, care Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAY, BUD, we can clean that old suit to look like new; give us a trial; $1.50 per suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur St. 'Phone 41.

FOR TILE WALKS, cement walks, cellar floors, steps, or any work in cement, call on the Atlanta Tile Co. Their Hexagon Tile walks are not equaled by any walk laid at the price. Office and works 123 Loyd street.

WILL CONTINUE our low prices for all work on the teeth and mouth this week. A set of good teeth for $4; amalgam fillings 25c to $1; gold crowns $3 to $6. Call Monday and secure appointments. We guarantee our work will equal any in Atlanta. Union Dental Parlors, over Rich Bros., 56 Whitehall street.

PICTURE FRAMING in the best manner. Best line of moldings in Atlanta. Work superior in every respect. Prices positively the lowest in Atlanta. Delbridge & Rice, book dealers and stationers, 95 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

DON'T throw away that old suit when you can send it down to the Excelsior Steam Laundry and have it cleaned to look like new. 'Phone 41. $1.50 per suit.

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

BICYCLE BARGAINS—An $85.00 Majestic wheel for $30.00; a $100.00 Cleveland, $45. Call early Monday. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty, 6 and 8 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—Light, high-garde bicycle; in perfect condition; at a sacrifice, or will exchange for diamond jewelry. "Bike," care Constitution.

BICYCLES FOR SALE—1 Cleveland Swell Special, $100.00 wheel, for $45.00; 1 Majestic $85.00 wheel for $30.00; both are big bargains. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty, 6 and 8 Peachtree.

A HIGH-GRADE bicycle in perfect order for $20. 90 Whitehall st.

BICYCLES—600 fine second-hand wheels, all makes; must be closed out at once; $5 to $15; write for bargain lists. Mead Cycle Company, Chicago. may 2 10-t sun

DO YOU WANT a '97 High Grade Bicycle guaranteed for twelve months at factory price? If so, address, for particulars, the Georgia Bicycle Mfg. Co., Cor. Pryor and Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga. Agents wanted everywhere. apl27—1m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good farm within 7 miles of carshed, Atlanta, Ga. Terms easy; price very cheap. If interested, call at No. 118 Whitehall street.

$2,000 FOR THE BEST residence lot on north side near Peachtree, 62x190. Must be sold. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

FOR SALE—Good Atlanta home, centrally located, worth $7,000; will take half payment in a good farm worth the money and give long time with low rate of interest on balance. If you want a good city home on this exceptionally good offer write, giving full and accurate description and location and price of farm, to Edward L. Bhurt, care room 4, 23½ West Alabama st.

PEACHTREE ST. BARGAINS—I have an elegant two-story 10-r. h. on corner lot for $12,000 and a splendid two-story 9-r. h. for $8,500. Either of these two houses are rare bargains. Will make reasonable terms. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

NICE LOT, 50x200 feet, on Sells ave., near Ashby, $500; terms easy. If interested, call at No. 118 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—My residence, 311 S. Pryor street, all modern conveniences; eight rooms; also lot corner Formwalt and Fulton streets. W. J. Davis.

FOR SALE—Six good houses and lots for $7,000; terms easy; houses all rented to good paying white tenants. If you mean business, call at No. 118 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—Small two-story house on Welborn st., in West End, cheap for cash or will sell on easy payments. Thos. W. Jackson, 70½ Peachtree st.

A NEAR-IN LOT on north side, upon which are two four-room houses; neighborhood good, with water and gas, and convenient to churches, street cars and schools; easy terms; rent will almost pay for place. "Bargain," care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Three 7-room residences at a sacrifice; a splendid investment. Am leaving the city by June 10th only reason for selling. Quick, lock box 631, city.

$4,750—Reasonable terms, two-story 8-r. h. Every possible modern convenience, beautiful lot 60x200 feet; servants' house, stable and carriage house. Best north side neighborhood. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

FOR SALE—$150 will buy 160 acres of land near Tifton, Ga. L. C. Stacy.

ONLY $3,250, easy terms, new house, north side, 8 rooms, bath, gas, speaking tubes, plumbing and sewerage, ample pantries and closets, lot 50x200, good neighborhood. 39½ North Broad, room 3.

FOR SALE—Very low, either furnished or unfurnished, No. 144 Spring street. T. W. Baxter, 210 Norcross building. may13-tf-eod

$2,750—Two-story 7-room house, all conveniences. Splendid neighborhood, north side. Shaded lot, 50x190. Cost $4,000. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

NORTH ATLANTA, only $5,000, easy terms, owner leaving Atlanta, will sell modern home, 9 rooms, dressing rooms, pantries, ample closets, large attic; every modern convenience, large lot, stable and servant's house; choice location. Traveler, Constitution.

TWO PRETTIEST and cheapest lots on South Side, corner of Glenn and Formwalt. R. A. Redding, 414 Pryor.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Handsome residence on Ponce de Leon Circle, corner lot, one block from Peachtree. Terms reasonable for such property. Address H. W. Grady, Constitution office. may 20 4t

AN ELEGANT house, new, large, very beautiful and stylish, West End, at a low price and reasonable terms. West End.

A CHOICE residence lot in West End at a great sacrifice.

A GREAT bargain in 4-room house at city limits. Humphries street. J. Henly Smith & Tomlinson.

PERSONAL.

SANITARIUM for successful treatment of opium, morphine, chloral and cocaine habits. Elegant accommodations. Very best cure. Terms reasonable. M. F. Penfield, manager, East Chattanooga, Tenn.

EXAMINE the walks laid by the Atlanta Tile Co. on Pryor street, Capitol avenue, Elizabeth street in Inman Park, and in other sections of the city and you will be sure to give them your work in that line. 123 Loyd street. Telephone 201.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS repaired and covered in style, established 1880. 18 Peachtree street, Norcross building. J. M. Burkert.

ATLANTA, GA., May 22, 1897.—The State Roofers' Protective Union 6879, will come on a strike for nine hour system, Monday May 24, 1897.

IF YOUR watch or clock needs repairing, go to E. Linock, 17 N. Pryor street; good work at low prices.

MARRY—Send 2 cents for matrimonial paper published monthly; wealthy patrons; personal introduction. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 15 E. Washington Street, Chicago.

ALL FREETHINKERS and those interested in religious liberty are requested to attend a meeting at Federation of Trades hall, at 62½ Peachtree, at 10:30 this morning for the purpose of organization.

THE DENTAL PALACE of the south is over Beerman's corner, Peachtree and Marietta streets. We are happy in the belief that we are doing more dental work than any firm south, thereby doing more good to humanity. We will continue our low prices this week, and we invite those who have not visited our parlors to drop in and see them. Atlanta Dental Parlors, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

FITTEN-THOMPSON Hardware Co., next to High's, 69 Whitehall street, sells more housefurnishing goods than any house on the street. You should see their $6 refrigerator, and $1 hammock.

NOTICE—The public is hereby notified that we will not be responsible for goods bought by G. W. Russell, either with or without an order. He is no longer in our employ. Bennett Printing House, 21 South Broad street.

WHAT A BLESSING—You can have your teeth filled or a new set inserted for about cost of material at the American Dental college, 17½ Peachtree st., second door from Decatur; open at night.

SAVE YOUR MONEY and your clothes by having them cleaned and pressed at $1.50 per suit at the Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur St. 'Phone 41. W. E. Hanye, manager.

PATTY AND GREEN, professional chimney sweeps, guarantee not to soil carpets or furniture; heaters a specialty. Office 180 Hunnicutt street, Atlanta, Ga. Phone 286. may 20 2t thr sun

FLY SCREENS—Price & Thomas. Prices to suit the times. We handle from the cheapest to the best adjustable screen. 58 South Pryor street, next to county courthouse. Phone 933. may20—thur-fri-sun

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. april 25 tf sun

BED WETTING cured. Box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. may 16-sun

DISEASES OF MEN treated; cures guaranteed; free pamphlet. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. april 11 8-t sun

LADIES, your bust enlarged six inches; failure impossible; results guaranteed; 1,000 testimonials; book and full particulars sealed for 4c. Aurum Medicine Company, department V, 55 State street, Chicago. aug30—52t—sun

AUCTION SALES.

G. W. ADAIR'S AUCTION SALES—I have several important legal sales at the courthouse on the first Tuesday in June. Plats are all ready at my office.

Central Ellis street lots near Aragon hotel.

Well-located residence property on Haynes street.

Fine farm land near the river.

City of Atlanta bonds.

Central Terry street lot, near the state capitol.

Call for particulars. G. W. Adair.

G. W. ADAIR'S AUCTION Peachtree Property.—Go out and examine those beautiful lots between Seventh and Eighth streets, fronting on Peachtree and Juniper. They will be sold at auction next Thursday afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock. The sale will be absolute. The titles are perfect, and the terms your own. One-fifth cash, balance in four equal payments, with only 7 per cent interest. Don't miss it. G. W. Adair.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE INSURANCE—Agents wanted to write for the Hartford Life Insurance Co. in middle Georgia; liberal commissions to active and reliable parties. Address R. H. Milledge, Atlanta, Ga.

LIFE INSURANCE policies bought for cash. T. J. Willison, 47 Blymyer Bldg., Cincinnati, O. apr30-182t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

WILL THE READER please call at my office, and I will take pleasure in showing you a fine list of homes, all for sale on my easy monthly payment plan. The following are a few that must be sold at once:

3-R. H., lot 90x85, Woodward avenue, $30 cash and $10 per month, $60.

NEARLY NEW 7-r. h., with east front, on a beautiful lot 50x133. This is one of the prettiest cottages on the south side, being less than one mile from the carshed and only one block from beautiful S. Pryor st. There has been more nice houses built in this section during the last year than any other part of Atlanta. Note the terms; $700 cash, balance very easy, price only $3,700; would be cheap at $4,500.

CHOICE BUILDING lot, 50x160, on Cooper st.; will sell on very easy payment at the low price of $1,100.

40-ACRE mineral lot right in the gold belt, near Dahlonega, in Lumpkin county, Georgia. Colonel Hand, the successful gold miner of that section, offered $3,000 for this lot several years ago. At that time the owner did not have to sell, but now it is different, as she needs money and has authorized me to sell at once; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years, for $1,100.

TWO 4-R. H. and one 1-r. h., on a good, large lot, this side of Georgia avenue, and near Capitol avenue. This property is always rented at $16 per month, which will pay the buyer 14 per cent; terms, ¼ to ½ cash, balance easy, price only $1,400.

10-ACRE truck and fruit farm at a R. R. station 7 miles this side of Augusta, Ga.; 8 acres in cultivation, including 4 acres in orchard of choice fruit; good barn and stable and out buildings; 5-r. h. and store, which is a good business stand, being within 200 yards of a new cotton factory now building. Owner will exchange this place for Atlanta property and give or take boot, or will sell on easy terms at the low price of $1,000.

6-R. H., gas, water and bathroom, lot 48x150, on Crew street, near Georgia avenue; this place cost about $3,600, but I am not looking for the cost; all I want is to give some housekeeper a bargain and on easy terms. If the reader belongs to the above class, please call soon and let me show you how easy you can get the above for $2,600.

4-R. H., nice lot, 50x114, Pearl street, easily worth $1,500, but must be sold at once, and will be if you can pay $50 cash and $15 per month. $1,200.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

CAPITALISTS! I have a piece of central property near Whitehall street that has got to be sold, and that very soon. The lot is 100x100, with a side alley, and would be cheap at $200 per front foot, but it has to go, and I therefore offer it at $155 per front foot, or $15,500.

5-R. H. and store, Buena Vista street, one-half cash, $1,250.

THIS IS A GOOD THING—I have for sale in the western part of the city, a corner lot 90x90, on which there is a grocery store, meat market, coal and wood yard; also a good 4-r. h.; altogether will easily rent for $25 per month; or, if the buyer wishes to engage in business himself, he will here find a well-established trade that will give him a net profit of from $600 to $1,000 per year, for it has averaged that for the last three years. I will sell the property for one-third cash, balance very easy, at the low price of $2,500; big money in this. Write or call on D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter street.

The L. F. Jackson Co., 37 S. Broad St.

THE L. F. JACKSON CO. have just opened an elegant line of harness and saddlery goods, which they propose to sell at prices that defy competition.

In addition to our regular line we shall do first-class repair work on short notice, promptly.

Our charges will likewise be short. And all work done by us must give satisfaction. The L. F. Jackson Co., No. 37 S. Broad street, next door to the Georgia Buggy Co.

For Sale by S. B. Turman, Real Estate Agent.

TWO 2-story brick stores, on business street; rents $65 per monts, chrap. Take to a good thing when you see it.

$2,400 BUYS 6-r. h., corner lot, 50x110 feet, north side, prominent street; all improvements down; worth twice as much. Come and look at it.

$4,500—SPECULATOR, here is your chance, 3 new 6-r. hs. and store inside three-quarter mile circle, all improvements, paved street. Rents $55 per month. Snap.

$6,000 BUYS close in Capitol avenue house, lot 100x200 feet; easy terms; pick it up.

$3,200 TWO 4-r. hs. and 5-r. h., lot 100x125 feet, north side; rents $36 per month, close in, paved street; this is one bargain among many others we have. Call to see us.

WASHINGTON street lot, north of Georgia avenue. Cheap.

$4,500 9-ROOM two-story house, water and gas, splendid neighborhood; lot 50x135 feet.

$2,700—6-r. h., water and gas; lot 50x150 feet; North Boulevard.

$4,200 BUYS nice new home on Capital ave., large lot; terms easy.

$650 BUYS nice Loyd street lot.

$1,450 TAKES pretty Pryor street lot, near Bass street.

$6,000 BUYS an elegant new 8-r. h., north side, between the two Peachtrees; all improvements, water and gas, and everything to make home comfortable. To see this place means to buy it. Can take $1,500 lot in part payment. Balance easy terms.

TWO beautiful Pryor street lots, 50x160 feet each, only $1,000 each. This is one more pick up; catch it on the fly.

IF YOU have any property you wish to dispose of, we would like to list it. Have customer for cheap 5 or 6 room house, east of capitol. S. B. Turman, real estate agent, 8 E. Wall street, Kimball house. 'Phone 164

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

7-R. H., West End, lot 69x204, on the main street, all improvements down; this is the cheapest property in the city, a lovely home; can be had very cheap.

101½ acres, 3-room house, 15 acres cleared, balance in virgin forest, 5 miles from city on main south side, per acre $35.

4-room house, West Fair street, a nice house, $1,000.

8 lots on Lee street, belongs to non-resident; will sell the 8 lots at a bargain. Call and see me.

5-room house, Dodd street, new and nice, just finished; will sell on very easy terms, $1,800.

10 acres, all in grove, 4 miles out, west side, $500.

Vacant lot, Lucile street, 50x250, $550.

George Ware, 22 S. Broad St.

$550, CORNER, 66x100, north side, fine renting section.

$850—4-room cottage, 50x140, near Whitehall, easy payments.

$1,100—Vacant corner lot, north side, close in.

$1,500—5-room house, water, etc., near Georgia and Capitol avenue.

$2,000—Pretty 5-room cottage, north side, 50x190

$2,750—Splendid two-story, 8-room house, hard oil finish, tile hearths, cabinet mantles, sliding doors, etc., easy terms.

$3,000 buys nice 8-room house, Pryor street, all improvements and large lot, very cheap.

$3,750—Lovely north side 6-room cottage home, east front, nicely finished, 60 feet front; cheap.

$4,200—8-room, two-story, slate roof, double floors, sheathed, art glass, sliding doors, mirror mantles, tile hearths, clubhouse grates, electric bells and lighting, east front, easy.

$4,500—8-room, two-story, north side, close in, corner lot, 75x150, worth $6,500.

$4,200—Most desirable lot on Piedmont avenue, east front.

$10,000—Peachtree, 107x240, fine location and very cheap.

Real Estate for Sale by W. J. Mallard, Jr., 'Phone No. 1209. No. 207

lard, Jr., 'Phone 1209, 207 quitable building.

$4,000—For first-class renting property, paying an interest of 12 per cent.

$4,000—Beautiful home on Capitol avenue, lot 50x200, east front; all modern improvements; seven rooms. Easy terms.

$2,000—Good 7-room house, new, cabinet mantels, tile walk; hot and cold water; bath, gas, etc. Half block of Washington street. This is a bargain. Easy terms.

$1,800—Good Edgewood home, large lot. Easy terms.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—By young couple, no children, furnished room; must be reasonable. M. L., Constitution.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, on north side. Address F., care Constitution.

Religion: In the Pulpit And Around the Fireside.

Leave But This.

Must all that I have ever loved and known
Fade like the summer when the winds have blown,
And nothing I have cherished be my own?

Oh! must I sink to sleep—to dreamless sleep—
Where death, his long, unbroken watch shall keep
And night is silent, and its darkness deep?

Will not one bright and treasured joy abide,
Will life's last, sweetest wishes be denied,
And all my yearnings die when I have died?

Where'er I go, alone, or in the throng,
Unspoken though it be, I ever long
To hear the music of some vanished song.

And in my deepest soul a light afar
Gleams faint, like glimmerings of a distant star;
Oh! tell me whence this light, these longings are?

General C. A. Evans will preach this morning at 11 o'clock at Walker Street Methodist church. The evening sermon will be delivered by Rev. P. L. Stanton.

The Christian Spiritualists will hold their popular Sunday services at Knights of Pythias hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary A. Gebauer. Subject: "Whatsoever a Man Soweth So Shall He Reap." Lectures followed by tests and impromptu poem. Seats free. All are welcome. Take elevator.

"Children's Day" will be observed by the Universalist church today. At 11 a. m. there will be an appropriate programme rendered by the Sunday school. At night Dr. McGlauflin will speak on the subject: "Infant Salvation vs. Original Sin." Children's Day originated with the Universalists in 1857.

Central Congregational church, West Ellist street, near Peachtree. The usual Sunday service excepting there will be no evening lecture. The pastor has been suffering with a severe cold all week.

Fred Warde and Sam Dean, the two young men who have recently joined the ministry, are to hold a tent meeting at the corner of Fair and Hill streets for the next thirty days. They have been very successful in their work since they entered the field of labor they are now in.

Mr. Warde has been connected with the Central Union mission since it opened and when he would receive a call from any church to conduct a revival the board of control willingly allowed him a leave of absence from the mission. It was while Mr. Fred Warde was conducting the great revival St. Paul's church had last year that Mr. Dean was converted. Immediately upon Mr. Dean's conversion he left this city for the Baptist seminary at Louisville, Ky., and while there would conduct revival services himself at nighttime when he was not studying, so Mr. Dean himself is perfectly familiar with the work of an evangelist.

The Young Men's Prayer Association will take an active part in this meeting. A. J. Chapman conducting the singing. Personal work will be done by all the members of the association.

There will be a choir of from thirty to fifty voices and everything tends toward a great meeting for that section of the city. Mr. Warde stated they would use Revival No. 2 for singing and asks everybody who has one to bring it with them. This is the meeting they expect to have Rev. Sam P. Jones and Rev. George S. Stuart to preach at one or two services.

The tent will seat from 1,500 to 2,000 people and with the side curtains up can make room for 3,000 people. Take the Grant park car leaving corner Marietta and Broad streets every fifteen minutes in the day. Car is marked "Grant park and Fair street." There will be two services each day, 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock at night. Meeting will open Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock with a temperance talk from Sam Dean.

Oh! star-eyed science, queen of sea and land,
The keys of knowledge lie within thy hand,
And forms of beauty rise at thy command.

Unlock life's mysteries with these magic keys;
Send swift thy message through the sounding seas,
And work thy mighty wonders such as these.

But leave untouched my cherished, childlike faith;
Let this be mine until my latest breath
To light my pathway through the night of death.

—B. H. SASNETT.

Dr. Melden, the new president of Clark university, will preach at the Methodist Episcopal church, corner Loyd and Hunter streets, tonight at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Thirkield will speak to men at the Young Men's Christian Association hall this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The subject of the address will be "The Message of the Apostles in Art."

He will take up the symbols of the apostles that have always been followed in art, representing Matthew as the man, Mark the lion, Luke the ox and John as the eagle and will draw lessons of the day from them. Dr. Thirkield ranks among the ablest speakers of this country and his presentation of this subject will be a masterly effort. All men are invited to hear him.

Rev. R. L. Motley, pastor of the Central Baptist church, will address the railroad meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the rooms, 44½ East Alabama street. This service is for both men and women and railroad men are invited to bring their wives and lady friends. Persons not in railroad service will not be excluded so that a cordial welcome will be extended to all. Dr. Motley is one of Atlanta's most interesting speakers and the attendants at this service will certainly enjoy a pleasant and profitable hour.

The fourth Presbyterian church, under the pastorate of Rev. H. R. Granes, is growing in strength and numbers. Past differences have been seemingly adjusted and the church is pulling together with commendable zeal and brotherly affection. This church is located on Chamberlin street in the heart of a splendid neighborhood, and there is material near out of which to grow a strong, substantial church. Rev. T. P. Cleveland, the former pastor, is now located at Hapeville, and is in charge of a plucky, progressive church in that prosperous little suburb of Atlanta.

Rev. J. W. Heidt, D.D., has dedicated three new churches in the last three weeks, one near Hapeville called Jones's chapel, another at Milner's store in Fayette county called Friendship; the third, Mt. Bethel, in Henry county. He dedicates the new church at East Atlanta today. This new church at East Atlanta was begun by Rev. Wilds Pierce last year, and completed by the present faithful pastor, Rev. R. A. Scale. It has cost more than a thousand dollars and is a pretty little house of worship, reflecting great credit on the good people who have built it.

Rev. J. T. Gibson, D. D., has been invited to preach several commencement sermons, and has accepted the invitations to Madison and Turin. The people of these two little cities have a rich repast of eloquence in store for them. Dr. Gibson closed out his revival services at Walker street church on Sabbath night last. There were a goodly number of additions, and the membership were quickened in their zeal and religious life.

A fine religious meeting at the Decatur Methodist church closed last Thursday night. The revival has accomplished a great good in quickening the zeal and spirituality of the members, and several have been received into full membership. Rev. J. P. Wordlaw, of the South Georgia conference, has been assisting the pastor, Rev. J. R. McClesky, and the people have been edified by his strong and soul-stirring sermons. Rev. W. P. Lovejoy, D.D., of Athens, also preached for Dr. McClesky, and moved the people with his fervid eloquence.

The meeting at Payne's chapel, Rev. W. W. Brinsfiels, pastor, has been going on for the past two weeks. It will be continued this week and two services a day will be held at 9 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The house has been full almost from the beginning with earnest and attentive congregations. Rev. S. R. England, of Augusta, has been rendering the pastor valuable service, his sermons being strong and convincing. The meeting promises to be a great success. Rev. Dr. Brinsfield, the faithful pastor, has paid $300 on the debt of his church recently, and has $500 in hand to use for the same purpose at once. He proposes to reduce the debt incurred for building prayer memorial by $1,000 before the close of the year. This is a good showing and reflects great credit on all concerned.

Several ministers have gone from Atlanta to attend the commencement at Wesleyan Female college, at Macon, which opened on last Friday night. Among this number are Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, Rev. W. F. Glenn and Rev. T. T. Christian. Rev. Dr. Wadsworth preaches the annual missionary sermon tonight in the spacious college chapel. Rev. W. A. Candler, D.D., preaches the annual commencement sermon. Wesleyan is flourishing under the presidency of Dr. J. D. Hammond, an original Atlanta man. Rev. George W. Yarborough and Rev. T. F. Pierce were in the city on Friday last on their way to attend the annual meeting of the board of trustees. The alumnae of this institution, under the leadership of Mrs. J. B. Cobb, of Macon, are making a faithful effort to endow a professorship in honor of Dr. W. C. Bass, its former president.

The East End Union church, located at Poplar Springs station, on the Consolidated line to Decatur, is well attended. It has the benefit of quite a variety of pupil talent, being supplied from Sabbath to Sabbath by Rev. Wynn Joiner and Rev. R. O. Flynn, of Kirkwood, Rev. W. A. Dodge and Rev. Elam Christian, of Atlanta. The Sunday school convenes on Sunday afternoon and averages about ninety in attendance. The services are held in the large hall of the East End school building. The congregations are growing continuously and it will not be long before the various denominations will have sufficient material to build each a church. The neighborhood of East End is thickly settled and the people are a church-going community.

Trinity church, whose building is still a famous landmark on Broadway, facing Wall street, New York, even though great office buildings multiplying in lower Broadway begin to overshadow it, celebrated the 200th anniversary Sunday, May 2d. Its charter bears the seal of William III. It includes nine chapels in addition to the parish church, besides a hospital, many industrial schools, guilds clubs and parish associations. Its property would probably foot up well toward $15,000,000.

The Epworth League in the Northern Methodist church is a little more than seven years old, but in that short time it has grown from a feeble organization into a mighty army. It now has 17,534 chapters, containing an aggregate of nearly two millions of members, and The Epworth Herald, the organ of the league, has 105,000 subscribers. If the league is doing its work faithfully and improving its opportunities, who can estimate the good it is accomplishing.

Few people know that John Wesley was ever in America. It was John Wesley who preached the first Methodist sermon delivered in the United States. In The Ladies' Home Journal, for June, Rev. W. J. Scott will tell in the "Great Personal Events" series the story of "When John Wesley preached in Georgia," which is said to be one of the most interesting narratives in this most successful series.

The meeting of the state Epworth League conference held in Court Street church, Montgomery, was the most largely attended and the most enthusiastic meeting that has been held in the state. The programme was a very fine one, and with one or two exceptions, was carried out as published. Rev. Dr. J. W. Newman has been president since the conference was organized, and the body showed its high appreciation of him by re-electing him unanimously, and presenting him with a complimentary ticket to Toronto.

The Tennessee state conference of Epworth Leagues convenes at Nashville on June 3-6. The exposition has filled the city with visitors, but the Leaguers of Nashville have reserved a place (at lowest rates) for all those who send their names in advance to John D. Sharpe, Foster street railroad crossing and all Leaguers and those who want to be are taking advantage of this fact, and are going to be there at the appointed time. This arrangement insures a comfortable place to stay while seeing the exposition and attending the conference and in most cases experienced escorts about the city.

Methodist.

First Methodist, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Walker Lewis, D. D., pastor.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor.

The Boulevard Grace church, corner Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. A. C. Thomas, pastor.

Merritts avenue church, P. A. Heard, pastor.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. T. L. Davis, Jr., pastor.

Edgewood Methodist church, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor.

West End Methodist church, West End.

Wesley chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. J. M. Wolfe, pastor.

Park street church, West End, Rev. John B. Robins, D.D., pastor.

Walker street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. T. Gibson, D.D., pastor.

Decatur street mission, 223 Decatur street. Regular services every night in the week. Breakfast served free every Sunday morning from 8:30 to 9:30. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Central Union mission, 45½ South Broad street. Noonday prayer service every day from 12 to 1 o'clock. Gospel service every night from 8 to 9 o'clock. Temperance school every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

Appointments of East Atlanta circuit for 1897: Preaching in East Atlanta on the first and second Sundays, monthly, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Preaching in South Bend on the third Sunday at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at Mount Olive on the third Sunday 3 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at Marvin on the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Payne's Memorial, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church, A. F. Ellington, pastor.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, south, East Hunter street, Rev. S. H. Dimon, pastor.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets, W. W. Landrum, pastor.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor.

Third Baptist church, Rev. J. G. Winchester, pastor.

Capitol avenue Baptist church, Dr. T. A. Spalding, pastor.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. A. W. Bealer, pastor.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor.

Sixth Baptist church, Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor.

Glenn street Baptist church, corner Glenn and Smith streets, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. S. Motley, pastor.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, opposite Cone, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon and Ashby streets, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner of Jackson and Chamberlin streets, Rev. A. R. Graves, pastor.

Inman Park Presbyterian church.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, West Fair street, opposite Walnut street, Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor.

Associated Reform Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D.D., pastor.

Barnett church, corner Hampton and Marietta streets, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor.

Kirkwood Presbyterian church, Rev. R. O. Flynn, pastor.

Episcopal.

The cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets, the Rev. A. W. Knight, dean.

St. Luke's church, corner Pryor and Houston streets, the Rev. J. N. McCormick, rector.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, near Gordon, West End, Rev. Wyllys Rede, rector.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput, Rev. C. D. Frankel, priest in charge.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Christ church, Hapeville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Christ church, Hapeville, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, Rev. C. D. Frankel, pastor.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

St. Paul's church, East Point, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Adventist.

Seventh Day Adventist church, 507 Fair street.

Congregational.

The Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor.

Pleasant Hill Congregational church will hold its regular services on Sunday in the hall at the corner of Marietta street and Ponders avenue. Rev. J. A. Jensen, pastor.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. L. B. Bazin, pastor; Rev. G. Z. Shadewell, assistant.

Sts. Peter and Paul, Marietta street, southwest corner Alexander street, Rev. J. F. Colbert, pastor.

Christian.

West End Christian church, A. E. Seldon, pastor.

First Christian church, opposite courthouse on East Hunter street, Dr. C. P. Williamson, pastor.

First English Lutheran.

Services at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, L. K. Probst, pastor.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth and Peachtree, W. R. Vail, pastor.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 125 Marietta street.

Universalist.

First Universalist church, Atlanta, Ga., Good Templars' hall, 72½ North Broad street. William Henry McGlauflin, D.D., pastor.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church, Rev. F. H. Meuschke, pastor.

Christian Science.

Sunday services of the First Church of Christ at the Grand.

Undenominational.

Marietta Street mission, 191 Marietta street.

Berean church. Services Sunday at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. and Monday at 8 p. m.

Spiritualist.

The Christian Spiritualists will hold their popular Sunday services at Knights of Pythias hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary A. Gebauer. Subject: "Is the Soul and Spirit Inseperable?" Lectures followed by tests and impromptu poem. Seats free. All are welcome. Take elevator.

The Society of Spiritual Science at the Knights of Pythias hall, corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets.

Colored.

St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. G. W. Alexander, pastor.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. A. W. Green, priest in charge.

Gate City Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Friendship Baptist church, corner Mitchell and Haynes street, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A. B., pastor.

St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, Rev. William Flagg, Jr., pastor.

The First Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor.

M. Rich & Bro's. 54 AND 56 WHITEHALL STREET M. Rich & Bro's.

Special Offerings of Seasonable Goods

We have many surprises of an agreeable kind in store for those who will pay us a visit this week and call your attention by this advertisement to a few of them.

Atlanta's Leading Silk Department

We will offer this week sixteen pieces Black Duchess Satins; beautiful stylish goods for skirts, from . . . . 45c to $2.00 per yard

Sixty-seven pieces Black Moire Velour, at . . 75c, $1.00, $1.25 per yard

Sixty-four pieces Black China and Taffeta Silks, in plain and brocaded effect, light weight. It is the proper thing for summer wear.

New lot Colored Duchess Satin in the chameleon effect, $1.20 to $1.75 yard

FINE NEW LINE COLORED TAFFETAS---Checks, stripes and figured effects, at . . . . 50c, 75c and 80c per yard

Great Reduction in Fancy Dress Goods

We are determined to close out every piece of Fancy Dress Goods in our store if prices will do it. On Center Counter you will find Dress Goods that were $1, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, $2, at only 50c yd

Still Greater Reductions

All our Fine Imported Novelty Suits, from $15.00 to $30.00, are to be sold for only . . . . . . $7.50 Per Suit

Wrappers

New Percales, Lawns, Cambrics and Batiste House Wrappers, shepherd check and the scroll and coral designs, trimmed with embroidery, plain collars and cuffs; all shades to select from, cut wide width; worth $2, for

$1.50 Each.

Wrappers

Made of Lawn, Cambric, Percale & Prints; handsomely trimmed and well made; regular $1.25 Wrapper, for 98c. At 75c, $1.25 and $1.75 we show a complete assortment. 125 odd Wrappers, 2 and 3 of a size and kind, were $3.75, $4, $4.50, lot to close at

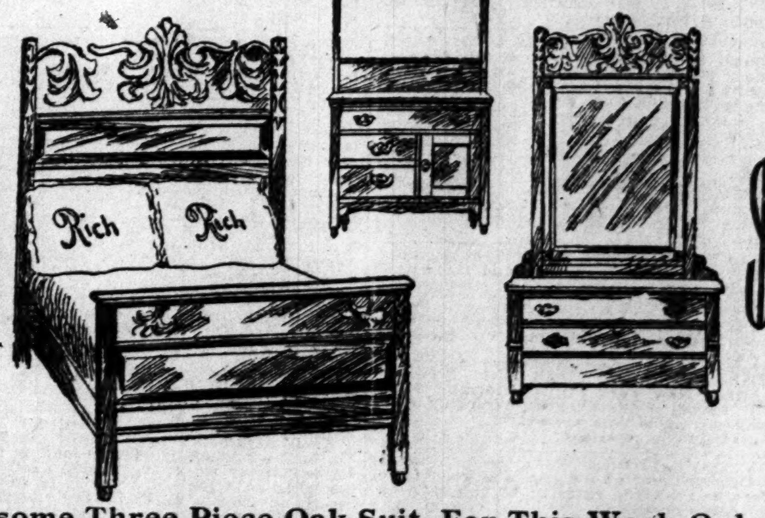
$1.75 Each.

Rich's

Furniture. Furniture.

Having very recently taken a new lease on our Furniture Wareroom, and purchased a larger stock than ever, we are now in the Furniture Business to stay. No one who has seen will doubt that our Furniture is the best shown in the city. A visit will convince that we not only lead in the number, variety and style, but that our prices are the lowest. Experience has taught us that large sales and small profits are two very important factors to make a successful Furniture business.

$30



$30

This Handsome Three Piece Oak Suit, For This Week Only, $30.00.

Our great sale of Reed and Rattan Rockers continues this week. Take advantage of this grand opportunity to buy Rockers cheaper than you ever bought them before.

150 Handsome Wilton Rockers, always sold $4.50 each, for this week........$2.25

100 Ladies' Reed Rockers, with arms, always sold $3.75, for this week........$1.50

90 large Arm Willow Rockers, for this week........$1.75

Bedroom Oak Rockers, at........$1.00 and up

Bedroom and Dining Chairs........50c and up

Atlanta's Greatest Rug Department.

In fact, the only Exclusive Rug Department South of Baltimore. Here you can find choice collections of beautiful Rugs from all the leading marts of the world. The beautiful Kiz-Kelims, Carabaghs, Shirvans, Daghestans, Mousouls, Irans and Anatols from Persia, India and Turkey; the handsome Axminsters from Scotland, England and Germany, and the fine Japanese and Domestic Rugs are shown here in endless varieties at prices as low as 50c and as high as $300.

RUGS ARE THE CORRECT FLOOR COVERINGS

Matting Department.

An exceptional collection of Japanese and China Mattings.

Fine Linen Warp Japanese Mattings, 40 yard rolls for $6.00 roll.

Fine quality China Mattings, 40 yard rolls for $4.00 roll.

Mattings by the yard laid at 15c, 20c, 25c and up to 40c.

Special attention is given to our Mail Order Department.

M. RICH & BROS.

Drapery Department.

Brussels effect Lace Curtains, worth $4.50, for $2.50 pair.

100 pairs Nottingham Curtains, in white and Ecru, worth $1.25, for 85c.

We do all kinds of high grade Drapery and Upholstery work in a thoroughly artistic manner.

Samples Sent on Application.

Bicycle Skirts.

Accordion Plaited Dress and Bicycle Skirts in all shades, the popular Skirt of the season, from $5.50 to $10.

We make a specialty of Bicycle Suits and Skirts, made of serviceable materials and popular shades.

Bicycle Skirts in Linen, Denim and Wool, from $3.50 to $6.50.

Bicycle Suits in Linen, Denims and Wool, from $5.00 to $12.50.

Separate Skirts.

Check and Figured Mohair Skirts, well made, for $1.50.

A large stock of Linen and Duck Skirts, in plain white, linen stripes, polka dots and figures, from $1.00 to $2.25.

Duck Suits.

Just received, in all shades and designs, Blazer and Eton styles, from $1.25 to $2.50.

We have now a large, complete line of Linen Suits in Eton and Blazer styles, plain and trimmed, from $2.75 to $6.50.

Shirt Waists.

SPECIAL—25 dozen odd styles, sizes and patterns, only one or two of a kind, formerly sold at $1.00, $1.50 and up to $2.25, all on special table Monday at 37c each

Wash Goods.

Colored Organdies and French Dimities, reduced from 25c to 12½c and 15c.

40-inch Batiste, reduced from 15c to 10c.

On center counter, all our 12½c, 15c and 20c Lawns at 7½c

Belts

For every one. The largest and most complete line of Belts in the city.

Our 25c line cannot be equaled elsewhere.

Only 25c each

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

Caref Atten- tion to Mail Orders.

Parasols Special For This Week.

In order to re our tremendo large stock of Parasols we will

for one week our entire at from 25 to 30 per cent count on every thing in line. This being almost the ginning of the season, now time to buy and this is the p

We will sell a White China Parasol, plain and ruffle ch able silk, in all colors; worth for 98c.

A handsome China Silk Par in delicate colors, natural hand worth $2.25, for $1.48.

Fine Changeable Taffeta Silk Pa sol, new handles, latest shapes; $4.00, for $2.70.

Extremely Fancy Parasols; from $5.00 to $8.50, for $4.25

Fine Gloria Silk Umbrellas, lar price $1.50, for 98c.

Ribbon Departm

We have just received bon Department a large line and Moire Ribbons, in the and shades.

We have the very latest Japanese Fans, from the the largest, from 5c to 75c.

We make a specialty in ing the correct Fans and or young lady graduates.

Gloves.

Kayser Patent Finger Tipped Silk Gloves, in white, butter black, all sizes 75c.

Our "Clara Meer" Gloves best in the city for $1.00 (All colors.)

20 doz. of the best $1 Gl a choice selection of sizes to fit every one. choice of the lot Monday, only 69c pair.

Special.

One Lot of Ladies' Domestic Gowns.

Handsomely trim with ribbon and broidery; high and neck, with large collar and ruffles embroidery; slig soiled; picked our $1.40, $1.50 $1.75 stock. Center Count Monday, to clo 90c

Courte Atten- tion to All.

PART 3.
21-28.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

-28-
PAGES.

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING MAY 23, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS

GAINING GREATER PROMINENCE EVERY DAY.

You soon know who gives you the largest values. Buying big quantities and laying the money down brings the lowest kind of prices, and when you reach this store you are saving on everything you buy. We have no competitors, as no one ever has or ever will offer such values as we. Read a few of them. . . . .

A FEW "FLYERS" FOR MONDAY.

One case Gents' Mixed Hose, worth 10c, Monday's price..... **5c**

71 Dozen Men's Trousers, worth $1.50 and $2.00. Monday's price.............................. **98c**

65 Dozen Youths' Pants, 14 to 18, worth $1.25 and $1.50. Monday's price.............................. **89c**

20 Dozen Youths' Pants, sizes 14 to 18, worth $1.00. Monday's price **73c**

60 Dozen Men's Suspenders, all rubber, worth 25c. Monday's price.............................. **8c**

138 Boys' and Youths' Suits, 14 to 18, worth $5.00. Monday's price **$3.48**

Men's Puff Bosom Shirts, worth $1.00. Monday's price **69c**

EXTRA SPECIAL: Men's Suits, all new patterns, **$4.44, $5.55, $6.66, $7.37, $8.88, $9.99.** . . . .

Men's Coats and Vests, sizes 38 to 42 only, wonderful values, **$3.00, $4.00, $5.00.** . . . .

Extra Special Inducements In Our Shoe Department.

THE GLOBE SHOE AND CLOTHING CO.,

89 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

We will continue to sell at reduced prices. Our stock is new and complete.

SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO., 62 W. Hunter street
Phon 532

HAMMOCKS

For wear, comfort and beauty. We have these in all the new colors. Mexican Grass Hammocks from 65c to $1.50. Woven Cotton Hammocks, equal to the finest draperies in color and designs, from $1.00 to $4.50.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO

33 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

...LAWN TENNIS...

Is opening with a rush, and "Spalding" Rackets are used almost exclusively. Why? Because they are the best. Nets, Poles, Markers, Tapes, Balls and everything to equip your court.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO

SPALDING & BROS'. AGENTS,

33 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

"Write for Catalogue and Prices."

Caught and Tickled to Death

For his Tackle came from us. Split Bamboo Rods with Cork Handles $2.00. Multiplying Reels 75c and up. Gill Netting, Seines, Cast Nets, Flies, Spoons. Well, come and see our line.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO

33 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Clear Complexions Guaranteed

If you are annoyed with freckles, tan, sunburn, sallowness, pimples, blackheads, moth, crusty, scaly, itching, burning skins, do not worry; they can be removed by Madame A. Ruppert's world renowned Face Bleach, and nothing will so quickly remove them as this remedy. A single application will refreshen and cleanse the superficial skin and will convince you of its merits. A standing, bona fide guarantee is given to every purchaser. It sells at $2 per single bottle, which in some very severe cases is sufficient to cure, or three bottles for $5. Madame A. Ruppert's Face Bleach is the original and has been established for years and is the only remedy which never fails. See that all bottles bear the signature and photograph of Madame A. Ruppert, New York city, and sealed with red seal and glass stopper. Manufactured only by Madame A. Ruppert and for sale by her authorized agent at

JACOBS' PHARMACY.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price **50 CTS.** per package, or six pkgs (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE in Atlanta by Jacobs' Pharmacy and Elkin-Watson Drug Company.

UNDER BUSINESS CHANCES

Did You Ever

See a dental office as beautiful and as well arranged as the Atlanta Dental Parlors, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets? You are invited to visit these parlors, the most modern in the South. Special low prices this month in order to meet the public and introduce ourselves to strangers.

Crown and Bridge work a specialty.

ATLANTA DENTAL PARLORS,

Peachtree and Marietta Sts.

EVERYTHING YOU NEED FOR SUMMER.

PALMER'S PAT'D PERFECTION

CUT No 1.P.

Hammocks, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Picks, Etc., Etc.

Come to us for anything and everything you want. Why? Because we are money savers to the people.

Lowry Hardware Co.,

60 PEACHTREE ST., 57 N. BROAD ST.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

Wedding Gifts

A superb line of

Sterling Silver Cut Glass

and Novelties

Suitable for Bridal Gifts—just received.
Also latest style visiting cards furnished on shortest notice.

Charles W. Crankshaw,

Jeweler.

22 Whitehall, corner Alabama street.

OUR NAME ON A SHOE

FOR

STANDS

SERVICE

J.K.ORR SHOE Co

LOOK FOR THE RED SEAL

COOK REMEDY CO

SYPHILIS Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for the same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Syphilitic BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Syphilis has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

COOK REMEDY CO

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS.

HOTEL GRANITE

Refited and Refurnished,

Will Open Wednesday, May 12

C. F. DODGE

(Formerly Manager of the Aragon)

PROPRIETOR.

RATES, $2.00 PER DAY

RESTAURANT AND CAFE.

SPECIAL RATES TO BOARDERS.

Warm Springs.

IN THE PINE MOUNTAINS OF MERIWETHER COUNTY, GA. 1,200 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FINEST BATHING IN AMERICA. WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 1ST. ENTIRE EQUIPMENT IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR WITH RATES OF BOARD AND PARTICULARS.

CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS

On the Great North Mountain. Alkaline Lithia Springs, 1,000 to 1,500 guests annually; Elite of North and South. Largest and socially most pleasant company at any mountain resort in this country. For rates, circulars, etc., address Wm. H. Sale, Capon Springs, W. Va. may15-35t

Hotel Cumberland

Cumberland Island, Ga.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Summer season begins June 1st. The finest beach on the Atlantic coast. Hotel and cottages, sufficient for 500 people, shaded by a beautiful grove. Splendid fishing, every variety in the sea can be caught. Naphtha Launch, row boats, bicycles and livery turnouts at moderate prices. Orchestral concerts, germans and superb pavilion for dancing. Sea food of every variety and attentive service.

Cumberland's best recommendation is that it entertains more than 3,000 of the south's best people every summer. Address

LEE T. SHACKELFORD,
Cumberland, Ga.

HOTEL GRANT, ATLANT, GA.

80 to 90 Whitehall street.

Located in the business center, three blocks from union depot, electric cars pass the door to all parts of city. Cuisine and dining service unexcelled. Tourists' popular resort between the north and Florida. Special rates to families and commercial men.

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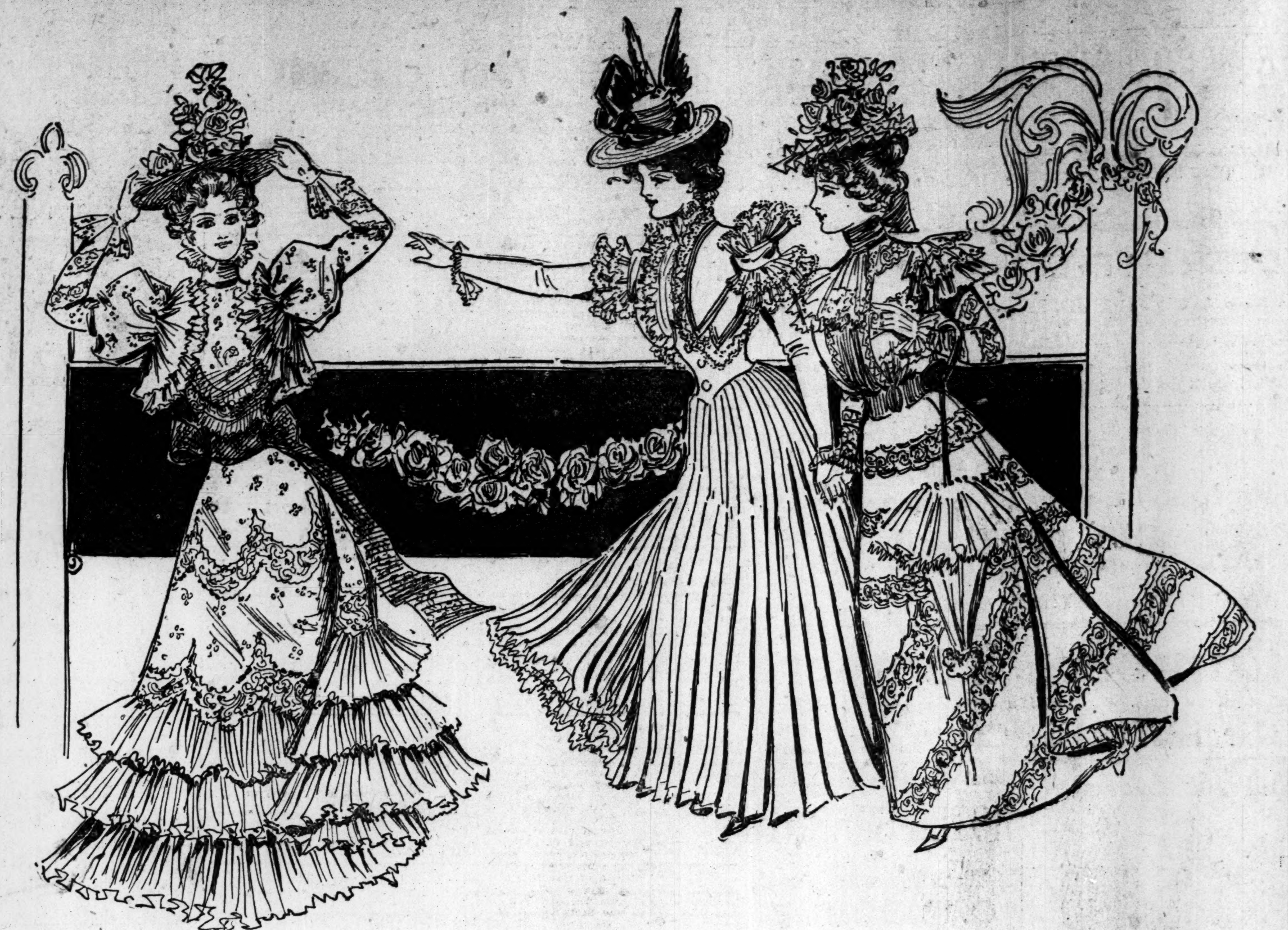


1. Dainty rose colored batiste dress, embroidered and plain. The skirt of the embroidered material has three flounces of the plain, surmounted by two insertions of cream lace set on in graceful curves. The bolero corsage, in a single piece, has its lower edge curved and trimmed with insertion and narrow ruffles. Two pleated flounces set into the arm syces form a double bolero. The sash of white taffeta is printed with green leaves. Green straw hat with pink roses.

2. Toilette of gray green veiling with sun pleated skirt. The double bolero is worn over a fitted cuirasse of black taffeta. Three handsome buttons close the corsage at the waist. The sleeves have epaulettes of lace tied in the center by green ribbon.

3. White linen lawn over rose colored taffeta, and trimmed with cream lace. Rose silk neck band and belt.

SOME QUEER PHASES OF GOTHAM LIFE

Maude Andrews Writes of the Contest for Social Prestige.

STRUGGLES OF THE BUTTERFLY

Aspirants for Highest Places Soon Become Marks for the Gossip.

A GREAT MANY OLD STORIES REPEATED

Southerners Who Deny Their Birth Furnish a Theme for Study and Discourse.

New York, May 21.—(Special Correspondence.)—During the last few years on the eve of a visit to Gotham I have not thought of the event with the excited anticipation of earlier days, when New York was a place as delirious to me as is Santa Claus land to little people. But each time, upon actually getting there, I have found myself in truth, as enthusiastic and buoyant as ever. Each time has the great town looked as gay, as full of interest, as far beyond any other city in our country in its pleasure-giving opportunities as it did before.

It seems quite as gay as Paris, and far more substantial. The great shops are handsomer and more satisfactory, even if there are not so many little shops where one may buy beautiful things. The people here look so happy and prosperous; they look like they had a late breakfast and lived in the evening. At heart, the women do. The men look as if they lived all the time, and take their pleasures with the same nervous, excitable energy as they do in their business.

But for this business of pleasure, one might fancy New York a place given over entirely to the gay pursuits. One sees so few dreary-faced people here. Now Washington is full of Micawbers. The parks, the public buildings, the afternoon teas and official receptions at the white house are filled with them. In New York it is entirely different. Nobody sits down and waits for something to turn up. Your New Yorker goes to work and turns up something himself, and if he gets turned down, he bobs up serenely again. There seems no such word as fail in a literal sense in Gotham. Men wreck other people's fortunes and their own in the stock market, but in a few months they are bobbing up serenely again, giving dinners at the Waldorf, sending their families abroad with French maids and portemonnaies stuffed full of banknotes.

People are in a nervous strain here—a terrible, nervous strain. The moment you set your foot on New York pavements you are on a nervous strain, too. You want what you hold most desirable in life with a greater zeal than you even wonted it before; and if you can stay in New York, if you can stick there by the skin of your teeth, work for it, plot for it, grab for it and even sometimes steal for it, you will get it in time.

New York is a developer of mental and physical muscle. I believe it contains in its ozone somewhere secretly hid the variour magnets which draw forth the intensest ambitions of men and women.

I am obliged to believe this when I see people struggling in a way I have never seen them struggling before.

Take, for instance, the woman with social ambitions who comes to Gotham. Does a woman struggle quite so hard in any other town to attain her end as here?

I have seen social strugglers in every city in this country and never have I heard names high up in the social world whispered with such bated and respectful breath; never have I seen such respect accorded to the woman who climbs that slippery gold, which seems to lead to the seventh heaven of Gothamic bliss as in Gotham itself.

It makes no difference whose gold the social struggler climbs upon; indeed, if the ambitious lady of fashion climbs on the gold of somebody else's husband instead of her own the fact seems to lend a zest and respect to the interest of onlookers.

"She is getting there, I'll tell you!" they cry. "Why, Mrs. Van Smitherly asked her to dinner and Miss Van Rastor is her closest friend. She knows how to manage the women, as well as the men," and then you hear a long and delightfully amusing recital of this belle ami of our century; how this New York belle ami lives on a $5,000 income in a $50,000 fashion; how she astonishes even the natives of Gotham with her coaches, her retinus of servants, her toilets and—her lady friends, at least—with the multitude of thread lace frills upon her lingerie; how the house she lives in was kindly offered her and her husband by a man friend who was going out of town for the season and how country houses, spacious, beautifully located, fitted up with servants, having fine horses and traps at their disposal are proffered for the summer months "just because, you know, the family were going to Europe and were really grateful to have some reliable person to look after the estate."

This type of social struggler comes to New York from all of our states. She is a woman of small means and much beauty and discontent. Sometimes she retains the husband. "for," explained a woman recently, "most men feel flattered these days when their wives receive attention." Sometimes she gets a divorce from the husband and marries the man who offers them his establishment rent free. Still the latter course is considered rather bad form and is apt to work against a woman's social ambitions. A good, amiable, complaisant husband is in much better taste in a borrowed household than the owner himself.

This is no fairy tale I am telling you. It is just a simple and easily verified picture of one phase of social life and social struggle in Gotham, a picture tending to prove that we are at heart becoming rapidly Europeanized so far as our women are concerned. We have our Pompadours, our Le Vallieres, our Dubarrys and all the rest of them these days in the flesh without going to French history to find them. The beautiful, bauble-loving woman is the same the world over, and when she comes to New York with her baubleless beauty, she becomes at once filled with the strongest ambition in her nature, the ambition to shine, to be admired, to lead, to be noted, if possible, and notorious at all hazards.

She has her side, her grievances, like the rest of us. They are ignoble to higher minds, but the craze for baubles and flattery is as tenacious as the opium habit or as that strange fancy for parti-colored tulips that wrecked the fortunes of fine Flemish families.

She gets a grievance at once. She feels hurt when she sees the pretty clothes in the shop windows and when she goes to Tiffany's and looks at the crescents and diamond stars and vinaigrettes in the show cases she becomes to her mind's eye "an injured woman." The benign gentleman who bows to her politely behind the glittering gems and kindly lifts forth the loveliest for her inspection is Mephistopheles in disguise.

"How lovely this turquoise belt would be for madame; how superb this coronet will look upon her fair hair."

Madame sighs and passes on. That evening there is a sulky dinner. Perhaps madame did not marry monsieur for love in the beginning; perhaps she has squandered his little fortune that seemed so much at the time in some smaller city.

Madame sighs and wishes she had come to New York some ten years ago when she would have been free to marry some rich, rich man who could give her baubles every birthday and Christmas, yachting trips every summer and Worth gowns and late suppers with champagne and diamond backed terrapin and oyster crabs and the like during the entire winter season.

This wish is the beginning and with it she begins to climb the slippery social ladder of gold.

Madame is, of course, a woman of charm, of good birth and all that, as well as great beauty, or else she could not climb at all. It is only from the vulgarly rich that the world accepts the richly vulgar in looks and manners.

Madame who is poor must give to the world as compensation a bountiful supply of ready wit, anecdote, satire; a knowledge, interesting if superficial of literature, art and music; an audacity adorable in one so handsome, and the mocking merriment that defies snubs and any sort of social damnation whatsoever.

Equipped with these qualities she can climb further than the eye of common toilers can reach into the inner sanctum of snobbery and pretense. She can have as her best friends those noble millionairesses who can afford to get divorces from their husbands and who love her for the feminine reason that they know she is secretly envying them. She can, too, be so amusing, sodebonaire, so altogether diverting that many sober minded ladies will allow their husbands to take them to her at-homes.

To sober-minded ladies she seems like a sort of social Otero or Bernhardt playing an interesting, if naughty, part behind the scenes; and the sober-minded ladies, some of them, like a dash of wickedness now and then at least.

Madame could tell you many amusing stories of her climb that might serve as a social guide under the title of "How to Get into New York Society." She could tell you of the snubs given or received, and given, perhaps, I should put it. She could recite how at the beginning the men all came to her house, but never brought their wives or sisters or sweethearts; how gradually a wife—a real nice, quiet, dove-colored wife—was introduced; how she enjoyed herself and told her friends about it, and how one or two more came the next time; how after this a sister or a sweetheart was added till the feminine contingent grew and grew, reaching at last the superb climax with the calls of the millionaires, who, being divorced from their husbands and married, or otherwise allied to other men, had to be, in the nature of things, just a little more particular than their conventional sisters.

Madame, if you know her very well, will tell you of some funny snubs, because nobody enjoys the situation more than does she in her inmost soul. Once, for instance, she had an amusing experience—at least one of her type had. While she and her husband were occupying the Tuxedo place of one of their generously disposed gentleman friends. They were dining out at the home of one of New York's famous four hundred. Mrs. Van Rastor was there. Madame's husband turned to Mrs. Van Raster and thanked her for the generous loan of her church pew for the summer. The whole table was listening, as is always the case when anything unpleasant is coming.

"Ah!" drawled Mrs. Van Raster, "don't mention it at all, sir. It was only my servants' pew!"

A deadly pause ensued, the host and hostess felt cold beads of perspiration breaking out upon them and madame's husband felt the scalding coffee going down his throat.

"Ah," said madame, "is that so? Why, I heard the pew belonged to a pork packer's daughter."

It is needless to say that the table knew the occupation of Mrs. Van Rastor's Chicago father.

From that time on the guests declare the food was cold at that dinner. One girl even goes so far as to say that everything afterwards tasted clammy and chilly, like blanc-mange in an English boarding house.

The sequel is this: Madame is now Mrs. Van Rastor's bosom friend.

I hope my picture of madame is shocking none of my readers. It is simply an etching from the pages of Gotham society. Our country is growing older and more luxurious every year. Our women, despite all the talk about progress and independence, are women still, bees and butterflies as they always were, and always will be. Madame is a positive type. She hires for each day, gets what she likes out of it and throws it aside. She knows it is wicked and nonsensical, but it is what she wants, and coming to New York her ambition grew and prospered, nourished as it was, by absolute soullessness, tact, brilliancy, beauty, dash and a positive genius against being downed.

Her type is unadmirable, unworthy, but an existant and amusing type nevertheless.

Speaking of New York society in general reminds me of a funny phase of it, so far as southern people are concerned. This is their dislike of being classed as southern at all.

Now, if we came from some leprous country, or from some cholera bestricken clime, if we were natives of the Fiji islands, wherein people eat each other for luncheon every day or so, there might be some excuse for this mysterious and even mortified silence on the subject of one's birthplace; but why, in the name of all that is honorable, is it that one's inheritance of southern blood should be secreted? What have southerners been doing in New York that they should thus desire to conceal their birthplace?

Is it on account of the Dancing Class riot by which Mrs. Wise brought forth for general publication and discussion the name of Miss Belle Green? Mrs Wise seemed trying to do the proper thing, but this fact did not shield the battalion of southern society from an assault which seems to this moment, if allowed to come to one's ears like the mysterious echoes and rumblings following a mighty battle?

Is it, forsooth, that southerners these days are generally poor, and therefore are to be spoken of in Gotham in exculpatory and somewhat mortified phrases?

Do the women who compose it dye their hair yellow, and do the men chew tobacco in the sumptuous corridors of the Waldorf? What is the matter with things, any way?

Time was when to be a southerner meant a great deal to man or woman of breeding. Have southerners in Gotham who banded together as southerners, lost their breeding and their charm, or have they been laughed at by urban lords for being southern until they have been teased into denying their birthright?

I think, perhaps, there is fault on both sides which brings this ridiculous result. A southerner, a certain type of southerner in Gotham, reminds me of a corresponding American in London. Both let themselves be bully ragged by the people who hold the fort.

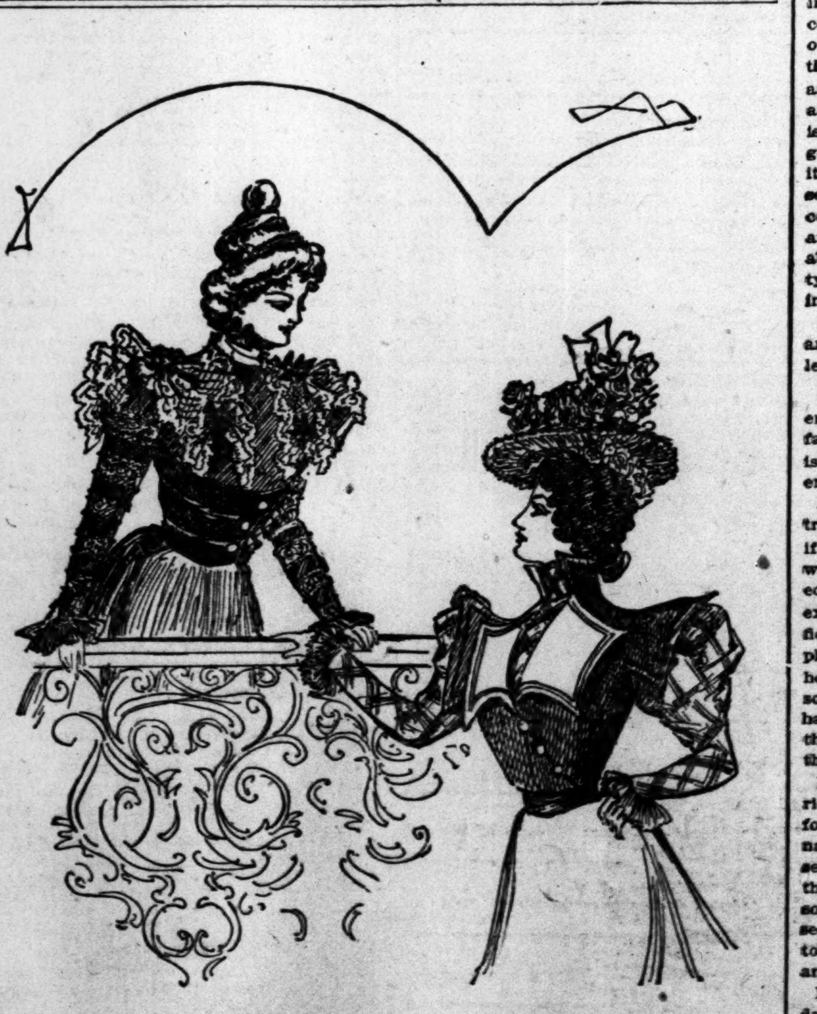
The New Yorker will dominate the stranger within his gates just as the Londoner will his foreign friend, if he gets a chance.

The New York idea—even to this day and generation—of a southerner is a man who used bad grammar, certainly, and white rose perfume, perhaps; a man who wears a slouch hat and a strutting manner, an American Don Quixote, shambling along on a poor, lame, broken-down hobby-horse of former grandeur and finding a dulcienea in every Bowery girl who greets his eye. The New Yorker taunts, if not in words or manner, the southern newcomer with this insistent and tiresome ideal, just as the Englishman makes you feel that he expects you to eat with a knife and wear several pistols and a sombrero like Buffalo Bill.

If you are not stout in keeping your identity you go over to the Don Quixote idea or succumb and make yourself as much a New Yorker as you can. You even outjeer New York in your taunts at southern society, and if you drop an "R" unwillingly you blush with horror, pick it up and let it lie like a leaden weight on your conscious for days and days. There is misery and mortification in either extreme, simply because all affection is uncomfortable.

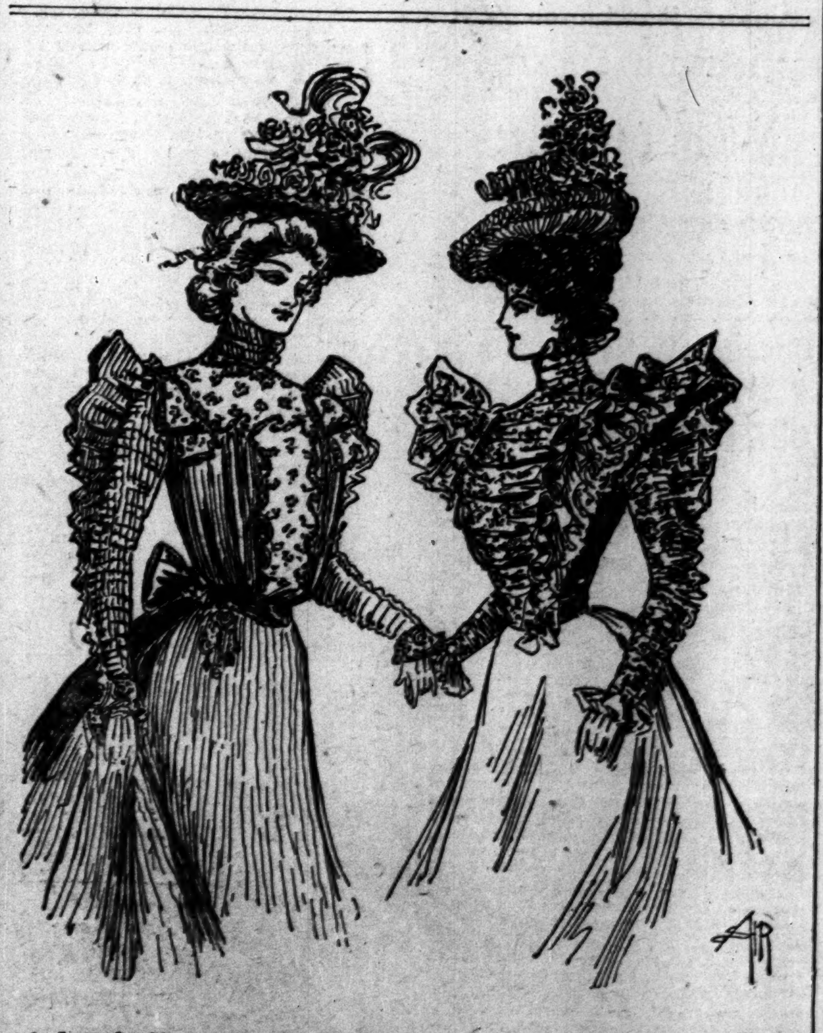
The question of being from Georgia, New England, the west—anywhere outside of New York—is not of any special concern to people in general, and certainly not a thing to parade or to hide. When I see that attitude of silence and mystery in southerners or the other with its accessories of slouch hat and tobacco, I always want to break out in rude merriment. Both are so full of egotism and self-consciousness to the eyes of

MAUDE ANDREWS.



1. This waist of thin fine lawn with a pin stripe in pink silk is mounted on a pink silk lining. The yoke and center front piece are of plain lawn embroidered and also mounted on pink taffeta. The sleeves are gathered to form frills of the selvedge edges of the muslin on the outside of the arm.

2. This very smart blouse of pale pink, green and heliotrope muslin has a swathed front that finishes in an erect frill to the waist, to which is added a crepe lisse frill.



1. Lavender blue costume waist. The back is plain and with a seam. The front is fitted by darts and closes on the shoulder and under the arm. The deep corselet of dark blue velvet closes at the side with artistic buttons. Small bolero of lace draped by blue velvet rosettes. Plain sleeves with lace insertion.

2. Plum colored cloth corsage. Three artistic buttons close the jacket-corsage. Revers of heliotrope cloth opening upon a plastron of scotch plaid taffeta. Sleeves of the plaid silk.

Superstition.

In Venice, not long ago, a lottery drawing gave rise to the opening of coffins in order that the sign of a lucky number might be detected in the eye or on the lips of the corpse. Shrouds dusty and covered with mold were examined for traces of writing that might lead to the sought-for knowledge, and new-born infants were closely inspected for birthmarks that would reveal the secret, while it is said that ladies of birth and education wore their dresses with the insides turned out in order to propitiate the god of the wheel. In Naples a begging monk was fallen on by two footpads, who insisted that he should tell them the lucky number, and on his assurance that he was not able to do so they beat him so severely that he afterwards died in a hospital. These expedients to steal the secret of fortune display so much ingenuity that it would seem as if their practitioners might without much trouble make more money in other ways.

'TIS FASHION'S GOLDEN YEAR

That Color Will Figure Very Largely All Trimmings Now.

SHADES THAT WILL BE SEE

Latest Gown Will Be Made of Ca and Green Silk.

TURQUOISE WILL BE A FEATURE OF

Dress Fronts Will Be of New Emb eries—Turban May Become Popular.

New York, May 20.—(Special Corre ence.)—This is going to be a gold I have no reference to politics wh for we that court Dame Fashion don't a cent who is elected. What I m that gold is to figure largely in all mings for gowns this year. If you dress that you are going to have and gold braid put on, see to it that is more gold than silver, or you will fashionable.

Woman has long been credited overweening fondness for a uniform result of the gold lace that makes geous. Now woman is to wear that she most admires and we may see semi-military and semi-nautical tumes on all sides. This will parti be the case in the reefer suits which bound to be very popular. For made dresses, there are many black braid edged with gold cord are zouaves of every shape, kind sign. Some of these are cut in in the center of the back with gold appended which reaches to the waist are galons with gold cloth down the and bead embroidery of gold on either

When gold is not in favor, steel is not only employed as embroidery, steel brooches and buttons and and slides figure on everything dress bodices, dress belts, hats and and many of the new-fashioned ing coronet combs are made of while steel ornaments are monds. There is only one thing steel craze. It is absolutely preserve the ornamentation religiously prevented.

The very latest gown, the one truly fashionable have indorsed, colored canvas, made up over the foundation and the skirt distinct. This opens to show front formed of three flounces vas with a deep green ribbon and the entire depth closely the depth. The skirt is also with green while the full bodice across and fastened on the left shades of mauve and pale green with the collar band and the

Green glace silk is covered check canvas with a rolela This is accompanied by same left with an open held together by two bias velvet, a box pleat at the high collar cut in one with reaches only to the elbow about two inches from the bodice is the most original It is composed of printed sole, the ground cream almost every color appears tern. It is made up over this very thin filmy fabric fings to the ruffled sleeves waist are three bands of black in by very ornamental buttons some pretty but not costly something that will take the silk muslin.

A much simpler gown than scribed is of fawn canvas foundation and bordered on scroll work of narrow silver body shows openwork squares gold to match. A high bodice ionable deep rose glace shot has a series of waved, converging narrow white insertion, starting shoulders and forming points front only a few inches apart at each end with black and pink tainly a most original bodice. ing of this is rather newer pink, for it has a dash of flame

Although many of the new narrow, all-round basques, erally surmounted by a belt, or silver galon worked with or turquoise, or some of the gems more liberally used just altogether consistent with good attention of the fashionable be directed this year to turquoise tiful boleros, and waist belts green coloring are studded them. In the case in question, difficult to tell whether the stone or blue, the green foundation that color in it.

One of the most effective ornaments the hair that promises to be season is made out of two birds' wings of irridescent green small cluster of roses at their base has it that the turban is to be idea is received with decided though this species of headgear generally becoming, it is delightfully venient to wear. So I think say the turban is to be with us a limited extent.

Moire is again to be in universal The silken fringe which was orate the black silk dresses days is also to be worn. This which is half an inch in width silk, appears on many of the els in triple rows around the trimming the sleeves. It is seen in decorative combination de chene, and crepe de chene of the prettiest sashes when knotted silk fringe at the ends.

The embroideries for the fronts this coming season are beautiful on lisse and net are worked in with light floral patterns, which right and left so that one or used. In these, green and pink paillettes of faint tone mingle silver and pearls, or something nature. The bodice trimmings ing are nearly all of the stomacher continued at the top as far as ders. They are worked also in jewels and tinsel thread, so that terial of the press shows in the The boleros frequently cover the are continued under the arm for low dresses.

As a matter of fact, the styles are not ironclad and the would-be able may vary from the idea in all she wishes to. The more we the new styles, the more we find smother us with ideas. Again evident that we can be both fashionable.

The Most Distinguished

At the reunion of representatives different powers, which occurred the Franco-Prussian war, the gorgeous with stars and them. In fact, except Mr. Wash minister from the United States absolutely unadorned. "Dear Bismarck, "he is the most man present."

Miss Ruth Cutler, of New York, cleared a high-jump bar at inches.

NERS THRONG TO GET YUKON GOLD

Days of '49 in California More Than Equalled.

N'T HIRE LABORERS THERE

Dirt Is Found in Large Quantities in and Near the Diggings.

MAN PICKS FOR PRECIOUS METAL, TOO

Man Wants To Make a Fortune For Himself—A Pretty Girl Creates a Furore.

Klondike Diggings, B. C., May 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—The rush to the Yukon gold fields this year is greater than even the most optimistic of us looked forward to. Old timers say that the scenes of '49 in California have been discounted here. Pay dirst is found in large quantities and fortunes are made by many. The spring rush, in fact, is a wonder, and the gold fever runs at its highest.

This is by no means a poor man's country, for everyone has more or less money. It is very hard indeed to find laborers, as every person who comes here is fortune hunting and does not care to consider the idea of working for anyone else, no matter what wages are offered. The interest in the Yukon fields has been great for a long time, but the just discovered placer mines in the southeast corner of the Yukon district, called the Klondike district, is what has created the sensation. The announcement of this fact and the report of the finding of quartz rich in free gold has created a stampede here from other portions of the great mining district.

The Klondike diggings, from which I write, are situated about fifty-five miles up the Yukon river from Fort Cudahy. They are on the Klondike river, a good sized stream flowing into the Yukon from the east. This stream, owing to its swiftness and quantity of shallow water, is not navigable for any but the lightest of boats, so that for the practical purpose of taking up supplies it is useless. The length of the Klondike is about 150 miles. A large stream joins it at a distance of fifty miles from the mouth and enters from the south. The Indians had named this creek "All-Gold." The oldtimers here say that the Klondike district will vastly exceed in wealth California diggings of early days.

The first discovery in the district was made on a creek known as the Bonanza, by one George Cormack. It is about twenty-five miles in length and has many small tributaries, all of which are gold bearing. Prospecting is still going on and new claims are being staked daily. About forty-five miles south of the Klondike, Indian river flows into the Yukon from the east. All streams heading in the divide between these two streams, appear to be rich in gold. Already a sufficient number of claims have been staked to give employment to several thousand men, and when the vastness and richness of this country becomes known to the outside world, there will be an enormous rush to it. The new fields at Klondike are, however, not only the richest, but the easiest of access. Never before in this country have such convenient mines been discovered. The mouth of the Bonanza creek is less than one hour's walk from Dawson City in winter. Men are able to do all their own freighting, which is a great saving to them.

Old miners who made new discoveries last year in some of the more remote districts have practically abandoned their claims and gone to the Klondike, as they know it will be impossible for them to get men to freight their provisions a long distance through a rough country and work when the mines at Klondike are so rich and accessible. One instance of this might be mentioned. Good prospects were found easily last year on a creek known as Chicken creek, which is a little over 100 miles up Forty Mile river from this post. The creek was staked, cabins were built on many claims, and considerable preparatory work was done, with the expectation that during the coming summer considerable gold would be taken out. This creek is now practically abandoned.

The Birch creek diggings in Alaska, with headquarters at Circle City, are also somewhat difficult of access, especially in the summer, and in the future the same trouble of getting men to work will be experienced there as on the Forty Mile diggings. Already a considerable number of men have come up to the Klondike from Circle City, and it is reported that there are many more on the way. About 300 claims have been staked out on Bonanza creek alone, and nearly the same number on its tributaries or "pups" as the miners call them. In Hunker district more than [illegible] claims are staked out. Altogether there are in the new field more than 500 claims.

Work is going on this spring very rapidly and the prospects found are rich indeed. Heretofore 5 cents dirt, that is 5 cents to the pan, was considered good pay, and where there is a good bed of gravel averaging this amount it is good, as it will yield about $20 per day to the man who works it. In Bonanza district, $50 dirt is not at all uncommon and over $200 has been found in a single pan. About forty claims above and several below Discovery on Bonanza have washed over $1 to the pan, and a considerable number have washed from 25 cents up to $1 a pan. On Eldorado creek over twenty claims have over $1, several averaging $45, and one claim averaging [illegible] to the pan. This latter claim belongs to Clarence Berry. Adams, Bear, Hunker, Gold Bottom, Victoria and other creeks also show good prospects, but little work has been done on them yet. It is expected, however, that some of them will prove equally as rich as Bonanza and Eldorado.

In each gulch prospectors are at liberty to stake out claims not already taken, the size of the claims being determined by vote of all the miners in each gulch, according to the richness of the gravel. The usual length of the claim is about five hundred feet along the stream, and the total width of the gulch bed, which is ordinarily narrow. When a prospector has thus staked out his claim, it is recorded by one of the miners, who is elected by his fellows in each gulch for that purpose, and this secures him sufficient title. The miners' laws are practically the entire government in these districts, for the remoteness prevents any systematic communication being carried on with the United States. All questions and disputes are settled by miners' meetings, and the question in dispute is put to popular vote.

In prospecting the elementary method of panning is used to discover the presence of gold in gravel, but after a claim is staked and systematic work begun, long sluice boxes are built of boards, the miners being obliged to fell the trees themselves and saw out the lumber with whipsaws, a very laborious kind of work. The depth of gravel at the bottom of the gulches varies from a few feet up to twenty or thirty feet, and when it is deeper than the latter figure it cannot be worked.

The upper part of the gravel is barren, and the pay dirt lies directly upon the rock beneath, and is generally very thin. To get at this pay dirt all the upper gravels must be shoveled off, and this preliminary work often requires an entire season, even in a very small claim. When the gravel is deeper than a certain amount—say ten feet—the cost of removing it becomes formidable. In this case the pay dirt can sometimes be got at in the winter season when the gravels are frozen hard by sinking shafts through these gravels and drifting along the pay dirt.

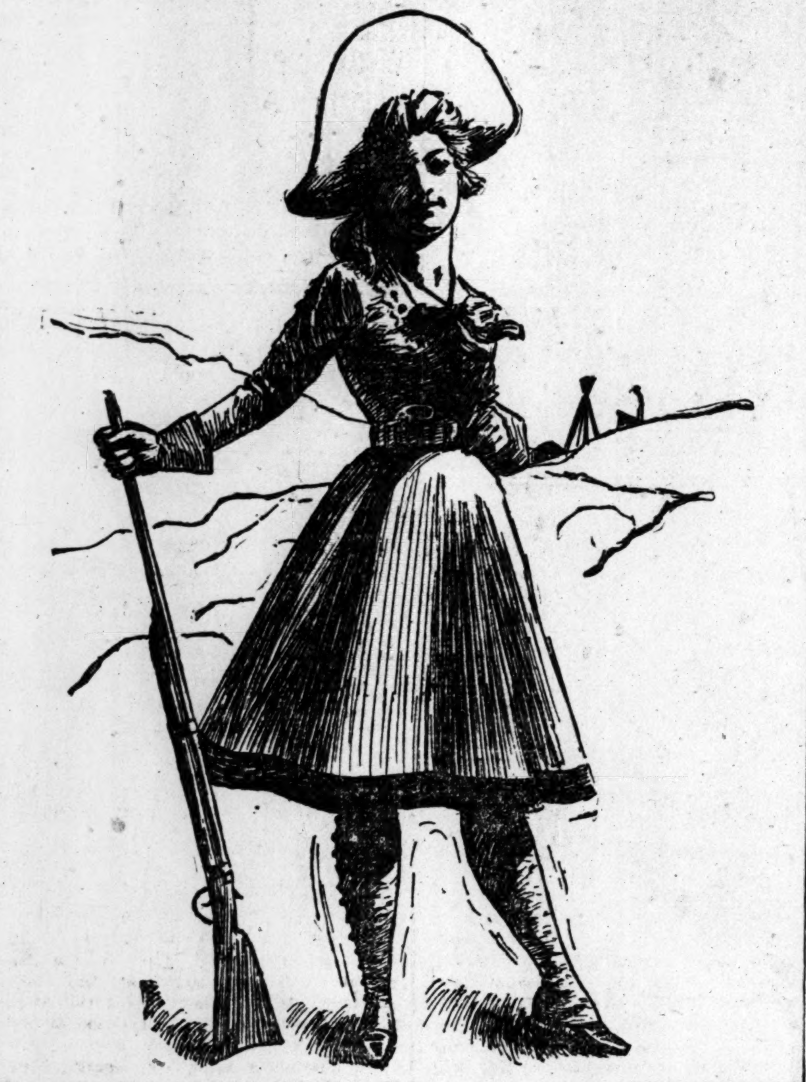
Owing to the difficulty in supplies, prices are very high at the river posts and much higher in the diggings. The freight alone from the coast to the diggings costs as high as 50 cents a pound, so that when one eats potatoes at $1 a pound and bacon at 85 cents a pound, other things being in proportion, the cost of living is enormous, and even employment at $10 per day for sixty days out of the year will not enable a man to grow rich very rapidly. Owing to the high price of supplies, no claim that does not to pay at least $10 a day to each man working can be worked except at a loss.

Romance has also entered into this dominion of Mammon and unrighteousness. It has come in the form of a pretty girl, about whom nobody knows, and yet whom everyone loves. She is by no means a daughter of the gods, and is neither divinely tall nor most divinely fair, but she is a sturdy beauty, who works her own claim, and who, the gossips have it, is making money. Not only does she work her claim, but on more than one occasion has defended it with revolvers. If there is anything that the miner admires, it is a plucky woman. If there is aught that he really loves, it is a pretty girl who seems not to be aware of his existence. Pleasant, bright, with a cherry word for all and a word of affection for none, this girl of the mines has almost set the Diggings by the ears.

No man has the slightest claim upon Annie Graves, as she calls herself, and if any man alleged that he did have, it would probably have a tendency to shorten his existence. Miss Annie is in many respects like unto the typical westerner. About the medium height, she is of good figure and carries herself like a princess. Her face is neither oval nor round. As one of the red-shirted gentry said, "She's pretty—that's all." There is scarcely a night but what in some one of the places where whisky and cards rule, there is not a quarrel over this young woman between men who have perhaps never spoken to her. She is the daugther of the Diggings, and there is no man here who would not fight for her at the drop of the hat.

As to her history she is entirely reticent. The most that anybody can say is that she simply appeared her one morning and from that time the Diggings' inhabitants have been her slaves. It might be thought a rather dangerous task for a pretty young woman to go about alone and apparently friendless, so far as close friends are concerned, but the man who would say an insulting word to Annie Graves had better turn his thoughts to the next world, for that is the direction in which he is sure to go.

So the Diggings grow and prosper, and all goes well, there will be no such things as hard times in our part of the world for many a long day. The richness of the Yukon gold fields has been proved beyond all question.



MISS ANNIE, Belle of the Mining Camp, Who Shot a Claim Jumper

CAN HEART DISEASE BE CURED?

A London Specialist Whose Method of Treatment Seems To Be Successful.

From London Correspondence of The New York Journal.

This is an age of specialists, and in no profession more than the medical one does the specialist attain either fame or profit or a combination of the two. Every day one hears of some doctor or some surgeon who has made his name by the cure of this or that disease, or by the performance of this or that operation, but about many of them in London, at least, something more than a suspicion of quackery hovers.

I heard the other day of some astounding cures due to an entirely new treatment of heart disease, which can hardly be passed by with the usual shrug of the shoulders, which so often attends similar details. There is no doubt that among men of our own generation who are approaching the age of fifty the most frequent form of trouble in this country at least consists in a weakened or otherwise abnormal action of the heart. It is this state of things which Dr. Thorpe—the specialist in question—undertakes absolutely to cure, unless it be accompanied by some precise valvular disease. His treatment is simplicity itself. It consists merely in the employment by the patient every day of some peculiar motion of the arms, which are calculated to bring into activity certain sluggish portions of the circulation. Accompanying these physical exercises baths are given of hot water, strongly impregnated with certain salts and chalybeates.

One of the most successful cures has been that of Lord Spencer, who not long ago was a hopeless invalid, but who now rides daily to hounds and has resumed his place as master of the hunt. Lord Mount-Edbecumbe also was told by two of the leading London physicians, when he insisted on having a definite answer to his question, that he had better put his house in order at once, as they could not definitely grant him more than two months of life. After a few weeks of the new treatment he found himself in practically perfect health, and has since remained in that pleasurable condition. A special ward in one of the London hospitals has been set apart for poor patients suffering from heart disease, to be operated upon after this method, and demonstrations of it are given to medical men throughout the country by Dr. Thorpe. The merit of the discovery, however, rests, as is often the case in these matters, with a German professor.

HERE IS A NEW NAUTICAL WONDER

Boat That Will Make Forty Miles an Hour Being Constructed.

NEW YORKERS ARE BUILDING IT

Its Inventor Is F. J. L. Lowe and It Will Go by a Gasoline Motor.

WILL SOON BE GIVEN A TRIAL TRIP

Nineteen Models Were Made Before One Was Adopted—Has a Propeller.

New York, May 20.—(Special Correspondence.)—There is now being constructed at the works of the Morgan Iron Company, at the foot of East Ninth street and the East river, what it is claimed will be the fastest boat that ever was conceived. It is a diminutive craft, for it will be only 67 feet long, 6½ feet beam, with a draught of 5½ feet. The total distance from the keel to the deck will be 12 feet. The pilot house will rise 4 feet higher.

The inventor of this marine wonder is F. J. L. Lowe. She will be commanded by Captain C. J. F. Fluidt. Mr. Lowe claims that the boat will make forty miles an hour, although this is doubted by experts. The truth of the matter will be known, however, the middle of next month, for then the test of speed will be made. As the accompanying illustration indicates, the little craft is oddly shaped. The dwellers about the great lakes who are familiar with the whaleback type of boat will at once notice the resemblance. She is very like, so far as her hull is concerned, the Christopher Columbus, the giant whaleback steamer which during the Columbian exposition, carried thousands of persons to and fro between Jackson park and the foot of Van Buren street, in Chicago.

Her propeller looks not unlike a clam shell, the two halves of which are pivoted together at one end, a semi-circular slice being taken out of one shell close to the pivot. The two halves of the shell are placed almost end for end. These apparent clam shells are really two steel plates, and experiment has shown that they cut the water with the least resistance offered by any propeller ever made. The care which has been taken in the selection of the very best idea is shown by the rejection of forty-nine propellers before Mr. Lowe accepted this one. The width of the propeller is three feet. It strikes the water at the base and then at the top, its locomotion being much after the fashion of the swimming of a dolphin. In fact, the whole boat is the reverse of the ordinary methods, as it goes through rather than over the seas.

Sixty-seven feet from stem to keelson does not give much room, certainly not enough to swing the traditional cat. Yet the saloon of this little craft is thirteen feet long and four and a half wide. There are three staterooms, quite roomy affairs, too, as staterooms go, very comfortably fitted up, according to the plans. There are bunks beside these, in which the members of the crew of five will sleep if they wish. At a pinch, the boat can accommodate thirty persons. Her kitchen is a tiny affair, very like the old-fashioned cook's galley that is perched on the main deck of a vessel. The engine room is also on the lilliputian order, for the motor does not require a deal of room.

The motive power of the vessel is derived from gasoline. This is another instance where the ordinary methods are reversed. Most people suppose that gasoline is an exceedingly dangerous explosive, and that to explode it is one of the easiest things in the world. The experts who have been working with Mr. Lowe find that a boat propelled by power emanating from gasoline is not as likely to be the victim of accident as if electricity was utilized. It is held that the danger resulting from a possible explosion in gasoline is confined to a certain portion of the vessel, right near the engine, whereas if electricity was the source of power, the whole vessel might be disabled in a manner the cause of which it would be difficult to ascertain.

Mr. Lowe has been studying this problem of speed for a good many years. In fact, he made nineteen models of the invention before he found one which he considered acceptable. He holds there is no mystery about the craft whatever, but that it simply represents the practical application of a scientific principle. The whaleback represents one type. The submarine craft another, the most modern steamships another. Mr. Lowe has had the benefit of all the ideas grouped in these three classes. After long study he became of the opinion that the inventor of the whaleback had come nearer to the real principle sought in navigation than anyone else. The great drawback to a high rate of speed by vessels has been the resistance offered to the water. Instead of utilizing the movement of the ocean or of lakes and rivers as a means of accelerating speed, shipbuilders have been forced to consider how much they could lessen the resistance caused to a vessel.

As a careful study of the accompanying picture will indicate, Mr. Lowe has given ample evidence of his partiality to the whaleback. And yet there is a decided difference. The bow of Mr. Lowe's vessel is a trifle sharper than that of a whaleback. There is more of a slope, upper and lower to a centrifugal point, than in the whaleback. The craft is so constructed that the seas will not make her turn turtle, should she get in the trough thereof. Her peculiar shape is such that great waves would slide over her instead of breaking against her. She would not feel at any time that sudden stoppage and check that the ordinary vessel encounters when she meets head seas. The chances are, the experts say, that Mr. Lowe's craft, so far without a name, is going to be a world beater and break all records.

There have been no startling announcements concerning this new craft, because her projectors say they prefer that she shall tell her own story and that they will begin to talk when she begins to break records. No effort at secrecy is being made by her constructors, and anyone who wishes can walk in and see her, provided he can command the courtesy which offers the only avenue by which visitors can enter an institution of this kind.

She will make her maiden effort about the 16th of June, provided no accidents occur. Then, with the Stars and Stripes flying at her peak, the little craft will endeavor to show all creation a clean pair of heels.

WHILE DIGGING FOR TREASURES

A Letter Signed by One of Louis XVI Deputies Found.

Extraordinary excitement prevails at Chateau Gaillard in Puy-de-Dome, France, says The New York Herald. Never has this little hamlet been so disturbed as it is now. The cause of the excitement is a curious discovery which was made the other day by M. Douris. This gentleman was patiently digging a cellar, when he suddenly unearthed a bottle which was imbedded five meters below the surface of the ground. Wondering how it could have got there, he examined it and found that it contained a sheet of paper which had become yellow through age. After poring over it for some time he deciphered the following words:

"This is the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and I, the undersigned, am sixty-one years old. The revolutionary tribunal has issued an order of arrest against my person. I am alone in the world, for my wife and my only son died some time ago on the scaffold. I do not care to live any longer, for the only persons whom I love are dead.

"I am rich enough to surround myself with all kinds of luxuries. I do not wish to serve this government of bandits, who know nothing and who dream of nothing except the guillotine. Yesterday evening I found time to hide all my treasures by burying them in the plank hut. The cash amounts to 2,000,000 livres and the value of the precious stones and other jewelry amounts to 1,500,000 livres.

"I prefer to intrust all my wealth to the earth, so that it may benefit the first comer, than to leave it where a corrupt government can profit by it. All that I ask of the person who may find this sheet of paper and who will in consequence become possessor of my wealth, whether he finds it fifteen years, fifty years, one century or several centuries after I am dead, is that he will have masses said for my poor wife.

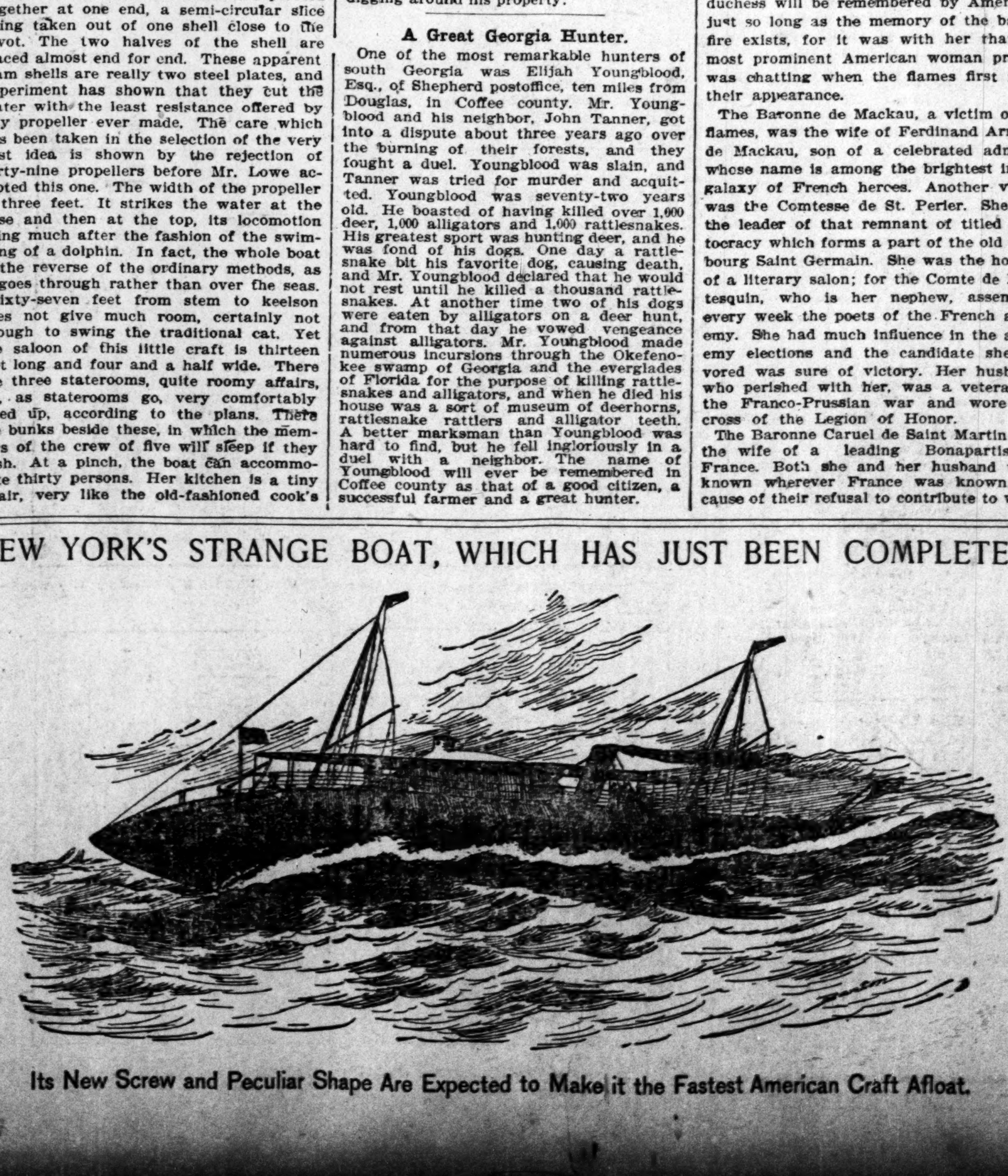
"A faithful servant of King Louis XVI,
"ANDRE DE POLLVARD,
"Deputy of Thier."

Now the question is, what has become of the plank hut referred to in this letter and where was it located? M. Douris has not the faintest idea and his only hope is that he may obtain some clew by assiduously digging around his property.

A Great Georgia Hunter.

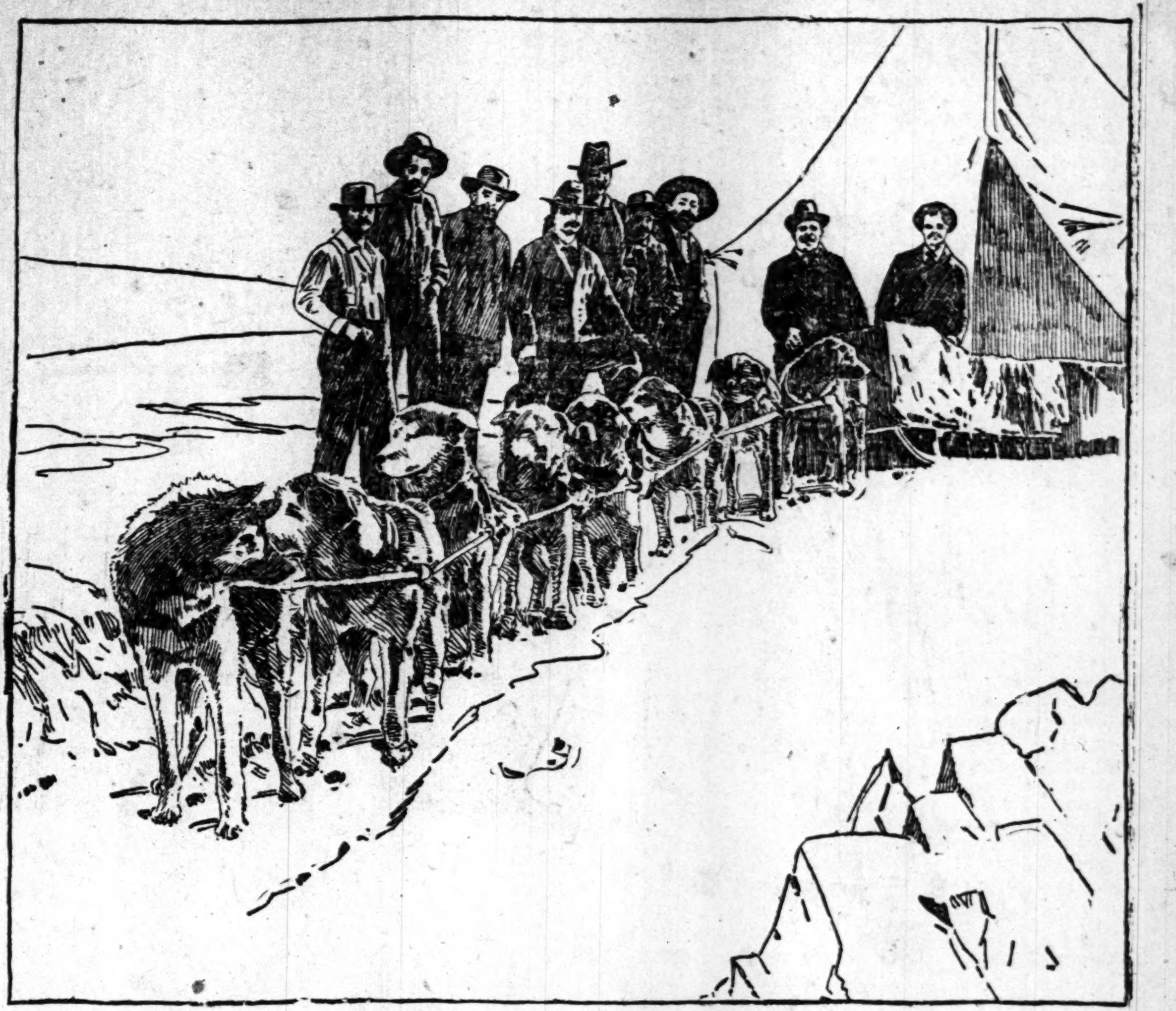
One of the most remarkable hunters of south Georgia was Elijah Youngblood, Esq., of Shepherd postoffice, ten miles from Douglas, in Coffee county. Mr. Youngblood and his neighbor, John Tanner, got into a dispute about three years ago over the burning of their forests, and they fought a duel. Youngblood was slain, and Tanner was tried for murder and acquitted. Youngblood was seventy-two years old. He boasted of having killed over 1,000 deer, 1,000 alligators and 1,000 rattlesnakes. His greatest sport was hunting [illegible] his dogs. One day a rattlesnake bit his favorite dog, causing death, and Mr. Youngblood declared that he would not rest until he killed a thousand rattlesnakes. At another time two of his dogs were eaten by alligators on a deer hunt, and from that day he vowed vengeance against alligators. Mr. Youngblood made numerous incursions through the Okefenokee swamp of Georgia and the everglades of Florida for the purpose of killing rattlesnakes and alligators, and when he died his house was a sort of museum of dead rattlesnake rattlers and alligator teeth. A better marksman than Youngblood was never known. He fell ingloriously in a duel with a neighbor. The name of Youngblood will ever be remembered in Coffee county as that of a good citizen, a successful farmer and a great hunter.

NEW YORK'S STRANGE BOAT, WHICH HAS JUST BEEN COMPLETED.



Its New Screw and Peculiar Shape Are Expected to Make it the Fastest American Craft Afloat.

TYPICAL CAMP SCENE IN THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.



Arrival of the Provision Pack.

HOLOCAUST OF THE ARISTOCRACY

Paris Shrieks in Horror as the Terrible Details Are Added.

NEWS BRINGS FRESH GRIEF

No Such Decimation of Nobility Has Been Known Since the Commune.

MONUMENTS ARE TO BE ERECTED

Burial of the Dead Bodies Becomes the Affair of the Nation—Personality of Unfortunates.

Paris, May 13.—(Special Correspondence.) Paris, the city of the living, still wears the air of a city of the dead. Not since the days of the commune has the light of life been snuffed out at one time for so many members of the aristocracy of France. The cable has told much of the horror that wraps the French metropolis about, but no words can describe, no pen can do justice to the fearful grief which pervades everything. Even the Latin Quartier bears a funeral aspect.

The burning of the charity bazaar will be as memorable an event in the history of France, so far as the interest of the Frenchmen is concerned, as that of the fall of the Bastile. In the days when Lobespierre, Danton and Marat had titled heads chopped off as easily as the farmer's boy chops kindling wood, there were few prouder names than those which figure in the death list of the charity bazaar. The Duchess D'Alencon was the most notable of the victims. Think of the nobility in which she shared. The empress of Austria was her sister. She was the wife of Prince Ferdinand, of Orleans, second son of the late Duc de Nemous, the elder brother of the Prince de Joinville and the Duc D'Aumale. The duchess was fifty years old, and was widely known in literature, although she had never given any book of her own composition to the world. The duchess will be remembered by Americans just so long as the memory of the bazaar fire exists, for it was with her that the most prominent American woman present was chatting when the flames first made their appearance.

The Baronne de Mackau, a victim of the flames, was the wife of Ferdinand Armand de Mackau, son of a celebrated admiral, whose name is among the brightest in the galaxy of French heroes. Another victim was the Comtesse de St. Perier. She was the leader of that remnant of titled aristocracy which forms a part of the old Faubourg Saint Germain. She was the hostess of a literary salon; for the Comte de Montesquiou, who is her nephew, assembled every week the poets of the French academy. She had much influence in the academy elections and the candidate she favored was sure of victory. Her husband, who perished with her, was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war and wore the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Baronne Caruel de Saint Martin was the wife of a leading Bonapartist of France. Both she and her husband were known wherever France was known because of their refusal to contribute to what is known as the pope's pence. Instead of making this contribution they gave to the charitable societies of Paris the sums that were formerly given to the vatican.

Very many of the members of the nobility of Paris in the dreadful disaster were identified with the followers of the Comte de Paris. Among the most notable was the Comtesse de Mirimel. A leader in the legitimist circles of Parisian society, she had long been suspected of the ambition to lead a restoration to the monarchy. She was a great friend and admirer of the Duchess de Barry.

The Roman Catholic church lost in the Comtesse de Bradeville one of its strongest partisans. The comtesse was a leader in the aristocratic circles of Roman Catholic Paris. Priest and prelate were her constant guests. She had great influence with the pope at Rome. The bourgeous of the church looked up to her almost as a patron saint. Very wealthy, she gave on every hand, and was known far and wide for her successful alleviation of the misery that often exists among the lower classes of the Paris population. When the new cathedral at Mont Parnasse was first planned the question of finance proved a serious one. A vast amount of money was required and there seemed to be no immediate way in which to secure it. The comtesse took the matter up, and heading the list of subscriptions with a most liberal donation, succeeded in bringing influence to bear sufficient to secure the necessary funds. Her friend and companion, Mme. Brasier de Thuys, who perished with her, was almost equally well known for her charities. Her work was not individual, as she gave to the charitable associations, but many an organization of this sort in Paris would have died for lack of support, many a worthy citizen would have gone hungry but for the aid and comfort given by this woman whose remains lie among the unknown incinerated heap of what was once humanity the authorities have tenderly cared for.

One might go on for many columns detailing the characteristics and achievements of the people of prominence who found death in the charity bazaar. The story is the most fearful with which Paris has really ever had to deal in the way of disaster. Even now, days after it is all over, I cannot help seeing the tremendous effect the affairs has had in every circle of France. Even the ragamuffin who sells me my Figaro seems a trifle less in evidence and the cabman not as vociferous. It is these signs which show that Paris mourns her dead.

Never before since the republic came into existence has disaster to what republicans call the aristocracy failed to be revived with something like applause on the part of the socialistic element. Now, however, it is entirely different. The strange spectacle is seen of the very men who are descendants of some of the brightest lights of the commune, grief-stricken over the death of the descendants of those whom their grandfathers helped to slaughter.

It so happened that there was in the charity bazaar the day of the disaster a man named Henry Germaine. His grandfather had been one of the young supporters of the council of three during the days when the "widow" took a daily bath in blood. One of those prominent in the charity bazaar was Marie Cordair, a lineal descendant of Admiral Coligny, whom Germaine's grandfather had helped murder. When the fire burst forth in the rear of the booth close to the Duchesse D'Alencon these two, unknown to each other, were standing near together. The world knows the frightful panic that immediately ensued, how men and women fought for egress and life. Germaine, with marvelous presence of mind, seized Miss Cordair, and though five different times overwhelmed by the struggling mass of humanity, suffering from the burns occasioned by the blazing clothing of both, succeeded in making his way through the exit into the open air. Both M. Germaine and Mlle. Cordair were severely burned, but not fatally.

This is but one of the instances of heroism that have hitherto escaped the press. Little has been said of the bravery of the servants of the nobility who were present. Dozens of little children owe their lives to the self-sacrifice of these brave hearts in livery. Now and then you can find a survivor who will tell how this or that child was carried into safety by the personal attendant of some noble, although in the daring rescue the servitor received injuries that will mak him for life. Those are the things of which we hear little. It only illustrates the old saying that the bravest heroes are sometimes the humblest.

As Paris mourns she prepares to honor her dead. Already a movement is on foot for the erection of a splendid monument in memory of those who perished while engaged in advancing the cause of charity. The Roman Catholics are, of course, the head and front of the movement, but as Paris is largely of that faith, the statement means that the general desire is to that end. It is therefore almost a certainty that the next great exemplification of the sculptor's art will be a monument to the victims of the charity bazaar disaster.

The Sole Survivor.

Ex-President Harrison is now the only survivor of the remarkable group of statesmen and political leaders prominent in Indiana and national politics since the war. The others were Senator Oliver P. Morton, Governor Porter, Secretary of State Gresham, Governor Gray, Senator McDowell, Senator Vorhees and Vice President Hendricks.

AMERICAN GIRLS AT THE JUBILEE

Charming Rivals of the Court Beauties in the Royal Presence.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS THEM

They Are Sure To Be an Attraction at England's Great Event.

SOME STUNNING GOWNS WILL BE WORN

Those Presented Must Always Face Royalty—A Problem for Dress Makers.

London, May 13.—The American girl, like the American Beauty rose, will be one of the notable features of the queen's jubilee. This has been placed beyond all doubt by the personality of the young ladies whom Ambassador and Mrs. Hay have chaperoned through the awesome channel that leads to the harbor of the royal presence.

Glancing at the list of names of those who have bowed low in the royal presence, there is noticed one of the most notable of the New York pretty society girls, Miss Daisy Post. Perhaps one of Miss Post's claims to prominence is the fact that she is said to be engaged to Bradley-Martin, Jr., the son of that couple whose masquerade ball will be famous in New York annals long after official history has been forgotten. Then there are Miss French, of New York; Miss Taylor and Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, of the same place, and Miss Drexel and Miss Julia Rush, of Philadelphia.

Ambassador Hay's contingent at the jubilee festival will, for the reasons stated, undoubtedly be the cynosure of all eyes wherever it may be located. In spite of all that has been said for and against the American beauty as compared with her English cousin, the dominant opinion in British society today is that the English girl, with all her charm and her pretty ways, must train herself to be a trifle more womanly, if she would win the prize in the beauty contest. The American girl is pretty, chic, and full of womanliness.

I know of a party that is going to occupy one of the most prominent of places among the sightseers next month which will be composed of four young ladies from America, with the mothers of two of them, one young man from America and three Englishmen with titles that cause the anglomaniacs to prostrate themselves before them. Any one of the three Englishmen referred to is considered a prize in a company which includes the prettiest girls in all England. All this home honor they have pushed aside, however, for the sake of acting as escorts to those whom the Parisian calls "la Belle Americaine." It is safe to say, too, that there will be, with the possible exception of Ambassador Hay's party, no gathering of femininity that will attract more admiration than the little assemblage which I have described.

It will not be only in the crowds of society members who will observe the outdoor features of the jubilee that the American girl will be prominent. The chances are that she will achieve her principal success at the reception that is scheduled to take place, an event that the queen will honor with her presence.

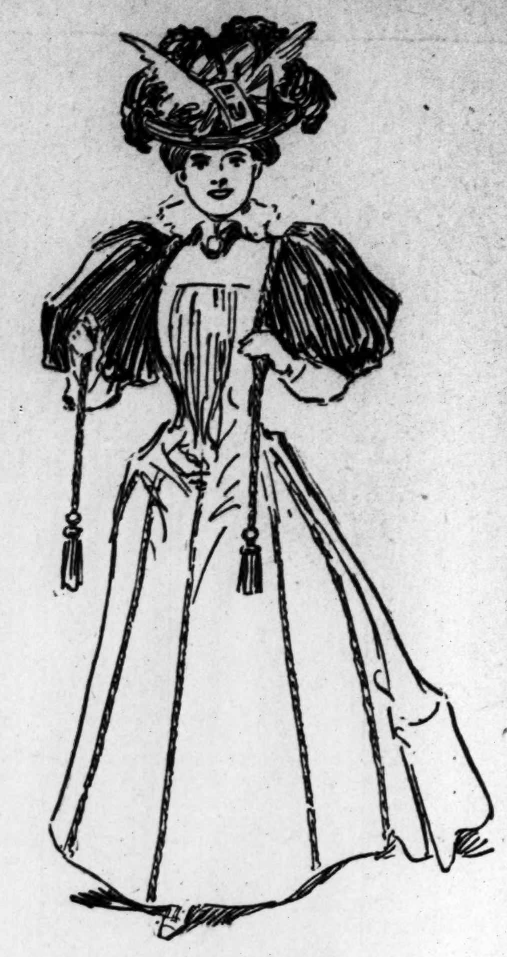
And the gowns. All that is original, all that money will buy, all the effect that genius can produce, will be apparent. For instance, this is what Miss Post will wear: A gown of blue satin, elaborately trimmed with gold lace, yellow primroses and satin to match the primroses. The waist, which is cut low, is embroidered with gold and finished off with gold lace and primroses. For the sleeves there is a ruffle of the lace, intermingled with the flowers. The skirt is also festooned with gold lace, and the train, which is lined with primrose yellow satin, is edged with gold embroidery, deep lace ruffles and bunches of primroses.

The gown which Miss French will wear is not a whit less charming. It will have a full white satin train with border of chiffon ruffles and lace, and will be lined with silk. The bodice will be cut low and have epaulettes of snowdrops. The sleeves will be made of four very full ruffles edged with chiffon and with a lace chemisette of pleated chiffon across the front. There will be a broad satin band or bodice edged and embroidered with pearls, with a large bunch of snowdrops at the top of the ruffles.

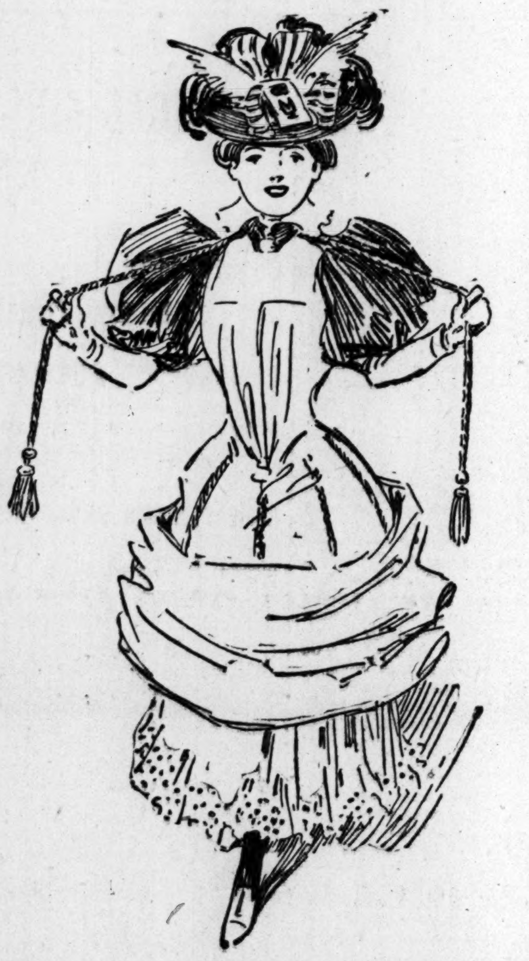
All this recalls to mind the fact that the presentation at court is something which the uninitiated fail to appreciate. You know you must never turn your back on her majesty. This makes it very hard for the person presented to properly manage the elaborate costume in which she must of necessity be arrayed.

This marvel of management, however, can be acquired by earnest practice. There are schools in London where one is taught how to manage a train. The scholars at these establishments are women of all ages, and the teachers are experts in all the ways of society, the ethics, the methods. It takes weeks of preparation to become fitted for presentation at court.

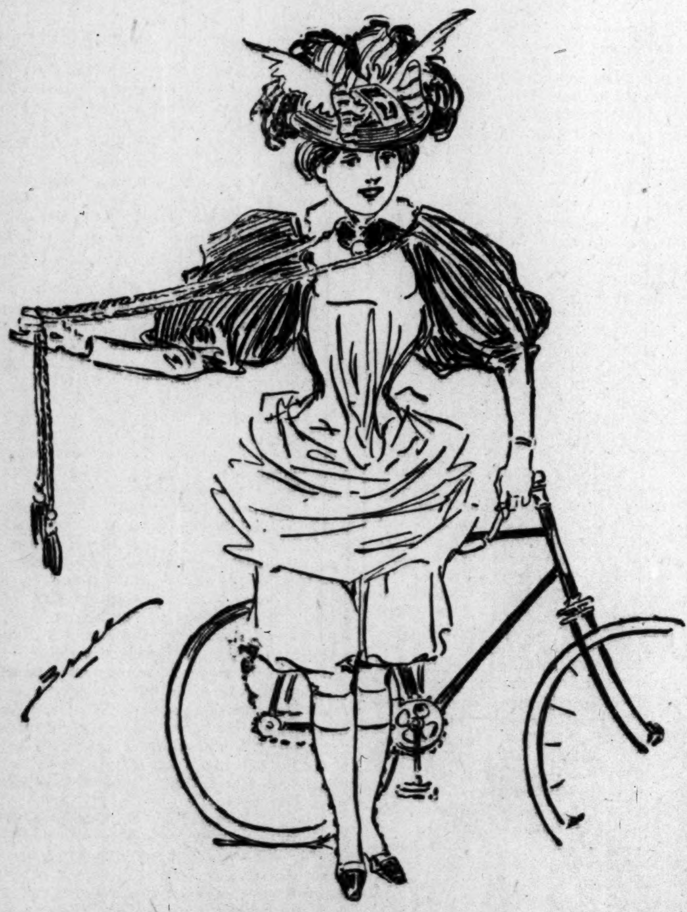
A PATENT DRESS REFORM COMBINATION SUIT.



1—One pull of the string makes a walking suit.

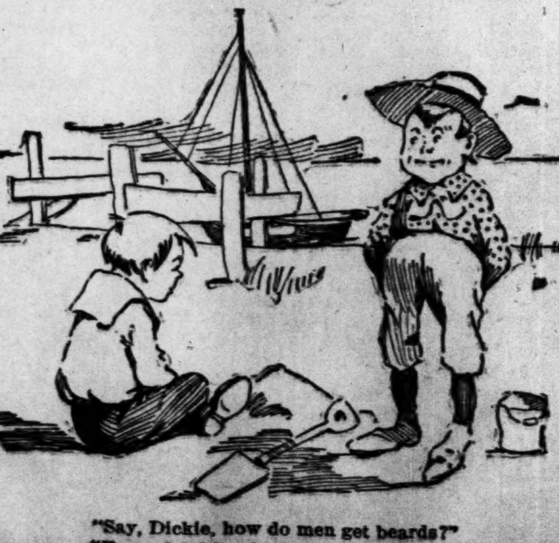


2—Another pull and you have a dress suitable for tennis or golf.



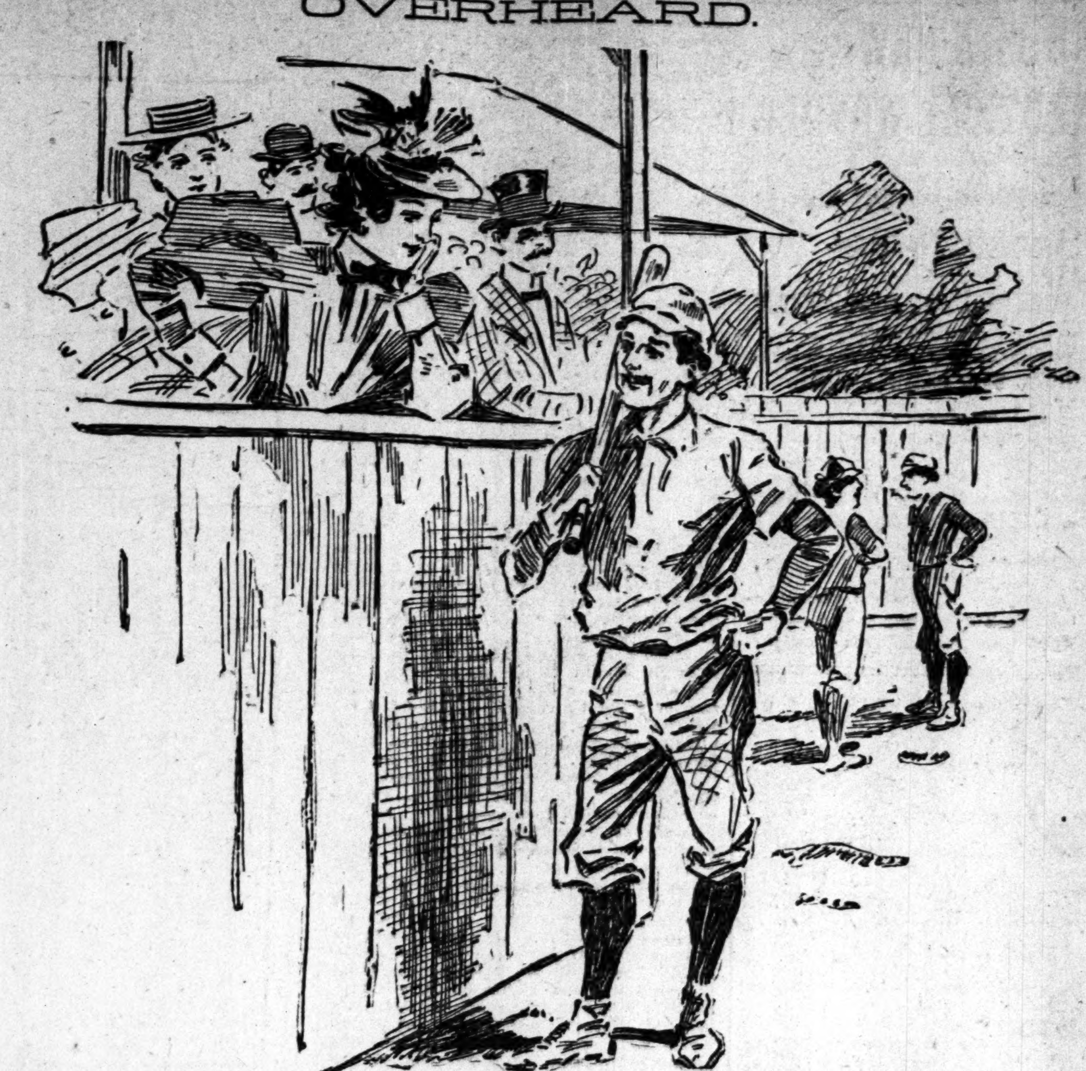
3—And last, but not least, you have a nobby bicycling costume.

HE WAS POSTED.



"Say, Dickie, how do men get beards?"
"From drinking beer, of course."

OVERHEARD.



"A drunken man last night on Broadway wanted to bet that the Louisville's would win the pennant."
"Who took him up?"
"Policeman."

NEVER SAW A TUNNEL BEFORE.

Why a Missouri Greenhorn Leaped from the Train.

From The Philadelphia Times.

"I'm from Missouri, and they'll have to show me."

That is what John Duffer, of Pike county, Missouri, remarked as he was being patched in the office of Dr. Creighton at Manitou. His face and hands were badly scratched where they had come in contact with the sharp gravel, there was a bruise over one eye where his head had struck against a fragment of Pike's Peak, one elbow felt "like a tarnation wildcat had clawed it," and there was a general feeling of soreness "pretty much everywhere," as he explained it to the doctor, but he was alive and thankful.

John had jumped from the platform of a Colorado Midland passenger train at the entrance to the first tunnel above Manitou, while laboring under a mistake as to the destination of the train, which appeared to be plunging into the mountain side.

"You don't catch me lettin' 'em run me into the ground with any of their gol darned trains, when I've got a through ticket to Cripple Creek in my pocket," he remarked as the doctor took another stitch in his scalp and adjusted an artistic court plaster shingle on the swelling dome over his right eye. "I'm pretty badly peeled up, but you bet I'm still on top, and that's where I'm going to stay." And John Duffer took a good-sized bite out of a mammoth piece of navy plug which he dug up out of his pocket and relapsed into momentary silence, though his jaws worked faster than ever.

"You see, doc," said the Missourian, as he deluged the gas log in the doctor's fireplace with the overflow from his lips, "I was a-going over to Cripple Creek to see what those gold mines look like, where they shovel up the stuff into a wagon and let her go at that, and find chunks of gold in the rocks. I had my grip and a bucket of grub in the car, and just after the train left the depot I went out on the platform to look at the mountain. Down on one side was a holler, and up on tother side was a hill that I couldn't see to the top of, and on all sides was mountains, and I couldn't see how the train was ever going to dodge them all. The little shelf the train was running on kept wiggling through them hills like a snake in a plow field, and then I looked ahead and saw where a hill had been split plumb down to the ground to let the railroad through, and that was all right, because I could see daylight on the other side. And then when the train went through that split in the hill it switched ground kinder to one side, and I could see the track ahead of the engine, and then I saw a big white mountain all covered with snow sticking clear up into the clouds, and nobody knows how much farther, and the next thing I knowed the engine give a screech like she was most scared to death, and I looked quick and the whole business was going plunk into a hole in the ground. And then I jumped. Came near getting killed, but I fooled them that trip. You don't catch me running up against any game that I don't know nothing about, and I ain't going into anything that I don't know the way out of. Then I came down town to get patched up, and I'm going to Cripple Creek some other way, even if I have to walk."

"And what became of the train?" asked the doctor, who had been feeling of Duffer's ribs to see if they were all in place. "Didn't they stop for you?"

"Stop nothing. The last I saw of the darned thing it was still going into the hole, and I didn't care whether it ever stopped or not. I wasn't on it. Say, do you reckon I could get my bucket back if they get them out?"

It took considerable time and the testimony of several witnesses to convince Mr. Duffer that the entire train and its contents were not hopelessly buried in the interior of Pike's Peak, and quite a little crowd accompanied him to the station, where Agent Dunaway telegraphed to Cascade to return one lunch pail and grip labeled John Duffer, Pike county, Missouri.

And as he left the station to fill up on "free soda biling right out of the ground" Mr. Duffer explained, once more:

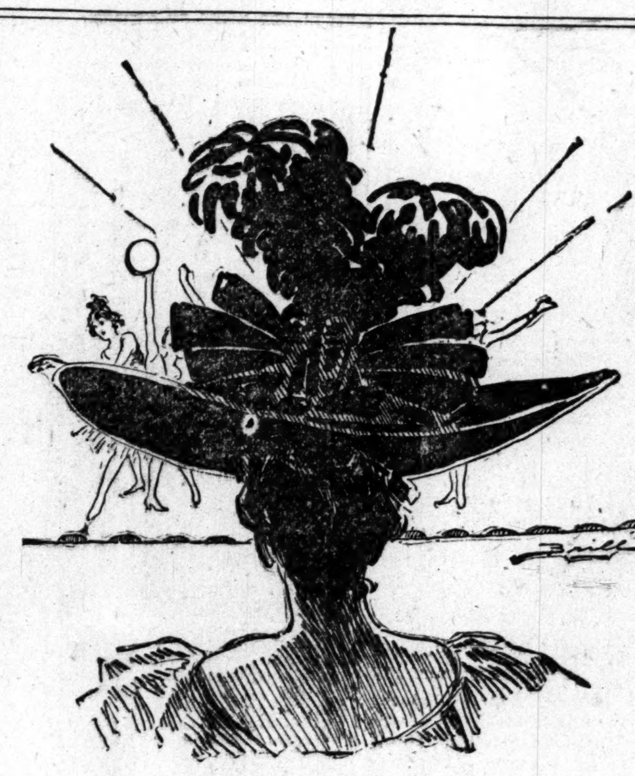
"When the train went into that hole I thought we'd never see daylight again, and my only chance was to jump, and so I jumped. I'm from Missouri, and you'll have to show me!"

The Ugliest Man.

The Dalton Argus inaugurates another prize contest in this issue, offering a handsome umbrella to "the ugliest white man in Dalton or Whitfield county." It is generally said that ugly men are fighting men. The Argus wishes it distinctly understood that it is not to be held responsible for the selection. If the successful ugly mug is inclined to get on his ear, so to speak, he must do one of two things: Lick the town or wear the honors as befits a man of corrugated physiognomy, gracefully and smilingly.

Clyde Shropshire Coming.

Mr. Clyde Shropshire has landed in New York city and will be in Rome in a few days. Mr. Shropshire is reported in the best of health and says he is very anxious to get home again and shake hands with his old friends. Everybody in Rome likes clever Clyde Shropshire and he will be cordially welcomed to his home again.—Rome Commercial.



MACULAR CHORODITIS.

You ask what are my symptoms?
My mind is quite distraught
I seem to see
In front of me
A most gigantic spot.

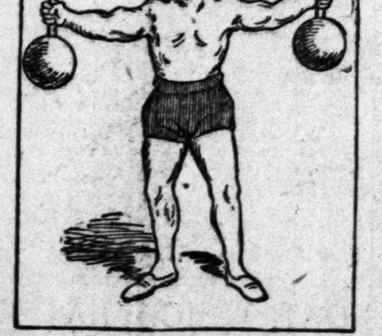
Light scintillates behind it
And figures seem to dance;
Sometimes a limb
Shoots from the rim,
A head or hand perchance.

The spot is most uneven,
And often broad and high,
On which erect
Great plumes project,
Or network ply on ply.

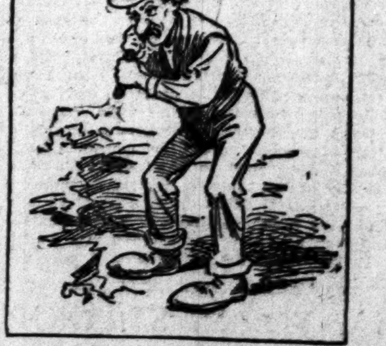
I've reached descriptive limits
And now, I'll draw for you
A silhouette,
That you might get
A satisfactory clew.

—George Brill.

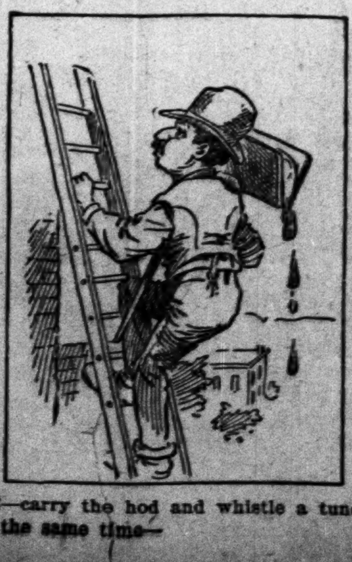
THIS FUNNY WORLD.



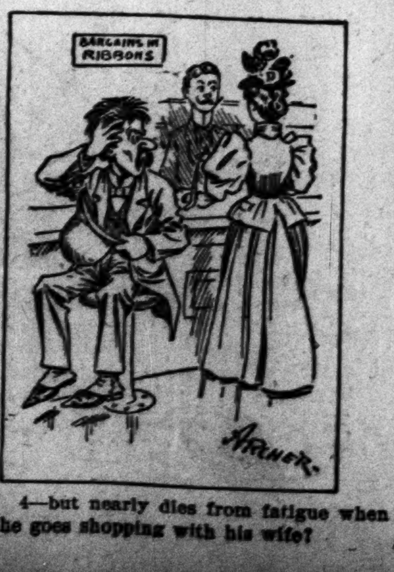
1—Why is it, that a man can do this by the hour and enjoy it—



2—can handle a pickax by the week—

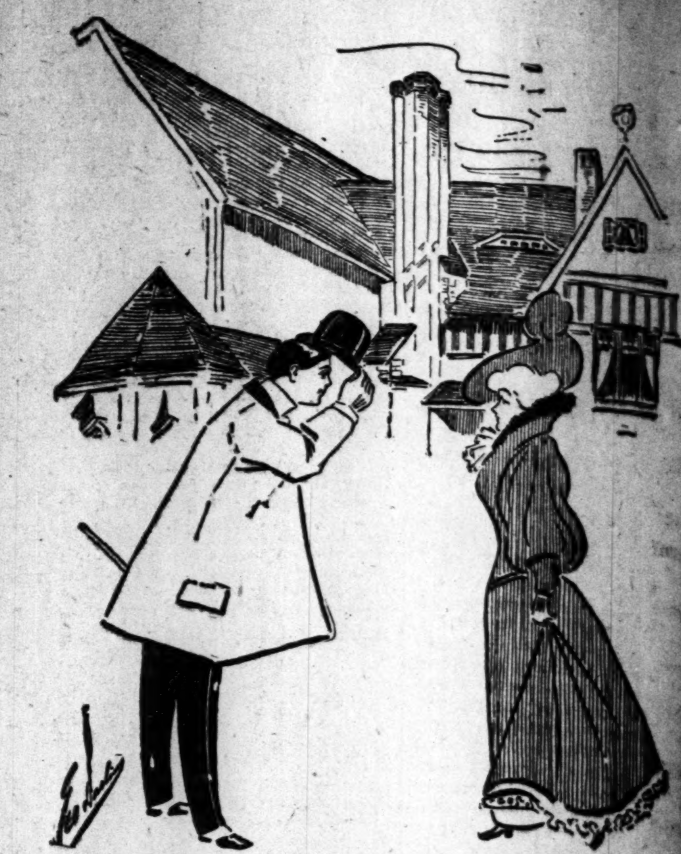


3—carry the hod and whistle a tune at the same time—



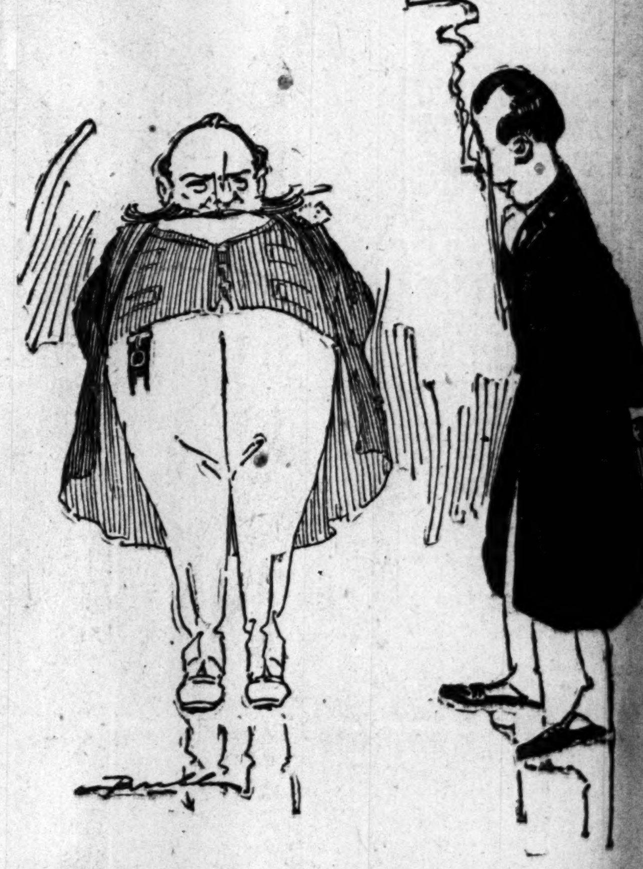
4—but nearly dies from fatigue when he goes shopping with his wife?

SURE.



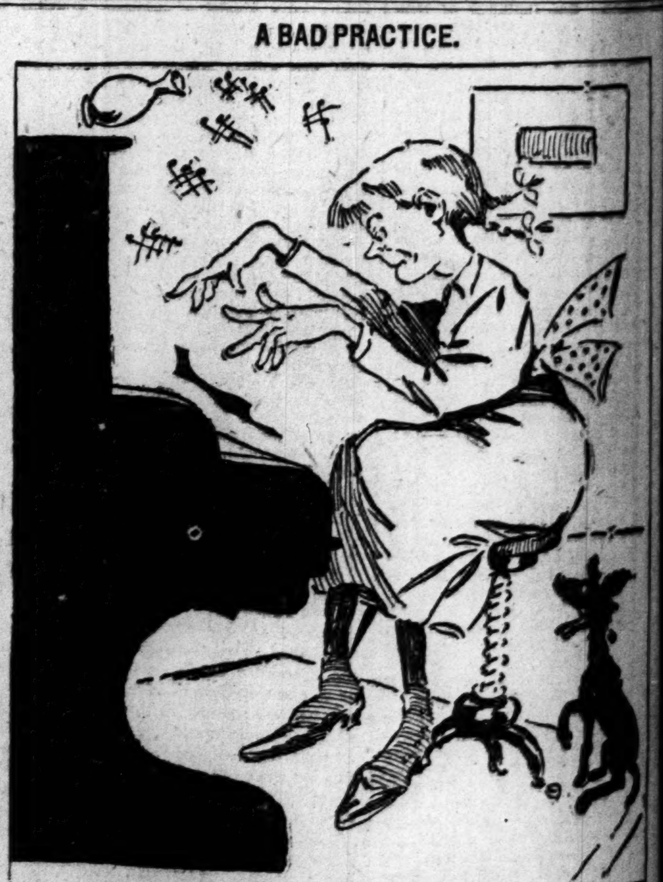
She—Oh, Mr. Smith, won't you recite for us this evening?
He—Really there will be so many strangers present, that—ah—
She—Oh, don't mind them; they'll be gone before you're half through.

A DUTIFUL SON.

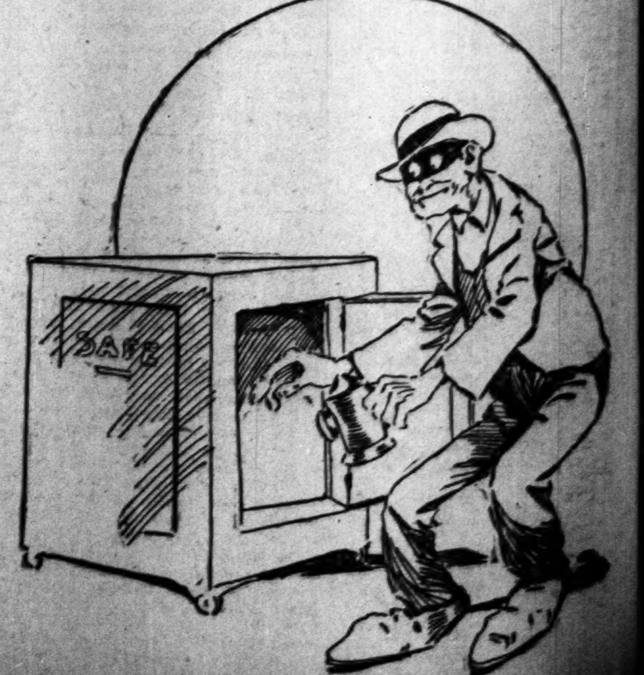


Father—You ought to look more after your father's interests,
Son—That is all I can do. You wouldn't have me look after the

A BAD PRACTICE.



HOUSEKEEPING.



"CLEANING OUT THE DUST."

this evening?
present, that—ah—
before you're half throug

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to
The Constitution.

ATLANTA. GA., SUNDAY, MAY 23 1897.

THE CALL OF THE ROLL;

OR A Question of Honor.

By Philip Verrill Mighels.

It was 3:30 at the Kingsley school, and piles of books were laid on the various desks as the boys and girls made ready to go for the day.

Harvey Winters had his hat "in his hand and his books beneath his arm all ready to spring to his feet, get away and run to his home and then to the square for the practice game of ball that was planned to follow the final formation of the club. From time to time he stole a glance at Barney Black, who was also prepared for a lively departure. The two were rivals for the captaincy of team No. 1, that would play for the championship with the team from the grammar school of Ridley, and in consequence of this their feelings ran high. The members who would finally form the team were evenly divided, nearly, on the selection of the captain, and hence the feeling of a necessity for haste that particular afternoon.

"I've got to be captain or nothing," young Winters had confided that morning to Vivian Hurley, "for Black would send me out in the field although he knows my strongest play is at first base or at shortstop. And I won't be under him anyway—in any position—he's never fair nor even honest."

And Vivian had answered that she hoped he would be the choice of the club. She thought that Harvey was a natural leader and the manliest fellow in all the class.

"I will call the roll this evening," said the teacher, in the midst of the silence that ensued when all were ready for dismissal, "for I fear that a few are taking advantage of the lighter rules against communicating and sending notes." She began at once, but rather regretfully. This was a practice that she liked to omit, and rarely called into requisition.

"Perfect," answered Harvey Winters when his name was called, and with only a few exceptions the boys and girls about replied the same.

When the name of Vivian Hurley came she sat in silence a moment, flushed redly, to the very part in her jet-black hair, and answered:

"I've whispered."

"To whom?" inquired the teacher.

"To Harvey Winters."

A silence followed and Harvey blushed with anger and mortification.

"Did this matter concern your studies?" added Miss Kingsley.

"Now's her time," thought Harvey, "she can get me off as easily as not."

"No," replied the girl, reluctantly, and evidently pained to say the words that accused her friend of having told what was not the truth in his answer of "perfect." "No—it was not about the lessons."

"I am sorry," said the teacher, "that my pupils find it hard to obey when I purposely endeavor to make the rules so easy to keep; but I regret it more that any should forget to tell the strictest truth when I call the roll. Vivian Hurley, Harvey Winters and those who broke the rules may remain; the others are excused."

Away went Barney Black, rejoicing and casting backward a look of triumph at Harvey as he reached the door. Harvey was furious. To think that a girl who had always been his friend and helped him with grammar in exchange for chemistry should "tattle" like that! It wouldn't have hurt her a bit to have answered "perfect" at such a serious time as that—and Black would be chosen for captain—and Vivian knew how important it was, for he had told her all about it—and she could not even say they'd whispered about the lessons. "Never mind, Miss Hurley," he finally concluded, as he glared in anger at the very unhappy but truthful girl; "I'll be even for that. No more chemistry for you, my fine young lady, and no more anything."

When they left at last he passed her by with a scornful sniff on his face, and went directly home to stay. What was the use of walking to the square? The boys must have settled on Black at once, and he might as well resign from the team, for he would not stay in it and be humiliated by an ignorant, dishonest captain for all the games on earth.

But the fact of the matter was that no agreement had been reached at all by the boys, for one of the nine, Will Merrilson, who belonged in the next lower grade of the Kingsley school and only held a place on team No. 1 because of his very superior pitching, was undecided as to which of the candidates for the captaincy would do the most to make them win from the "Grammars." As the candidates themselves were never entitled to vote (by a rule of the club) and the six young fellows exclusive of Merrilson were evenly divided in their choice, the whole selection was really in the hands of the pitcher—and he very calmly decided to wait and investigate before he would vote.

That evening he walked from his home across the valley to visit the Hurleys.

"Cousin Vivian," he said, as he sat at the table and watched her getting examples, "what kind of a fellow is Black?"

"Why—I am sure I hardly know," replied his cousin; "why do you ask?"

"He and Winters are up for captain of the nine, and mine's the vote that decides. Black's been after me, of course, but I'd like to see the best man get the belt."

"But—but—I don't know a thing about the game," she stammered. She was burning not a little with mortification, for Harvey's action had wounded her deeply. "You ought to know which is the better at playing—which would make the better captain."

"Well, I really believe that Black—he's cross, I know, but he's got a head for action—plays good ball—does things quickly—seems to know what's best in a minute. I only thought you'd know, as both are in your classes, where you see 'em all the time."

As he spoke the girl did some clear and rapid thinking. If her cousin's vote were to give the place to Black, at her request, she would be revenged on Harvey for the scornful snubbing after school. And, after all, it was she who was right in telling the truth, and he who was wrong. But revenge—Harvey would know perhaps that her cousin's vote had been induced by herself—and then the breach between them would widen more than ever. She still believed him manly—she felt that what he had said in the school was not from any deliberate desire to tell the teacher a falsehood. And this, perhaps, was a chance to make amends for what the rules had obliged her to do. But still—he had snubbed her—.

She got the best of her human nature, however, and quietly turned from her books to Will. "Yes," she replied at length, "I do have a chance to see them both, and—I don't like—that is, I think that Barney is never so manly nor honest as Harvey. I really think that Harvey is the better at—anything."

"That's your frank opinion, is it?"

"Yes," and she nodded and colored. "Yes, it is—and to be franker still—I'd like to—I hope he'll be the captain—Harvey, I mean."

"Good girl," said Will; "I'll vote for him sure."

A much surprised and delighted boy was Harvey when he learned, on the following day, that the club had made him captain. But he blushed for shame when the unsuspecting Merrilson informed him of the part that Vivian had played in "settling" his mind on the question of the vote.

A stubborn fellow was Harvey—incapable, like many a lad, of acknowledging his wrong and asking a pardon. He averted his gaze from the part of the room where Vivian was sitting and avoided a meeting with a tact that was worthy of a better cause.

A week went by and not a word nor a look had passed between Harvey and Vivian. The girl was proud, sustained by the right of all the trouble; and he was ashamed and hadn't yet the courage to ask her pardon or confess his mistake.

Young Black, who had learned that Merrilson had cast his vote after asking advice of his cousin, was angry at all, but was sullen and quiet.

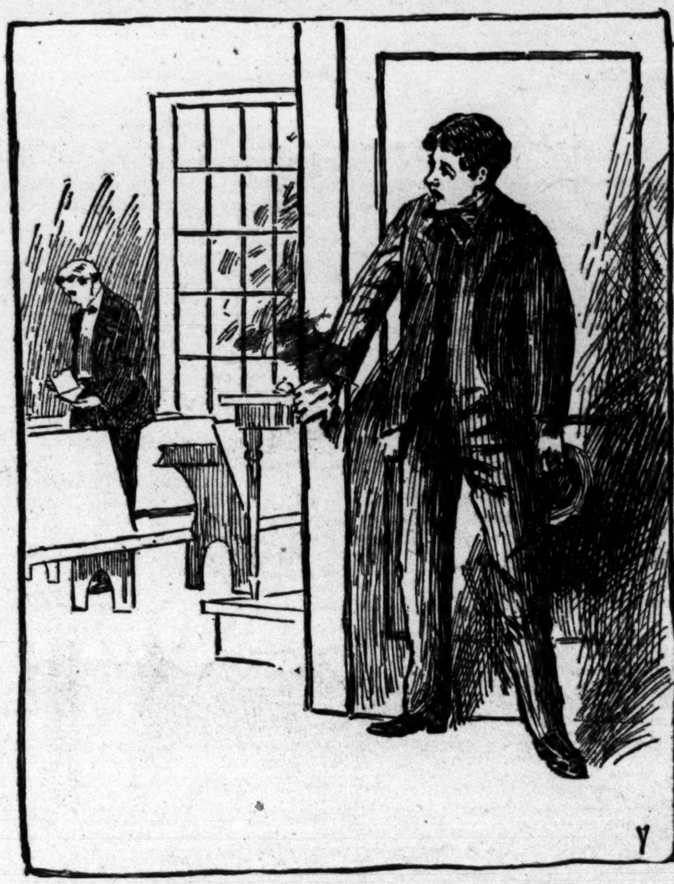
On a Friday afternoon, at the intermission, young Harvey was about to step from the hall back into the schoolroom for a book, when he suddenly paused. Walking on tiptoe down an aisle of the empty room was Black. As he came to the desk where Vivian Hurley always sat, he hastily snatched a book—her chemistry—and placing a note at the page of her lesson, laid it quickly down and hurried from the place. He was hardly gone when the teacher came in, and soon the bell was ringing that summoned all to their studies.

At once the teacher announced the class in chemistry, this being its usual hour, and Vivian Hurley took her book to the stand, as she always did, to be used for the recitation.

The girl had hardly returned to her seat when the note was discovered and read. It was written dimly and in a hand that was meant to look disguised; addressed to some one called "Dear X-Y-Z," it attacked the teacher, heaping ridicule upon her, and was guilty of other and equally as scurrilous indiscretions that were painful and cruel to read.

The face of Miss Kingsley turned scarlet and pale, and a flash of indignation and fire shot quickly from her eyes, but she clutched the book, controlled her features and soon was hearing the lesson. She would calmly wait till the time was proper for dealing her justice.

Harvey, who had boiled with resentment at the sight of Black preparing his trick, felt nothing but solicitude for Vivian, and all the trouble of the past was instantly forgot. He alone, excepting Black, perhaps, had seen the blaze that was kindled and quenched so suddenly in the teacher's eyes. He wrote a note, in spite of rules, and sent it to Vivian at once. She read it, flushed, sent her thanks across the room in a look, and sat there like a person stricken dumb.



HE HASTILY SNATCHED A BOOK.

The regular studies went on, but just before the hour of 3:30 a messenger arrived to leave a letter addressed to Harvey Winters from his mother. It was short and read:

"My Dear Boy—Come home as soon as you can. Your Uncle Harvey has just arrived and will leave at 5 on his way to Europe. He wishes to see as much of us as possible. Hastily, M."

And his head was swimming still when the teacher declared her intention of calling the roll. What should he do? He had sent a note—a thing expressly forbidden—if he told it would keep him an hour at least. He would miss Uncle Harvey, the dearest of his living relatives, the uncle for whom he was named—the fond and loving brother of his mother, who had been a father, brother—everything, when his own good father had gone prematurely to his rest. Should he tell—when his mother and uncle were waiting? Should he go—and leave Vivian now in her trouble?" "Perfect, perfect," rang in his ears—he remembered how he had felt when he said it before. "Perfect. Guilty. Guilty. Perfect," was throbbing from the clock.

"Harvey Winters," called the teacher's voice.

And he staggered to his feet.

"Not—not perfect," he said distinctly. His mind was suddenly cleared.

"What have you done?" he was asked.

He turned toward the school where Vivian was sitting. "I wrote a note," he replied, now calmly, "a note of warning, and also of apology for something done in the past!"

"To whom?"

"To Vivian Hurley."

"Miss Hurley, you may bring me the note," said the teacher, suppressing a rising emotion.

Vivian took it at once to the desk. A hush had fallen in the room, for the dullest now perceived that something mysterious was abroad in the air.

Sternness, pleasure, sympathy and admiration were expressed on the face of the teacher as she read. At length she sighed, as if in relief and raised her eyes. Then a look of judgment came slowly on her brow.

"There has been a trick, a wretched, shameful trick performed," she slowly remarked, "that was meant to do a serious, almost irreparable injury to a certain pupil. I am glad to say that all has been discovered in time to avert the trouble from the innocent, and I regret to be obliged to state that Barney Black will take all of his books to his home this evening, and not return to the school again for a month. Hereafter my pupils are placed on their honor; we shall never have the calling of the roll while I am here again. The school is dismissed."

In the hall, without a word, the hands of Harvey and Vivian met in the clasp of friendship renewed, and then he hastened away to his uncle.

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BOY LIFE IN MODERN GREECE.

The Hard Physical Training That Is Still Required of Young Spartans.

Though Greece as a whole has been modernized and civilized and nineteenth centuryized, along with the rest of the world—, that part of it which occupies its rocky southern peninsula, the ancient Peloponnesus, and which is still known by its classical name of Sparta, has changed least of all. The Spartans are a nation of athletes. At work or at play they are always trying to develop wind and muscle; their games are all trials of strength and skill. There is no other place in the world where a deformed or crippled person is looked upon with so much pity as among the modern Greeks.

The physical training of the young Spartan begins almost as soon as he can walk and talk. At the age of four or five every boy is examined by a physician to discover whether he is physically sound and able to undergo the hard training which is part of his education. Unless it is found that the boy has some ailment which would make it dangerous for him, he is taught to sleep on the hardest of hard beds, to rise at 4 o'clock in the morning, to go with bare feet and head in cold weather, to run, to leap, to wrestle and to bear pain without flinching. A boy who cried if he got a thrashing would be looked upon as a coward by all his playmates. It is not difficult to believe that such a training builds up strong, sturdy, fearless men.

At five the Greek boy begins to attend the government school, where he learns to read and write, to know Greek history and to be patriotic. It is interesting to a foreigner to note how persistently the love of country is drilled into the schoolboys. Twice a day the children sing the Greek national hymn, which tells how their grandfathers threw off the yoke of the Turkish oppressor seventy-five years ago. One of the favorite games of the Grecian youth is to play killing the Turks. It is no uncommon sight in the smaller towns and even in Athens to see half a dozen or more youngsters engaged in this interesting amusement. In these miniature battles the Greeks are always victorious, of course, and the boys to whom falls the lot of becoming Turks for the time being have to submit to being killed in a variety of blood-curdling ways and to be left for dead in the street until their conquerors permit them to come to life again. Then the two parties change places, and the former Turks, now become Greeks again, have a chance to show how they would deal with the enemies of their country. The Greek schoolmaster is apt to be a well-built fellow with the national fondness for all kinds of open-air games, who will encourage his boys to excel in all such sports, to try a dash barefooted into the snow on a winter day, and to know the delight of a dip of cold water of a morning.

The influence of this kind of training shows itself very clearly in the games of Greek boys. They nearly all involve strength and skill and most of them are played in the open air, for the healthy young Greek likes to spend nine-tenths of his waking hours out of doors. Putting the quoit—the diskos—has been called the national game of the Greeks and almost any day one can see groups of men and boys busily occupied in trying to outdo one another at it. Frequently, after the Sunday church service half the congregation will adjourn to the nearest open field and spend the greater part of the afternoon in hurling the diskos.

But of all the Greek boy's good times the best are the hours which he spends on the water, or in the water, for he is a genuine amphibian and learns to swim almost before he knows how to walk. The whole of this southern peninsula is so cut up by narrow bays and deep estuaries that no part of it is more than a dozen miles from the sea. Boys of five and six years of age are taken out by their fathers or older brothers and taugh first of all not to fear the water, then to swim and float and dive. Youngsters who look as though they had escaped from careless nurse girls go plashing along in the face of big waves, as plump and jolly as young cupids. The boat race, lemmodromia in Greek, is in high favor and the Spartans are all accomplished oarsmen. But the controlling passion of the Greek youth is to dive from the highest rock he can find, going straight as an arrow from a bow into the water, where he paddles about below the surface until he has made his friends believe that he is dead, when he bobs up serenely, laughing at their alarm. Swimming under water is a trick of which the young Spartan is thoroughly master and races of 200 yards or more beneath the surface are part of his amusement. Still diving seems to have the greatest fascination for him and the rocky shore outlines of his native land give him plenty of opportunity to indulge his fancy. At the risk of being accused of stretching the facts, I will say that I have repeatedly seen young Spartans for their own amusement dive from the summit of cliffs sixty to seventy-five feet high, and I have been told that leaps of 100 feet are not considered extraordinary. It makes a stranger hold his breath to see these lithe young fellows go shooting through midair, but the boys themselves revel in the spirt, returning again and again for another try.

"It is a grand feeling; it is as if one were flying," explained one curly-headed lad, and in truth it looks very much like flying.

Every Greek grows up with the expectation of serving in the army. The regular term of enlistment is three years. The sons of the wealthy may buy exemption from two years of service by hiring substitutes, but every citizen of Greece is required to give at least one year of his life to the service of his country. Therefore, every Greek has at least a taste of military life and discipline and a smattering knowledge of military affairs.

March 25th is Liberty Day in Greece, and it is celebrated in much the same manner as our independence day, with fireworks and speeches and processions, and a salute of 101 guns from all the batteries. And on Liberty Day—or any other of the 364 days for that matter—it would be impossible to convince any Greek boy that all the Turks in Europe and Asia could ever conquer his beloved land. And all American boys will hope that he's right. ROBERT EARL.

BURTON McKAY'S DISOBEDIENCE

BY LEO NEIMAN

AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

A group of boys stood gazing at the big black locomotive of the express. From his envied perch in the cab, Engineer Burt McKay looked down at them, and, as if reading their thoughts, called out: "I suppose you're waiting to hear a story, my lads, aren't you?"

"Yes!" was the eager response, shouted in unison.

"Well, seeing I've got a little time to spare before my train is made up, you can all jump in here with me."

No second invitation was needed. Before the last word had passed McKay's lips the three delighted boys were climbing into the cab, regardless of oil and soot. Good-natured Cole, the fireman, had evacuated at the boys' sudden appearance, and there was room enough for all to be comfortable.

"Well, boys, what kind of a story would you like?" remarked the engineer.

"Tell us about the first ride you ever had upon a locomotive," said Charley Walker, "that would be interesting."

"Why, Charley," exclaimed Rob Hunter, "one ride is the same as another, whether it's the first or the fiftieth."

"Strange to say," interrupted Burt McKay, "my first locomotive ride is as fresh and vivid in my mind as if it were but yesterday. I don't think that I can recall a more thrilling story to tell you. Do you all want to hear it?" A loud chorus of approvals was the answer.

The engineer settled himself into a comfortable position on his leather cushion and began: "My father had taken me with him on the run between Higgins Station and Peartown. I was wild with joy as I sat at his side and watched the giant locomotive tug and strain as it mounted the steep grade. Stoker, the fireman, said that I poked my head out of the window like a veteran, but I don't know whether he was guying me or not. At any rate I was as proud as a major when he passed the little station, where all the boys had gathered to see me. I tried to appear unconcerned, and, leaning my head upon my hand, I scanned the track ahead just as I had seen my father do. I had brought with me an old horse-pistol to shoot wildcats, or Indians, or even train robbers, I had boyishly declared.

"'Guess them there chaps that nearly killed old Squire Hopkins t'other day must be a-hidin' somewhere in these here regions,' said Stroker, as we plunged into the densest part of the woods. 'I wouldn't mind a-ketchin' 'em m'self. Five hundred dollars reward doesn't fall inter a man's lap every day in the year.'

"'That's where they're most likely to be,' answered my father. 'They wouldn't dare to show themselves around; the whole country is on the watch for them.'

"That was the first I had heard of the ruffians and the $500 reward. My hair stood on end, not from fear (for although I was only a lad of fourteen I prided myself upon having more courage than some men of twice my age), but rather from expectancy. I felt now that all my dreams of glory and superiority were about to be realized. I already saw the boys and girls in school point at me saying, 'There goes Burt McKay, the hero of the holdup. He's a friend of mine.'

"Suddenly I heard my father command me sternly. He was an old soldier, and was known throughout the county for his rigid discipline, I had never seen him so awfully in earnest before. 'Burt! Quick! Lift up that slide in the left coal bin. Creep in and stay in there until I call you! Don't lift the slide, either!' I obeyed instantly, without asking a word of explanation, for I knew that it would be useless. I still felt the train going at its usual speed. I burned to lift the slide and ascertain the cause of this extraordinary command. But, remembering the look upon my father's face when he told me not to, I desisted.

"Presently we reached a long trestle, as I could tell by the hollow roar. It was then that I heard the sound of strange voices, as if demands were being made. I heard my father reply rather determinedly and sharply, but I could not make out what was being said. Then came the shuffling of feet and the noise of a struggle, followed by heavy thuds. I felt that there was something wrong—something awfully wrong!

"Suddenly the truth of it all spread before my mind like a picture. There were train robbers in the cab! How many I could not tell! That was the reason my father had ordered me into the bin, where I would be out of harm's way. I did not know who were victorious—the bandits or my father and Stoker. Feverishly I waited, until at last driven to desperation by anxiety for my father, I forgot his imperative words. Softly opening the slide, I peeped out. Seated at either window of the cab I saw two villainous looking strangers, while under the seats were my father and Stoker, both bound and gagged, with their heads turned toward the side of the cab.

"'Wait until we get to the highest point of the trestle,' I heard one of them say. 'There we can leave her to run by herself, while we go back and interview the conductor and the baggagemen.'

"'Yes,' laughed the other, 'we'll favor the passengers with a short visit, too. The Squire Hopkins job is tame compared to this. Put some more coal into that furnace or we'll never reach the middle of the trestle.'

"I let the slide down, for I had heard enough. No sooner had I done it, however, than a shovel was rudely thrust into my hiding place, and for an instant I thought that it was all over with me. The shovel struck me full in the back before I could get out of its way.

"'That hanged place is empty,' the man with the shovel said, 'but there's something soft in there; I wonder what it is?'

"'Nothing but a bale of cotton waste, I guess,' replied the other, much to my relief.

A Lump of Coal.

"When I heard them mention the name of Squire Hopkins, I grasped the situation in an instant and resolved upon a plan. My pistol was empty, for I had fired the last charge at a chipmunk on the way up the grade. There was still a big chunk of coal in the bunker, and upon this I placed my sole hope of success. The bunker had a second opening in the top. Through this I crawled and found myself in the open air. I could have notified the conductor then, but I was too excited to think of it. The top of the bunker was a mighty dangerous place, for if the highwaymen should turn their heads I would have been discovered. But as luck favored me, they had all they could do in running the engine.

"Steadying myself upon the swaying tender, I aimed the lump of coal direct at the head of the fellow at the throttle. I threw it with all my might, and then jumped back into the bin. When I peeped out again I saw the other fellow leaning over the senseless form of his comrade, and I knew that my missile had taken effect. Quickly I crept out upon the bunker a second time, having resolved upon a bolder plan. The back windows of the cab were open. Summoning all my strength, I leaped through a window and flung myself upon the neck of the uninjured bandit. Foolish boy that I was to think that I could overcome a professional highwayman! In less time than it takes to tell it he had me bound and gagged and placed me before the furnace door.

"My father hearing the noise of a struggle, jerked himself around and saw me. The recognition was mutual. After his first looks of mingled fright and astonishment had passed away I thought that I saw an expression of disapproval upon his face, just as much as to say, 'Burt, I thought I told you not to leave the bunker until I called you.' The recovery of the chap whom I had wounded caused my father to take his eyes from me. I felt immensely relieved. That there was awful punishment in store for me I was certain. When the wounded thief was told it was I who had hurled the big lump of coal, he picked up a short poker and whirling it in the air, exclaimed savagely, ''Twas you, you little cuss, was it? Then I've a great mind to end you for your clever shot.'

"Don't, don't, Mike," interposed his pal; 'remember that you once had boys at home yourself.' Mike threw the weapon aside at his comrade's appeal. 'Well, Rufe, here's the spot for us now, let's go.' Saying this, the two crept out of the cab and upon the tender and then disappeared.

"I fancied myself the most miserable boy upon the face of the earth and reproached myself for not having informed the conductor. Just then a bright idea lighted up my gloomy thoughts. There lay a red-hot coal a few feet from me. Surely, I thought, this could be the means of my freedom. Making a supreme effort, I rolled or rather jerked myself next to the coal. Then I managed to place the ropes that bound my arms upon it, and in a minute the rope was burned through.

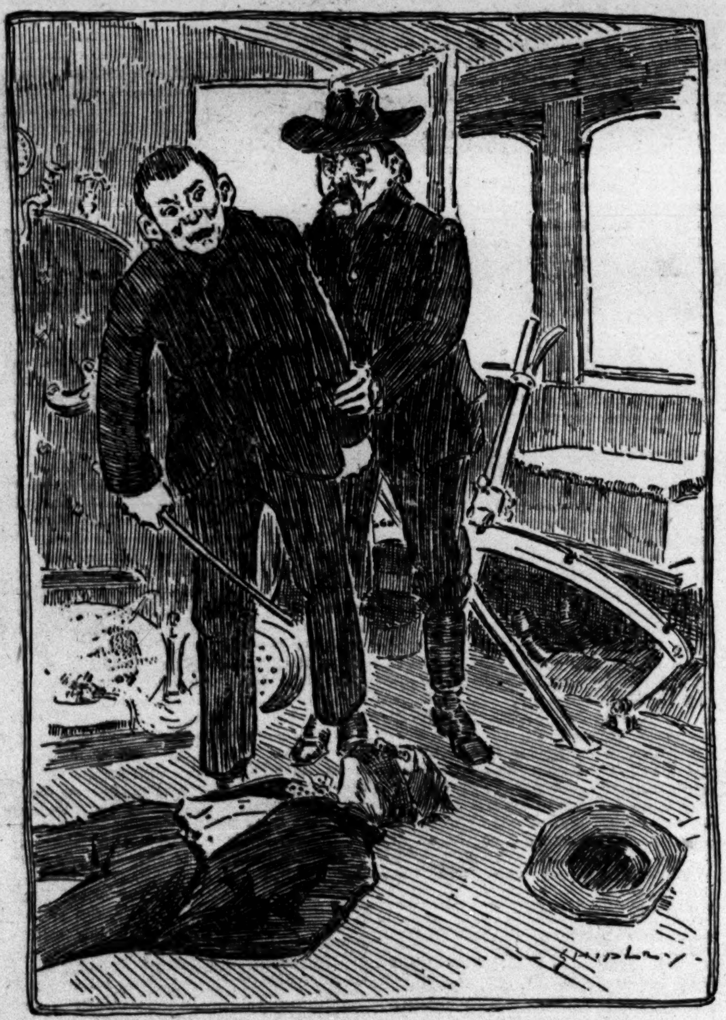
"'Hurrah,' shouted Jimmy Tyler, suddenly, 'good for you!'

"Without even freeing my feet, I crept over to my father. In less time than you can even think I had him free, and he in turn saw to Stoker.

"After he had quickly shown me how to stop the engine at a given signal, he and Stoker went back after the bandits. We had scarcely gone more than 100 yards when I heard the signal. I let the throttle slip back, and the train came to a standstill. A couple of minutes later the two highwaymen had changed places with my father and Stoker under the cab seats.

"Although I did not receive any of the $500 reward, the grateful passengers presented me with quite a goodly sum of money. But what made me happier than all the glory and money that I received was that my father never said a word about my disobeying his orders. And if he had, I think it would have been the strictest kind of discipline—don't you, boys?"

LEO NEIMAN.



'TWAS YOU, YOU LITTLE CUSS," WAS IT.

THE POOR SCHOOLMASTER.

His Record of a Visit to King Frederick the Great.

The prettiest glimpse one can get in the world now of King Frederick the Great is through a queer, clever little paper written by a poor village schoolmaster. It is the prettiest and none is counted more authentic, for the poor schoolmaster was recognized by all who knew him (more than 100 years ago) as an honorable gentleman and one of the most truthful and simple souls alive, and he had his little interview with his king, and tells only what he saw and heard with his own eyes and ears.

His name was Linsenbarth, and he was a clergyman as well as a schoolmaster, and he lived in the Thuringen hill country, in a little village called Hemmblen, and here is how he came to go and see King Frederick in his grand palace at Potsdam. That great adventure began with his receiving the offer of a pastorate worth as much as $100 a year, and with a house and garden patch thrown in, a great chance for rising in the world for poor Linsenbarth. The offer was made by the nobleman who ordered such things in those parts, and the nobleman's wife had her finger in the pie and spoiled it for the poor schoolmaster, who was a nobleman, too, in his way. Linsenbarth's own story is full of Latin phrases, exactly as if it had been written by Scott's Dominie Lampson. He says he at first thought here was a vocatio divina, but when he found if he took the living, he must marry her ladyship's waiting maid, willy-nilly, he said, "here was a marriage on constraint," and that no honest man could accept such an offer; so he, you may be sure, refused it.

"However," he says, "it was very ill-taken of me; all over that region I was cried out upon as a foolish, headstrong person." To be sure, in less than three years the man who did take the living and the wife together died, and all the neighbors agreed it was because of the wretched life the ex-lady's maid led him, and they took a new and kinder view of Linsenbarth, but long before that they had fairly driven him out of the country, "telling me to my face I would never be thought of for promotion again," says he.

He was sixty-one years old, but he resolved, late in the day as it was, to go seek his fortune—that is bread and butter at least—in Berlin. He had in his whole hard-working life saved up about $300, and that he took with him, and in such a shape: all in a little coin called batzen, of which he had about 9,000 in a sack. And the very first thing that happened to him in Berlin was that at the custom house they took all his batzen away from him. He did not know it before, but he learned now very quickly that King Frederick did not allow these batzen to circulate in Prussia, because they were made of silver adulterated with copper, and were not worth what they claimed to be. Here was a how-d'y-do, indeed! The custom house people sealed up his bag, and would have no mercy on him; more, they told him he must take the bag away in a day or two, though it would be a crime to break the seals in Prussia, and he with not a friend nor a cent. It seems he was traveling with a feather bed among his baggage—isn't that a German touch?—and he finally found a poor innkeeper in a low street who said he would lodge and feed him for awhile, because he could pay with the bed and some books he had. Now for weeks he tried to get some redress; one lawyer tried to help him, but all failed, and finally the people in the inn said:

"Why don't you go to the king? Any one can take a memorial to the king at certain hours. Write out your case, be clear and brief, and go to the palace."

Linsenbarth did that, and walked the twenty miles to Potsdam, where the king was in his summer palace. This was in August, 1850. He saw the king in the garden, walking about, and some officers came up and questioned him, and told him to go in and speak to the king, that he was in a good humor. But Linsenbarth was too scared, he durst not venture. And then the officers, half for fun, half for kindness, dragged the old man into the gate, and put his papers (he had his certificates of character with him, poor soul) in his right hand, raised aloft, and left him there.

"I perceived well enough they were pleased to make game of me, but I stood all the same," wrote he, "like a wall, being full of fear. When the king turned around and saw this extraordinary machine"—he means himself—"he gave such a look at me, like a flash of sunbeams glancing through you."

The king beckoned him, took his papers, read them, and asked him many questions, heard all about how his visitor had studied theology and homelitics at Jend and promised him his money back, with interest. The king said the custom house people ought to have let him send his money home to be changed for sound coin, but as they talk the clock strikes 12, and the king says:

"Now I must go, they are waiting for their soup," and he leaves Linsenbarth standing there in the sun, not knowing just what to do next, for he has eaten nothing for twenty-seven hours and he has not a penny. But in a moment out comes a servant hunting for "the man who was talking to my king," and he takes Linsenbarth into a room, where a fine dinner is spread on a little table, and seats him there and waits on him—think what a feast was there! And Linsenbarth tells that "a plateful of big black cherries and a plateful of pears the waiting man wrapped in paper and stuffed in my pocket to be a refreshment on the way home."

And how do you suppose he went home? In one of the king's own wagons, with servants to take care of him, a present of $15 in gold from the king and an order on the custom house for his money, an order than the amount of it should be given him, with no deduction, in good coin, and that wasn't all, a servant was sent to pay his score at his inn! Was not that a fine royal way of putting a wrong right? Linsenbarth tells how white the custom house people turned when they read the king's order. He lived twenty-seven years in Berlin after this, teaching up to his death, and three years before he died, writing his story of how he met the king.

VIRGINIA FRENCH.

A Homemade Ice Plant.

In a New York grammar school a number of boys and girls were recently taught the principles of ice-making, and many of them succeeded in manufacturing ice on the tops of their desks, even though the atmosphere of the schoolroom was rather warm. Any boy or girl may, by following directions, perform the same feat, and make ice on the hottest day of summer. The amount of ice produced may not be in large quantity, commercially, but it is sufficient to warrant the experiment being tried. But little apparatus is necessary. Simply let a drop of cold water fall on a clean, unpainted board. On the wet spot thus made place a thin watch crystal. Into the crystal pour a small quantity of ether, and await developments. In a few minutes you will find that the ether has evaporated. You will also find that the glass disc is frozen tight to the board. You may see the ice, which has in the meantime formed between the glass and the board, and, unless you melt it away, you will be unable for a time to separate the two. This is simply the result of the peculiar property which ether has for lowering the surrounding atmosphere when it is brought in contact with certain substances. The glass, while the ether is upon it, becomes intensely cold, and freezes the water with which it is in contact. It is an ice-making plant on a small scale.

Ether is a very soluble substance. It evaporates or disappears in an almost magical manner. The vapor which results from its evaporating may be used to perform a veritable trick in magic. Take a foot rule and a small paper box. Place the box on one end of the rule, and then balance the two on a three-sided stick of wood. You will be compelled to use dexterity, but it may be accomplished so that the whole affair will nicely balance. Now place a little ether in a wineglass. It will evaporate in a few moments, but the vapor which remains, although invisible, is very heavy, and may be poured into the box, causing the seesaw to overbalance. Unless a person is in the secret, it looks very mysterious. You may cause further wonder on the part of your friends by touching a lighted match to the edge of the apparently empty box. The contained vapor will burst into a flame. In fact, the heaviness of ether vapor is proverbial. If you were to pour a very small qauntity of ether from a third-story window, the drug would disappear, vapor and all, before it could otherwise have reached the ground.

Theodore Waters.

Archie E. Harper, Tibbs, Tenn.—Dear Junior: As Aunt Susie requested us to write on a subject, I will take for my subject "Industry." Look what industry has done for the United States. Five hundred years ago the continent was not discovered, but now we have the finest country on the globe, and the most industrious people in the world. Look what fine manufacturing towns we have and look at the fine farms and buildings all made by the hand of industry.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

CIRCUS POSTERS.

An Interesting Interview with Tody Hamilton, Who Bills the Greatest Show on Earth.

To find out something about posting towns for a circus I went to R. F. Hamilton—"Tody" Hamilton every one calls him—at the New York headquarters of the Barnum & Bailey circus. Mr. Hamilton has been the press and advance representative of the "greatest show on earth" for more years than he cares to tell.

"I am afraid that I cannot give you a very complete story of the circus poster off-hand," said Mr. Hamilton, smilingly, as he leaned back in his chair, and lit a cigar, "but I'll do my best. It is a branch of the show business with which I have been closely connected the greater part of my life.

"At the time began billing the town it meant something like this: First, several papers of tacks were procured and little pieces of leather cut into half-inch squares were pushed over the sharp points of the tacks. A few one-sheet bills were then put up in the hotel bar and hallways and about twenty or thirty three-sheet posters tacked in conspicuous places about the town. Four or five programmes, or "quarter-sheets," were distributed among the storekeepers. The day and date the show was to exhibit had to be stamped by hand on every bill or marked on them with a crayon. By the time the agent had finished his day's work you can well believe he was used up.

"Sometimes an energetic agent would go out on the country roads around the town and, coming to a church, would tack a handful of programmes on the fence nearby, so that the churchgoers could help themselves when they came to meeting the next Sunday.

"I recollect a twelve-sheet poster that was designed, printed and copyrighted about the year 1870 by 'Dr.' James Reilly, then at No. 10 Spruce street, New York. It represented a large number of birds, all of them perched on the spreading branches of a tree. This poster was in many respects remarkable. The finest artists and engravers were employed; the best of materials used, and only the most expensive inks. Unusual care was exercised in the printing. So much was thought of the poster that it firmly established the printer as the best in America in the eyes of all showmen. A copy of the poster was framed and hung on the wall of the printer's office, where it remained for many years. By the way, when this printer died, about the year 1880, there remained on his books over $250,000 in uncollectable accounts, a slight token of the esteem in which many of the showmen held him.

"Such animals as the rhinocerous, polar bear, elephant, lion and tiger were the particular delight of the artist. He had a fertile mind, a vivid imagination. The rhinocerous would be represented with a half dozen fat Africans impaled on its big horn, the blood pouring in streams from the victims. Other natives, with fear depicted on their savage features, would be seen in the act of placing huge hawsers around the stumpy legs of the beast. It was real pleasure to the artist to depict the capture of a whale.

"In the old days, when the rivalry between the circuses was very sharp, it often happened that two shows would be billed for the same town within a few days of one another. Then you ought to see the posters and handbills that were scattered broadcast. I think I have some of the old bills here."

Mr. Hamilton rumaged around in his desk, and brought out some red and yellow bills.

A whole series of these bills proved to be devoted to fiery attacks on a rival show, then traveling through the south. The advertising agent appeals to "the southern people, as sensible as they are chivalrous," to resent the "dastardly imposition of this monumentally impudent proprietor in charging $1 for a show which he admitted charging northerners all last season at only 50 cents—the latter price being all his petty affair is worth" Southerners are warned in large capitals not "to pay $1 to see a 50-cent show." The war between the Barnum circus and its rival was long and bitter. Whenever two circuses encountered each other in the same town, a guerilla battle of show bills was sure to occur.

"The bill wagon," continued Mr. Hamilton, "was in turn succeeded by the advertising cars, when circuses took to the railroads and gave up wagons. On the advertising cars steam boilers were placed for the purpose of making paste. The first boilers ever placed on a car were by direction of Charles Stow, of the Barnum & Bailey show.

"The posters now in use by the circus range in size from one to fifty sheets, the latter known as combination bills. That is, they can be divided into several of ten sheets each, each part making a poster by itself, or they can be used all together, the whole forming a complete bill. As fast as attractions are secured for the circus descriptions or photographs are furnished the artists, and when the sketches are approved they are turned over to the printer to be put upon the stone. Eleven hundred tons of stone were used last year by one printing house in getting up the posters for the Barnum & Bailey show. Two printing establishments are kept busy, one in Cincinnati, the other in Buffalo, supplying the pictorial paper. The number of posters used by the four advertising cars is about 8,500 sheets a day, exclusive of other kind of bills and pamphlets. As the show is on the road six months, or about one hundred and eighty days, the number of posters used would be, in sheets, about 280,000. Included in this are 120 different designs in one-sheet lithographs for store windows, of which over 2,000 are used daily.

"The poster of today is an artistic and expensive creation. While lithography has cheapened the production, it has raised the expense in other ways. Better artists have to be employed at much higher rates than formerly. The paper, too, is heavier and of better quality. There is but one thing more to be said that occurs to me, and that is that the posters of this country are far and away ahead of those of any other country in every particular."

J. C. HYDE.

HERE'S SOME OHIO HUMOR.

A Unique Set of Rules in a Buckeye Hotel.

They were sitting in the lobby at Murphy's, talking about the striking peculiarities of some of the hotels they had been up against in the course of their travels, says The New York Herald.

In the party were a red-headed drummer from Arkansas, a traveling railroad man and a spindle-shanked man who sells oil out of Pittsburg. The deal got around to the man from Arkansas, and what he had to say was this:

"I've had to stand for some queer rules and regulations in my time, but the most unique code of rules governing a hotel I ever had sprung on me was at the Tallewanda hotel, in College Corner, O. I remember each one of them distinctly to this day. They were posted in this order:

"1. Board, $50 per week, meals extra.

"2. Breakfast at 5, dinner at 6, supper at 7.

"Guests are requested not to speak to the dumb waiter.

"4. Guests willing to get up without being called can have self-raising flour for supper.

"5. The hotel is surrounded by a beautiful cemetery. Hearses to hire, 25 cents a day.

"6. Guests wishing to do a little driving will find a hammer and nails in the closet.

"7. If your room gets too warm open the window and see the fire escape.

"8. If you are fond of athletics and like good jumping lift the mattress and see the bed spring.

"9. If your lamp goes out take a feather out of the pillow; that's light enough for any room.

"10. Any one troubled with a nightmare will find a halter on the bedpost.

"11. Don't pick a quarrel with the clerk. His brother is the chief of police and his father the mayor of the town.

"12. Don't worry about paying your bill. The house is supported by its foundation."

Nicknames of States.

Wisconsin—Badger State.
Massachusetts—Bay State.
Mississippi—Bayou State.
Arkansas—Bear State.
Louisiana—Creole State.
Delaware—Diamond State.
New York—Empire State.
New York—Excelsior State.
Connecticut—Freestone State.
New Hampshire—Granite State.
Vermont—Green Mountain State.
Iowa—Hawkeye State.
Indiana—Hoosier State.
Pennsylvania—Keystone State.
Michigan—Lake State.
Texas—Lone Star State.
Maine—Lumber State.
Virginia—Mother of Presidents.
Virginia—Mother of States.
Connecticut—Nutmeg State.
Massachusetts—Old Colony.
Virginia—Old Dominion.
North Carolina—Old North State.
South Carolina—Palmetto State.
Florida—Peninsula State.
Maine—Pine Tree State.
Illinois—Prairie State.
North Carolina—Turpentine State

YOUNG FOLKS CORRESPONDENCE

Bessie M. Leach, Elkhart, Ill.—Dear Junior: I am eleven years old. I will take for my subject "The Silk Worm Moth." The caterpillars of the silk worm moth come from the eggs laid in the autumn, and in May following they are hatched. They grow in size very rapidly. Their color at first is nearly black, later on they become almost white. During this period they shed their skin three or four times, and each time the skin become's brighter and its head larger. When the silk worm begins to spin it ceases to eat and its color changes to a transparent yellow. It then begins to spin a few threads of silk among the leaves; then a regular oval ball of silk is spun, which is suspended from a twig or leaf. In the interior of this ball of silk the caterpillar continues to work from five to ten days; its cocoon will then be finished and compact. In about a fortnight or three weeks after the cocoon has been finished the caterpillar goes into the chrysalis. The final change which ends this strange, eventful history is at hand. The skin in which the chrysalis has been enveloped cracks and opens and then the perfect moth appears. In watching an insect busy at the construction of a nest or cocoon we feel impressed with the deepest admiration and wonder at the spectacle, "because it seems to us that behind and beyond the curtain is hid the supreme artist." Correspondence solicited.

Naomi and Grace, Due West, S. C.—Dear Junior: We are two little cousins eleven and nine years old. We are going to school and are striving for an education, which we think is very useful to every one. We help our mothers about the house, such as churning, washing dishes, milk the cows, cleaning up the house and feeding the chickens. We think it is so nice to see a yard full of chickens and also like to dress one for breakfast or dinner. We will close by asking a question: How many times is the word girl mentioned in the Bible, and where?

Mamie Hughey, Hughey, Tenn.—Dear Junior: As I see so many letters in The Junior department I thought I would write one. I am just eight years old and we little folks can't understand subjects. I guess you bigger ones can. I live on a farm and help mamma raise little chickens and turkeys. We have 300 little chickens. I have two brothers and two sisters. I haven't been to school this winter but have read at home a good deal. I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Sallie Smith, Boon, Tenn.—I noticed an inquiry in the kingdom about H. A. Gripp, German artist, of Tyrone, Pa.

I answered his advertisement. He sent my outfit and picture all right and my prints came regularly for a while. About the middle of February I sent him $1 for four prints of a group of girls. He sent me a card that he had received my remittance and would send prints in ten or fifteen days. The time being out, I wrote him. He said on account of rush of business he was delayed a little. So I waited patiently the ten days more, but no prints or photo came. This has gone on until I've had three or four cards. One other print has been lost also.

He is not giving satisfaction is this place. One of my friends has also lost some work.

Homer J. Tinsley, McCreary, Ky.—It has been three years since I last wrote to the young folks' page, and I now think that it is my duty to write again. I will take for my subject "A Summer's Evening." We have a long veranda at the front of our nouse and here I sit in the warm evenings.

First, I see the neighboring lights as they twinkle like stars near the horizon. Next I hear a colony of treefrogs. In the language of Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, "the sound is wherever the imagination chooses to locate it—to the right, to the left, in the air, on the ground, far away, near at hand, but always dim and always indistinct." Then I see the moon rise over the trees and hills, flooding the whole landscape with its mellow light, and changing the low shrubs into grotesque figures, which upon close watching seem to be moving objects.

Then very often a cool breeze will waft the fragrance of the roses and apple blossoms to me, and I can do nothing but sit and, as Bill Arp says, "ruminate," until the crow of a solitary cock reminds me that it is time to retire.

Margaret Vickers, Ash, Tex.—Will you let a Texas cousin join your happy band of girls and boys. Spring is here, the woods are so soft and green and look so pretty when the sun shines on them, with the clear, blue sky above, the air is laden with the sweet fragrance of the grape vine and huckelberries. The farmers have planted another crop and the busy season is here. Oh, how sweet the little birds sing today; the woods ring with their sweet songs that echoes from hill to hill. I sympathize with the little cousins that have no mother, for my mother died when I was only six years old and I know what it is to be left in this cold and heartless world without a mother.

Does any of the readers know any persons by the name of Mills and Rosa Bassett? Mr. Bassett was a Methodist preacher and Mrs. Bassett was my mother's sister. If any of the readers of The Constitution know them and will write me where they are they will confer a great favor, for I would like to hear from them, as we have not heard from them for years. If some of the cousins will send me the songs, "Down by the Weeping Willow," the answer to "Too Late," "Why Did They Dig Mother's Grave So Deep?" and the "Drunkard's Lone Child," I will send in return the "Dying Girl's Message" and "The Little Blind Girl."

"E. R.," Columbia, La.—Will you let a little country school girl join your happy band? I have been thinking for a long time I would write, but like most girls of my age, I was too timid and bashful to air my sentiments before so many. Now boys, if you will be real good and not stare at me too hard. I will run in and have a few minutes chat with some of the pretty girls.

I wish more like W. B. Humble would write and put an end to the question now in vogue. I think we ought to leave that question for wiser and more experienced minds than our own to decide.

The editor is so kind as to give us a page in his valuable paper all to ourselves, and why not make it a bright, interesting page; one that the "little people" can enjoy as well as we "big folks." Don't you say so, little cousins? You write about your pets. Some of us like to read your little letters and those that do not let them write and read about the "superiority of woman" and put we poor, weak creatures upon the highest pinnacle of fame and then we will get dizzy, our brain will whirl and down we will come and be below, from where we started. We will be more than satisfied to rule over a husband's home and let him do the voting, etc. Now, dear girls, let us be our own sweet, modest selves, and try and make home happy as we are. If we haven't the power to do anything else, we have the power to please. So let us do all we can to please our friends.

Little cousins, let me tell you about my pretty home. It is just one mile from the river on the edge of the river hills. I have been living here all my life and am very fond of my home. I wish some of you were here to walk over the hills with me and gather wild flowers and ferns. They are so pretty now, as spring has just opened. That is where we country girls have the advantage of city girls. We can have fresh air and plenty of outdoor exercise. But most of them say the hills are dull and lonesome, without the least attraction, but to my eyes they are beautiful. Give me farm life every time. Where we can listen to the little birls sing their sweet songs to welcome joyous spring back once more.

Allen and Kate, Due West, S. C. Dear Junior: We are two cousins living near the town of Due West, which is a thriving little town known as the seat of learning. It has two very large and prosperous colleges and is represented by students from all over the United States. We think the cousins are fast making improvement. We think the letters are much more interesting since Aunt Susie has requested us to write on one subject, than they were when we wrote about our pets. We are very fond of reading. We think no one could employ their time better than reading good books. We feel sorry for any one who is deprived of their eyesight and unable to enjoy the pleasure of reading. We are farmers' daughters and live on the farm. We had much rather live on the farm, where we can enjoy the fresh country air than to be shut up in a close, dusty city. We see the boys and girls are having a lively discussion about the intellect. We agree with some of the cousins and think the boys want to boast a little. If they are more intelligent why is it they do not write more. We see the most and best letters are from the girls.

Hilda Hall, Anderson, S. C.—Dear Junior: I am going to school, and am learning fast. I desire to write to The Constitution and I will take "Scotland" for my subject.

Scotland belongs to that great country, England, and is one of the British isles.

The coast of Scotland is very jagged and rough. It seems that the sea has bitten great pieces out of the land. You have heard of giants, and perhaps you like giant stories; so I will tell you one. There used to be a great giant in Scotland who was named Fingal, and it is said that Fingal became angry and picked Scotland up and was about to hurl it when he let it fall on his own toes and broke it into a thousand pieces. Hence the great number of islands about Scotland.

Scotland is very hilly and rough. The northern part is known as the highlands and in the south are the lowlands.

The Shetland islands are northeast of Scotland. The beautiful little Shetland ponies which we see came from these islands. Some of the ponies are not much larger than the Newfoundland dog. The ponies have long, beautiful manes and tails. They graze on the rough grass and other things that grow from these islands.

The island of Staffa is west of Scotland, and it has a deep cave, said to be the home of the great Scotch giant, Fingal. The people cannot go there except in pleasant weather, because there is water in the cave.

There is another island west of Scotland which is called Skye. There are beautiful little dogs living on this island which are called Skye terriers. The dogs have long, silky hair which makes them very beautiful.

In the highlands of Scotland, you will see bonnie lads and lasses minding the sheep on the grass with faithful dogs with them.

The poor people live in huts made of stone with dirt floors and the roofs are made of straw. The houses have but little furniture in them. The Scotch think a great deal of each other. All the people, rich and poor go to church regularly.

The following are the noted men that lived there: Robert Burns, Livingstone, Bruce, Wallace and Scott. We must not forget that Sir Walter Scott wrote the beautiful "Lady of the Lake."

The Scotch people think a great deal of Burns. Every family has some of his poems. The people raised a monument for him which cost $17,000. The workmen contributed by subscribing a 6 pence or shilling each.

Glasgow is famous for its shipbuilding. Edinburgh, the ancient capital, manufactures calico and gingham.

The people sing the praises of their country, they think so much of it. The products of Scotland are barley, potatoes, oats and wheat.

James Watt, a Scotchman, invented the first steam engine in 1763.

Ollie E. Jones, Cabool, Mo.—Dear Junior: Here comes another little girl, eight years old, from Missouri. I don't see but few letters from this big state, so I hope to join the happy band of jolly cousins. I love dear Aunt Susie because she is so kind to poor, sick children. My mamma and papa were both raised as poor orphan children, and mamma gave me a dime; she knit lace and earned a dime; so she wants me not to spend it but send to Aunt Susie to help the Grady hospital. I have not been to school but very little and don't know much. I close with love to the cousins and God bless dear Aunt Susie.

Mamie Jones, Cabool, Mo.—Dear Junior: I am eleven years old. We used to live in dear old Virginia and came to Missouri in 1894. We hope some day to go back east. We don't like the west like we do the east. Mamma's friend sends her The Constitution and we enjoy reading the children's letters so much. I have no pets, only a sweet baby sister. She is six months old and is as pretty as a doll. I have two brothers and three sisters, and I am the oldest of the six. I wish some of the cousins would write to me. I love to receive calico scraps for my charm quilt. If some of the cousins would send me a few pieces I would be ever so glad. I send 10 cents to help furnish Aunt Susie's room at the Grady hospital.

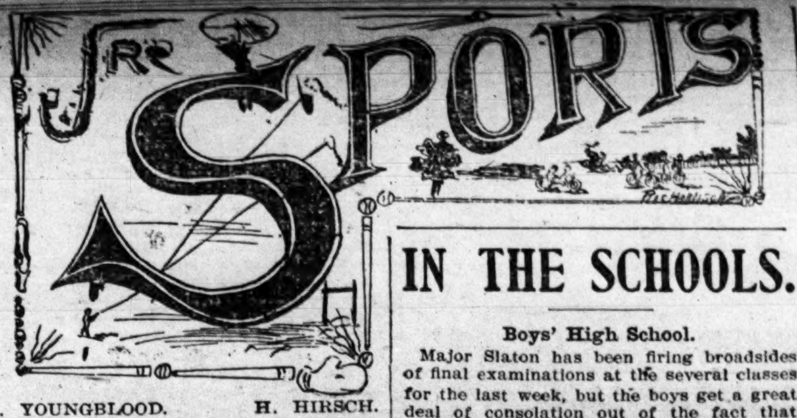
Josie Ussery, Nameless, Ga.—As Aunt Susie's wishes are for us to write on a subject, I will take for mine, "Animal Life."

Animals, like plants, are influenced by physical conditions, and especially by climate and food. The animals of the torrid zone excel those of the temperate zone in number, size, strength and beauty, while those of the temperate zone surpass the animals of the Arctic regions. We may mark the following three zones of animal life the tropical, temperate and the Arctic zones. The tropical is the home of such animals as the lion, tiger and panther, apes, monkeys and gorilla; the giraffe, rhinoceros, hippopotamus; the crocodile and boa; the flamingo, peacock, the parrot and the bird of paradise.

The temperate zones are the home of domestic animals. The horse, the camel, llama, ox, sheep, goat, hog, dog, the hen, turkey and goose. Wild animals, the bear, buffalo, deer, kangaroo, wolf, fox, beaver, the eagle, hawk and the jay.

The Arctic zone numbers among its leading animals the white polar bear, the walrus, seal, reindeer, dog, arctic fox, sable, ermine, marten, auk.

My best wishes to Aunt Susie and all the cousins. Correspondence solicited.



J. YOUNGBLOOD. H. HIRSCH.

On last Monday the South Side Stars defeated the Jays by a score of 22 to 5.

From the time that the ball was first thrown to the last of the game it was a complete walk-over for the South Side Stars. Parkhurst saved his side from a white washing by pounding out three-base hits and making two miraculous catches. Parkhurst is a nice fellow, and is greatly liked by all the boys. He was rather crestfallen at such a Waterloo, but he should keep in mind the old axiom, "try, try again." It is hoped that he will recover his spirits in time to write his usual excellent sporting column.

A Victory for the S. S. S. Jr.'s.

On last Thursday a brilliant game of ball was witnessed between the South Side Stars, Jr., and the Boulevard Sluggers.

The game resulted in a complete walk-over for the Stars, who won by a score of 35 to 4. Cottingham's work at the bat was excellent, and Cox proved himself to be an unexceled fielder. Tupper.

A Delightful Occasion.

The young people of the West End 400 had a picnic at Ponce de Leon springs on last Friday.

They left West End on a special car at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and returned at 10:30 o'clock in the evening.

At 6:30 o'clock a delightful lunch was served, after which important event several of the musically-inclined young gentlemen played soft airs on their guitars and mandolins.

At dark a great many boats were seen on the lake with only two persons in each—a girl and a boy.

It was a most delightful affair for all and will probably be repeated in the near future.

Sluggers Won.

There was a very interesting game of ball played between the Dixie Juniors and Boulevard Sluggers on the Sluggers' grounds Tuesday, in which the Sluggers were victorious. The following is the score:

		R.	H.	E
Dixie	4 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 5	15	8	9
Sluggers	4 2 1 0 3 1 4 1 *	16	10	7

J. Griffin.

Have Not Disbanded.

The South Side Crescents had disbanded, but having so many good players they reorganized under new management. The team lines up as follows:

Catcher, Cottingham; pitcher, Brooks; shortstop, Solomonson; first base, Brotherton; second base, Daily; third base, Franklin; left field, Saloshin; center field, Goldberg; right field, Fox.

This team is open to challenges from boys under twelve years. Address challenges to Cottingham.

Two Good Games.

The Barracks Juniors will play the Crescents next Friday at half-past 3 o'clock on the barracks grounds. A great game is looked for.

West End will play the Atlanta Business university about Wednesday or Thursday.

Only a Few Games.

Only a few games have been played this week and some of the best teams have disbanded. The Junior hopes that the boys will commence to play ball again, for there are a good many fine teams in Atlanta. After the final examinations are over we expect to see some fine ball playing.

Bat Splinters.

Willie Parkhurst is undoubtedly a fine ball player.

Gatins is pitching good ball. Te struck out eleven men last Thursday.

Allen, the famous first baseman, is keeping up his record to perfection.

Tupper is the best player on the South Side Stars, Jr.

McDonald is the coming player.

Herrington is a great aid to the Dixies when he is in the box.

Howell and Caldwell, of the West End team, are as good material for the diamond as can be found in Georgia.

Dorsey is a matter of great pride to the South Side Stars.

Cottingham has no equal behind the bat.

Morgan, of the Barracks Juniors, is one of the best outfielders in baseball circles.

A. Partello is a warm member at second base.

Captain Moore, of the Barracks Juniors, continues to prove himself an extraordinary player.

The Boys' High school has members in nearly every team in the city, yet has no team to officially represent it. As there is so much material it is strange that one is not organized.

The Boulevard Sluggers would like to receive a challenge. Address challenge to J. F. Griffin, 154 Jackson street, Atlanta, Ga.

IN THE SCHOOLS.

Boys' High School.

Major Slaton has been firing broadsides of final examinations at the several classes for the last week, but the boys get a great deal of consolation out of the fact that their trials will soon be over. It has occasioned no little satisfaction among the scholars and patrons of the school that Professor Slaton has formally declined the presidency of Dahlonega university, and made it his final determination to stand at the helm of the Boys' High school. Professor Slaton is a gentleman of unexcelled ability, both as professor of English and principal of the school, and it would certainly be painful to his many admirers, as well as detrimental to the interests of the school, should he resign his present place. To his management and tireless efforts is due, by far, the greater part of the school's present prosperity, and it is certainly safe to say that a better man for the place could not be found in this or any other state.

The debate of last Friday was: "Resolved, That man is actuated more by law than by sentiment." The debate of Howell, for the negative, was logical and beautifully expressed, as well as containing many pretty thoughts. He was loudly applauded and received a handsome tribute from Professor Dykes, the popular and efficient critic.

Hillyer likewise was forceful and eloquent, and in the words of Professor Dykes, "stood head and shoulders above any other debater of the day," although some did not agree with him as applying this to Howell. Harris also did well. The president gave his decision in favor of the negative, having confessed that he was largely influenced by the speeches of Hillyer and Howell.

Professor Z. I. Fitzpatrick, principal of the Tennille High school, was present, and in an entertaining and instructive address expressed himself as well pleased with the society and school.

He was welcomed by Professor Slaton in the name of the society.

Every one in the hall was delighted at the presence of Professor Landrum and the eighth grade of Walker street school, which attended the exercises in a body. Professor Landrum also spoke highly of the school and was applauded to the echo.

As has been said before, we are always glad to see the pupils and teachers of the public school and the infrequency of their visits has by no means lessened the desire to have them present.

Great excitement was caused last Wednesday when the engagement of Professor West to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Mary Ella Reid was announced. Professor West is one of the most popular teachers in the school and every one is interested in his welfare. Certainly no better luck could have befallen him than the above mentioned circumstance, and congratulations have literally been showered upon him.

It is the hope of all that Miss Mary Ella Reid will not make the times at all few when she assists Professor West with his classes, and that her interest in the school may be equally as great as his.

Jay Youngblood.

Hunter Street School.

Semi-occasionally there must be something said about the Euphemian Junior Society. Though young in existence, it has progressed finely until it has no superior among the younger societies. Its members are exceedingly enthusiastic about it and their meetings are all interesting and beneficial. Its officers are Master J. F. Hallman, president, and Wilfred Jacobs, secretary. These young parliamentarians have performed their duties with the ease and dignity that parliamentarians are wont to possess, and it is useless to say that two better officers cannot be found. The debates that the members of this society have held demonstrates the fact that there has been deep thought given to them.

The next meeting of this society will be on June 4th and the programme will be exceedingly grand. The subject is strictly up to date, being: "Resolved, That the curfew law would be beneficial."

Master J. R. Frye will champion the affirmative and Master A. N. Robinson will be an able fortress for the negative. The sides are as follows:

Affirmative, Frye, Ingle, Rosser, Carter and Thompson; negative, Robinson, Sims, Bearden, S. Jacobs, Hallman and W. Jacobs.

The Euphemian Literary and Debating Society will hold its next meeting on June 4th and the occasion promises to be a great one. The subject is: "Resolved, That Rome did more for the advancement of the civilization of the world than Athens."

Messrs. J. F. Howard and Joe Hall will protect the affirmative and Messrs. Lipesonti and Russell Mitchell will defend the negative. This will be the final debate of the society for this term and the battle that will be waged will be long and bloody and similar to the battle of Thermopylae.

Professor Hunter still continues to improve and in a few weeks he will be entirely well.

Religious Denominations.

The following is considered a very accurate collation of the numerical strength of the various religious denominations in the English-speaking world:

Episcopalians	23,000,000
Methodists of all descriptions	16,960,000
Roman Catholics	15,200,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	11,100,000
Baptists of all descriptions	8,600,000
Congregationalists	5,500,000
Free Thinkers	3,500,000
Lutherans, etc	1,750,000
Unitarians	1,250,000
Minor religious sects	4,000,000
Of no particular religion	13,500,000

ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Some of the Disasters Which Have Occurred in Recent Years.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mysterious disappearances of vessels are supposed to be confined to salt water, where on the broad bosom of the ocean with its vast expanse of silent plains thousands of lives have been snuffed out and hundreds of vessels lost without a word having been heard as to their fate. On the lakes, surrounded as they are on all sides and crossed and recrossed by lanes of travel a mysterious disappearance of a vessel and her crew leaving no trace behind would be the last thing thought of. But the great lakes have their tragedies as well as old ocean, and some of them in the completeness with which lives and property have been obliterated outrival the weird tales told of salt water.

One of the first of this class of marine tragedies which caused much of a stir was the disappearance of the brig Robert Willis during the fifties. The Willis was named after her commander. She was one of three vessels which had been built in Buffalo on what their builders thought was an improved model. The three were the Willis, the Fox and the Lansing. They had little sheer, were straight and sharp and proved smart sailers. The late Captain John Fitzgerald was for a time in command of the Lansing. The Willis, with whose disappearance we have to do, left Chicago for Buffalo with a load of flour and provisions late in the fall, expecting to get through the rivers before frozen up. The last seen of the vessel was at the lower end of Lake Michigan in a snow squall and J. B. Merrill, of this city, was probably the last man that set eyes on the ill-fated craft. Mr. Merrill was at the time at the lower end of the lake looking up the cargo of a stranded vessel with which he was connected. On Thanksgiving Day he was at Skilleagalee lighthouse. Happening to step out of doors for a moment the storm which was raging opened for a moment and in the lane thus formed straight out from the island he saw the Willis. It would appear that the same rift enabled the crew of the brig to sight the island as she went about and the next minute was shut in again by the storm. That was the last ever heard or seen of the brig and her crew. Time passed and she was not heard from at the rivers nor did she put in to her port of destination. News in those days did not travel so fast as it does now, and it was several months before the owners of the Willis and the relatives of the crew gave up all hope of ever seeing her again.

At that time the Mormons under King Strang occupied Beaver island. As time passed and nothing was heard from the vessel the rumor spread that the brig had been lured ashore by the Mormons, the crew murdered and the cargo taken for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Mormon kingdom. This story became in time quite popular among the sailor men of the lakes and many believed that this was the solution of the puzzling disappearance. It is only fair to say that there was never anything to show that the story had the slightest foundation beyond the ill feeling toward the Mormon settlement, which led many to lay to their door anything out of the usual happenings and in this way the disciples of King Strang were made the scapegoats for the sins of others. The discovery some years ago of a grave on Beaver island in which were eight corpses, revived among the old lake mariners the story of the Willis's disappearance. Some even went so far as to point out that this was just the number of the Willis's crew. As both the Willis and the Mormons had long ago disappeared the story was left to gather dust in the crevices of memory.

Along in the seventies there was another mysterious disappearance of a vessel and crew that caused no little excitement in marine circles. The schooner J. B. Martin left Milwaukee with a cargo of grain, shipped by Van Kirk and McGeogh, who were then running a corner, to Buffalo. From the time the Martin left port she was as completely swallowed up as though she had been sucked suddenly down to the bottom of the lake. The schooner was under the command of Captain Thomas Lord, who had his son with him as his mate. The Martin carried a crew of six men before the mast, besides the captain, two mates and the cook. In those days, before the era of the marine monsters, the lakes were dotted with craft so that a vessel was hardly out of sight of some passing ship for more than a few hours at a time. This made the disappearance of the Martin the more remarkable. Captain Lord was well known on the lakes and was a prominent Mason, which organization made every exertion to obtain some trace of him or his vessel. It was thought by the captain of a vessel passing up Lake Huron that he had seen the Martin off Presque isle light, but he was not certain. Later developments seemed to bear out the impression. Months afterwards some wreckage was found by passing fishermen on the north shore of Georgian bay, which was identified as part of the Martin. That was all that was ever heard of the unfortunate vessel. Captain Lord had a few years before had command of the M. S. Scott, when the command reached Boston from a trip to European ports. During the time one was in command he was engaged in the West India trade and while in the gulf of Mexico at one time was almost captured by the confederates. Nothing but the superb seamanship of the skipper saved the Scott from capture on that occasion. After reaching New York the schooner was brought back to the lakes by Captain Lord, who afterwards took command of the Martin.

Three other vessels disappeared in the same way as the Willis and the Martin. They were the Atlanta, Morrison and Cornelius B. Windiate. They were all canallers, a type of vessel that was peculiar to the lakes in those days. As the Welland canal had its limits the vessels intended for trading on Lake Ontario had to be built to fit the canal. In most cases they were constructed so as to leave as little waste room as possible. The model, therefore, was long and narrow and flat-bottomed, so as to get the greatest carrying capacity on the draft of water allowed by the canal. This made a dangerous class of vessels as a rule, though some of them when properly handled proved as safe as any vessels on the lakes. After a time it became the custom to load a little deeper than the intended draft in order to get advantage of the freights, which were 11 cents or thereabouts on wheat to Oswego. On arriving at the canal the extra cargo would be lightered to the Lake Ontario end of the canal, where it would be taken abourd again.

This system of overloading has always been believed to have had a great deal to do with the disappearance of the three missing schooners. The Atlanta was commanded by Captain Sam Moran. She was Oswego built and was owned there. She left Chicago with a load of wheat and was never heard from after leaving that port. Among vessel men it was supposed that the schooner got caught in a gale somewhere about the lower end of the lake and went down so suddenly that the crew did not have time to make any attempt to escape. But this, as well as all other theories, had to remain unsolved, for there was never anything to show which were correct. The Morrison was under the command of Captain Mackay when she left Chicago with a big load of grain, bound for Buffalo. Down the lake she went, favored by fair winds, and passed out of the view of every human being. There was a rumor that she had been seen near the lower end of the lake during a storm, but the rumor was found to be nothing more. Yet this slim thread gave rise to the belief that Captain Mackay lost his bearings in a heavy blow, and the schooner struck on the middle ground between the Foxes and the Manitous and went down with all on board when she got into deep water. But this, like the others, was only a theory, with nothing to verify it.

The Cornelius B. Windiate was one of the largest class of canal schooners. She was a Sheboyan built vessel, and held to be one of the stanchest of her class. But that did not prevent her disappearing from view as suddenly and completely as the others. The Windiate sailed from Milwaukee with a cargo of grain for Buffalo. From the time she passed out of view to the northward nothing was heard or seen of her. After long waiting the schooner was placed in the list of vessels which had disappeared and not accounted for, furnishing one more page to the tragedies of the lakes.

How these vessels were lost is, as said, a mere matter of conjecture. Among sailors, however, it is generally held that it was due to overloading and their peculiar build. Their straight sides gave them no help when once they were laid over beyond their normal bearings. If thrown on their beam ends they had no reserve force to assist them in recovering their equilibrium, and down they went like a lump of lead, carrying the crew with them. There they lie on the bottom of Lakes Michigan and Huron, covered with the shifting sands. Possibly in the future, when submarine navigation becomes an established fact, some Captain Nemo, in cruising along the bottom of the great lakes, will find in valleys between the hills which make the topography of the bottom of these inland seas, traces of missing craft. Then and not till then will the mustery of their disappearance be solved.

A QUEER LITTLE ANIMAL.

The Australian Duckbill Carries a Sting in One Leg.

Australia certainly holds the palm for queer and uncouth animals, says The Literary Digest. Chief among these is the duckbill or ornithorhynchus, which Sidney Smith described as "a kind of mole with webbed feet and the bill of a duck, which agitated Sir Joseph Banks and rendered him miserable from his utter inability to decide whether it was a bird or a beast." It was only recently that it was proved beyond a doubt that this curious animal lays eggs like a bird, though this had long been reported by travelers. Now comes the news that it has a sting on its hind leg, capable of killing by its poisonous effects. We quote from The Lancet:

"For a long time it was considered to be quite harmless and destitute of any weapon of offense, although the hind legs of the males were armed with a powerful spur, apparently connected with a gland. Then the opinion was advanced that this might be a weapon allied to the poisonous armory of snakes, scorpions and bees, all of which possess a sort of hypodermic poison syringe. Though one set of observers asserted that this was the case, another set denied and, so Dr. Stuart determined, if possible, to solve this question. He received two independent accounts, which coincided perfectly, and from them he concludes that at certain seasons, at all events, the secretion is virulently poisonous. The mode of attack is not by scratching, but by lateral inward movements of the hind legs. Two cases are reported in dogs. One dog was 'stung' three times, the symptoms much resembling those of bee or hornet poison. The dog was evidently in great pain and drowsy, but there were no tremors, convulsions or staggering. It is worthy of note that a certain immunity seems obtainable, for the dog suffered less on the second occasion and still less on the third. Two cases of men being wounded are reported, in both of which the animals were irritated, one by being shot and handled, the other by being handled only; the symptoms were the same as in the dog. No deaths are reported in human beings, but four in dogs."

Eddie W. Stewart, Battleboro, N. C.—I am a farmer's boy. I like to live on a farm, where I can enjoy myself fishing, working, tending to the cattle and other things. I am going to school and studying reading, spelling and arithmetic. Our principal crops out here are cotton, corn, tobacco and peanuts. We raise tobacco and it is a big trouble. You have to draw the little plants from the plant beds, set them out and as soon as they begin to grow the worms start their destructive work, and continue until it is cut and cured. I suppose you cousins who never had any dealings with them would soon get scared and leave the field. Aunt Susie, I fear it might put you to some trouble to try to read my writing, so I will get my brother to copy this for me. Goodby.

OAK LAWN FARM BELLE MEAD'S RIVAL

Mr. Joseph Kingsbery's Stock Farm in Carroll County.

HORSES, COWS, HOGS, SHEEP

Equal to the Finest Strains To Be Found Anywhere.

THE STORY OF SANFORD KINGSBERY

He Built Up This Grand Property as a Heritage to His Children—The Work Continued.

Carrollton, Ga., May 20.—(Special.)—Oak Lawn farm, just outside this city, pronounced by ex-Governor Northen to be the Belle Meade of Georgia, is a source of pride to its owner, Mr. Joseph Kingsbery, of Atlanta, and a joy to every Georgian as illustrating what the state is capable of.

Upon the grassy slopes may be seen young colts with all the springy elasticity of General Jackson's most favored prizes, and by the banks of the Little Tallapoosa, which winds its course through the princely domain, are herds of as fine Jerseys as ever delighted the eyes of man.

Not a new place is this, for its triumphs of stock have been noted all over Georgia for half a century, and its original owner, Mr. Sanford Kingsbery, was a man who stood a peer among his neighbors, leaving behind him three sons, Messrs. Joseph, Charles and Edwin Kingsbery, all leading citizens of Atlanta. He died in 1869 after a long and useful life, followed by his widow four years later, when the home place fell to the eldest son Joseph.

A story illustrative of the hardships of pioneer life and of the triumph of rugged integrity is furnished by the career of this old couple. It was away back in 1827 that Sanford Kingsbery, of Derby, N. H., with his young wife, decided to seek their fortune in the new country to the far south from which the Cherokees were to be expelled. The old homestead had just fallen to the young man, but arranging for its occupancy until his anticipated return, after having made his fortune in the south, he set out and reached the frontier trading point of Carrollton, where he engaged in merchandising. He had quite a large Indian trade and in the years before his death used to tell many interesting things about these people, one notable point being that they would never trade by bill. An Indian might want twenty articles, but he would insist on buying one at a time, paying for it and getting his change, giving a grunt of satisfaction, and then going through the same process for the next article. They seemed to be unable to understand suming up the price of different articles into one total.

As Sanford accumulated money children were also born to him, and it was a matter which have him great concern, as he was opposed to their being brought up under the influences of the town. He believed that it was the making of boys to put them at work at the earliest possible moment, so as to develop what was strong and sturdy in them, and it was thus that his eyes were cast upon Oak Lawn, then a pretty farm, but which was held up by a tangle among the heirs, who lived in Springfield, Emanuel county. There were a dozen ambitious men looking forward toward the ownership of the spot, so that when information was received that it was in shape for sale, one of the most peculiar races ever recorded took place. Springfield was nearly three hundred miles away, no railroads leading to it, and the only means of reaching it being by horse through the pathless woods. With a Morgan horse, whose descendants may now be seen upon the farm, Sanford Kingsbery set out upon his trip, making ninety miles a day, securing a deed to the tract and returning forty miles to meet his competitors whom he had so successfully passed. They turned their horses' heads and went home with him, congratulating him upon his good fortune. He at once placed his sons to work. At that time Sanford was nine and Joe was six years of age.

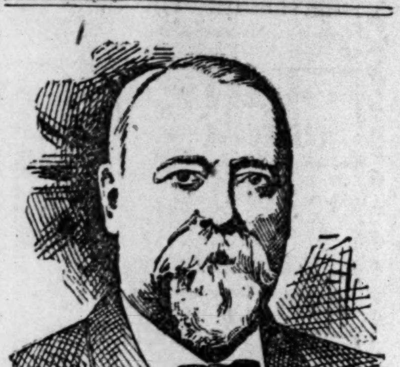
A few years passed and Sanford Kingsbery, having accumulated the fortune for which he had set out from his New Hampshire home, decided to return. Fixing up a covered wagon, with his wife and children and household goods, he started on that trip of a thousand miles through the largely unbroken forests which laid in the way.

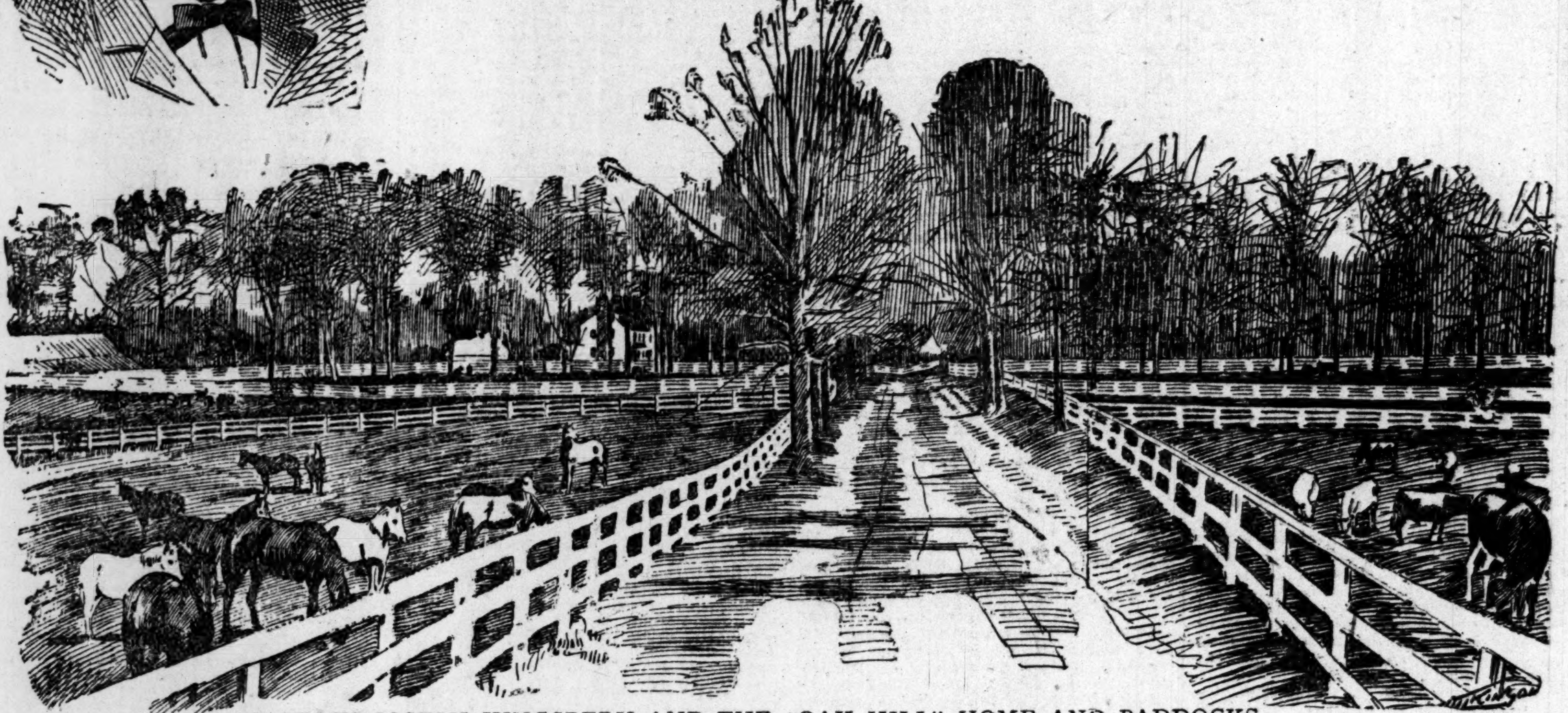
"I remember it vividly," said Mr. Joseph Kingsbery. "It took us eight weeks to make the journey. Father was a religious man and would not travel on Sunday. We struck camp at noon on Saturday, repaired and washed up in the afternoon, spent the entire Sunday in absolute Sunday rest with devotions conducted by my father and mother, and started out with the lark on Monday morning. We reached Derby and were established in the old family homestead, where we remained for two years, when we returned as we had come. Things had changed then. Father had become attached to the southern country and was no longer a New Englander in feeling or in sympathy. Reaching the Georgia farmhouse, which still remains in the family, there the honored lives of my father and mother were rounded out in old age."

Thus is told the story of the place and the man who made it. When the property passed into the hands of the son, Mr. Joseph Kingsbery, it was in respect to the wish of his mother that it should remain in the family, but it was not until 1885 that he could spare time from his business in Atlanta to give it any attention. From his early training Mr. Kingsbery had developed a love of rural life, and he looked forward to the time when he could run a stock farm, rearing fine blooded horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

There are on the place 340 acres of land, with the Little Tallapoosa river running through the center of it and Curtis creek bounding it upon the east. Of this land [illegible] acres is cleared and on the rest, the woodland, the undergrowth is cut down and parts of it sowed down in some of the grasses, though in a few places the natural growth is left to have its way. And this natural growth of grasses, too, generally makes an admirable pasture after the undergrowth has been cut out of the woodland. The open lands, as well as the woodland, is divided up into a number of fields, all so arranged as to have water in each one of them. The most of these fields and paddocks are used for grazing purposes, though upon some of them the grass is mown and stored away in the large and commodious barns, of which there are several on the place, for winter feeding. The grasses that are grown on the place are blue grass, tall meadow oats, orchard, Texas rescue and bermuda.

Mr. Kingsbery makes a specialty of rearing fine blooded driving horses, Shetland ponies, Jersey cattle, Poland China and Essex hogs; also fine chickens and ducks of the best strains the country affords. His horses are of the Hambletonian Membrino, Clay and Morgan strains. He has three stallions probably of the best pedigree of any horses in the state. Oak Lawn Chief is a Hambletonian, by Tennessee Wilkes, son of George Wilkes, his dam by Enfield, brother of Dexter, bought by Robert Bonner for $35,000; Atlanta Chief, son of Oak Lawn Chief, dam by Almont, Jr.; Don Donro, son of Don Alonzo, dam Organdie, by Ante Volo, a son of Electioneer. To show the standing and character of Mr. Kingsbery's stock, I will state that at the Atlanta exposition of 1891 he took nearly all the premiums in the classes in which his horses were exhibited and also received the diploma for the best display of horses at the exposition.





CAPTAIN JOSEPH KINGSBERY AND THE "OAK HILL" HOME AND PADDOCKS.

Mr. Kingsbery's herd of registered Jerseys is composed of the Rioter, Stoke Pogis, Signal and St. Heilor strains. It should have been stated before that he runs a dairy on his farm in charge of two Englishmen, Charles and Fred Brown, men of large experience in the business. His market is in Atlanta, where he ships during the month several hundred pounds of as nice golden Jersey butter as ever was made or seen. This butter is shipped by express in pound blocks, twenty-four blocks in each box. It is stamped "Oak Lawn" in raised letters with a beautiful design beneath—an acorn on an oak twig

This butter is sold to the Atlanta Market Company and commands the highest market price. Atlanta is also Mr. Kingsbery's market for a good many of his fine horses and cattle, which he sells at fancy prices, though his market is limited by no means to that city as he sells all over Georgia and adjoining states. Only a week or two ago he shipped a lot to Chester, S. C., and also several to Anniston, Ala.

There is a flour and grist mill on the river, not far from the house, put up many years ago by the father of Mr. Kingsbery. The income from this mill the first year, we are told, was $1,200. This mill has been remodeled and overhauled since coming into possession of the present owner and receives a very large and lucrative patronage, wheat being brought as far as from fifteen to twenty miles to it.

Mr. Kingsbery, although living in Atlanta, since he has retired from business spends a good deal of his time here on his farm, looking after and improving it. It is his intention to make it the model farm of its kind in the south. For the training of his horses he has a driving track in a large and level field on the banks of the river. Here his stock are driven and trained from the time they are old enough to pull a buggy or road cart. Brought up as it were, in harness by careful and tactful drivers, they are safe and free from vicious tricks.

About 2,000 fruit trees of the best varieties, mostly apples and peaches, have been planted out all over the farm in the last few years.

Mr. Kingsbery's family, with friends from Atlanta, spends the summer at Oak Lawn. The fishing and boating on the river, where it is always cool, drives and horseback rides over the shady roads, and tramping over the green meadows, admiring the fine stock and beautiful scenery, are a source of great recreation, no doubt, to those just out of city walls. There is a bathhouse in the river near by, where all learn how to swim, from the wee bit girl up.

The writer has always thought that the ideal life would be to live on such a farm, where from your front veranda you could look out over broad acres, all clothed in green, with fat, sleek and contented cattle and fine blooded horses grazing thereon. No doubt there comes to every man at some time, no matter what his aspirations or ambitions, that away from the "madding" crowd with its sorbid seeking of wealth, its petty jealousies and hollowness, that such a life, close to nature, is best after all. Mr. Kingsbery, outside of the profit there may be in it, has builded wisely in erecting such a home in such a lovely place.

EDWIN R. SHARPE.

THE CURSE

Of mankind—contagious blood poison—claimed as its victim Mr. Frank B. Martin, 926 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and the usual physician's treatment did him not the slightest good. His condition reached that deplorable stage which only this terrible disease can produce.

THE CURE

After all else failed, was at last found in S. S. S.—the greatest of all blood remedies. Eighteen bottles removed the disease permanently, and left his skin without a blemish.

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable; and is the only known cure for this most terrible disease. Books free; address, Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

ALL ENGLAND HONORS CABOTA

Britons Are Now Paying Tribute to America's Real Discoverer.

STRANGE FACTS PRESENTED

Four Hundredth Anniversary of the First Voyage Is Celebrated.

TRUE STORY OF THE WONDERFUL SEA

First Sighting of Newfoundland—Dangers of Unknown Seas Are Braved.

Bristol, England, May 12.—(Special Correspondence.)—England is celebrating the fourth century of the voyage of John Cabot, whom no less an authority than the Royal Geographical Society of England says was the real discoverer of America. Unfortunately the vaulting ambition and the overweening pride of an undutiful son, Sebastian Cabot, have clouded the historical records of Cabot the senior. Still sufficient is known to assure science that John Cabot, rather than Columbus, discovered the continent of North America.

John Cabot was a Genoese by birth, but went to Venice, where he resided from 1461 to 1476. He married there and became a Venetian citizen. At the end of the period mentioned he went to Spain and Portugal, where he learned of the plans of Columbus to sail westward in search of the mythical Isle of Cathay. After this he emigrated to England with his wife and three sons in the year 1494. March 4, 1497, Henry VII granted him letters patent permitting him and his three sons to fit out ships under the protection of the English flag.

Under these auspices therefore Cabot accomplished the undertaking that makes it necessary, according to Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, for the people of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland and the United States to regard Cabot as the discoverer of America instead of Columbus. And so there is today in the British possessions in America a celebration cooperative with the one here of the fourth centenary of Cabot's voyage.

The Royal Society of Canada will place a brass tablet in the legislative hall at Halifax, Nova Scotia, as a tribute to the explorer. Newfoundland will improve the signal station at St. John's and erect an observatory there in memory of the event that is celebrated. While the committee here which has had the matter in charge was unable to secure any general observance of the centenary in the United States, it has received so many assurances of entire sympathy and indorsement of the idea that the effect is practically the same as it would be had a celebration occurred under the stars and stripes.

The voyage which ended so notably began at Bristol, where John Cabot fitted out a small vessel in 1497, called the Matthew. The crew consisted of eighteen men, all of whom were British sailors except two, a Burgundian and a barber from Castigliona, a place near Genoa in Italy. Cabot's plan was the same as that of Columbus—to sail westward until he reached the ports of Cathay and Cipango. May 3, 1497, the Matthew set sail from Bristol on her memorable voyage. Cabot passed Ireland and then shaped a northerly course, finally navigating to the west, having the north star on his right. Having wandered thus for a time, he at length reached land, where he hoisted the royal standard and took possession.

It is believed that this was at a point in or about Cape Race. Certainly it was between the two landfalls. Cabot called it the Cape of England. This was on June 4, 1497, St. John's day, and the island that was found that same day was called St. John, believed to be the present location of St. John, Newfoundland. On Cabot's map, which is still in existence, a large island called St. John is placed to the west of Cape Breton in the position of the Magdalena group. This map shows Newfoundland as a detached group of small islands. President Markham believes that Cabot made a landing at Cape Bonavista, on the east coast of Nefoundland. The chart which Cabot sent to Spain in 1489 has a coast line which seems to indicate that the Matthew sailed along the south coast of Newfoundland.

The first voyage of John Cabot was the first successful expedition of discovery which sailed from an English port. Those who place credence in the statements of his son, Sebastian, believe that he passed Cape Race in thick weather and made a landing on Cape Breton on June 24th. Those who reject the evidence of Sebastian Cabot's map believe that he landed at Bonavista bay, not necessarily on June 24th; then coasted along the south coast of Newfoundland until he was in sight of Cape Breton, returning nearer the land so as to pass the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon at the right.

Much confusion was caused both by early writers and their modern commentators, owing to the events of the several voyages made by Cabot being confounded. Letters that are still in existence written by two men named Pasqualigo and Soncino refer to the first voyage, though several writers have made the mistake of declaring the second voyage the subject matter of the documents. The statements of Sebastian Cabot, which were reported by Ramusio and Peter Martyr, referred to the second voyage.

When John Cabot returned to England he was received with enthusiasm and the king gave him a grant of $50 for discovering North America, besides allowing him a pension of $100 a year. Cabot lived at Bristol for a time with his family, but on February 3, 1498, fresh letters patent were granted him by Henry VII to take six ships for the further discovery of "new Isles." It was Cabot's fond hope that by sailing westward he might reach Cipango. Like the first expedition, the second was fitted out at Bristol. One ship of the fleet was commanded by Lancelot Thirkill, an experienced navigator from London, who secured a royal loan of $150 with which to equip a ship. Thomas Thirkill commanded a second vessel and secured a similar loan, as did Thomas Bradley, who commanded a third. A fourth vessel was captained by John Carter, who received a loan of $201.25. In the records of Cabot's expeditions all the men whose names are given are referred to as "going to the new isle."

This expedition, by far the most notable which ever set sail up to that time and for such a purpose, consisted of five vessels. The crews numbered 300 men and they sailed for the mysterious west in the spring of 1498. This is the last that was ever known of John Cabot, so far as historical records tell us. His fate and the date of his death are unknown. Whether he perished at sea or whether he reached some land and died there, no modern man can say. Sebastian Cabot, the undutiful son, was a pilot like his father. His character is indicated by the fact that while he was in Spain subsequent to his father's death he spoke of his father's second voyage as if he, Sebastian, had not only commanded the expedition, but fitted it out at his own expense. In all the various statements to increase his own glory, Sebastian Cabot never mentioned his father except to utter the falsehood that the father was dead before the voyages of discovery were made and that he, Sebastian, fitted out and commanded the expeditions.

This falsifier and unworthy son was not even a good liar, for he did not stick to the same tale. He told one man that the king fitted out two ships for him, and another that he had equipped the ships at his own expense. These, however, are the only accounts—the statements of Sebastian Cabot—loaded down as they are with falsehood, which have come down to us giving the detail of the second voyage of John Cabot. President Markham believes that the great navigator or the English captain who commanded after his death, went north along the coast of Labrador until his progress was checked by ice, then retracing his journey and going as far south as Cape Hatteras. It is known that one of Cabot's captains, the Lancelot Thirkill mentioned, returned home safely from this second voyage. It is further known that the wife of Gasper Corte Real, one of the men who accompanied the expedition, went to Lisbon in October, 1501, taking with her from North America a broken piece of sword, gilded, which was certainly made in Italy, and she reported that she had seen two silver rings of Venetian workmanship in the possession of a native North American boy. These articles must have been left by Cabot's people in 1498.

Summing up all the matters relative to Cabot's death it is possible to learn of, it seems a reasonable statement to say that Cabot probably died soon after his second expedition left England. This, and this only, in the minds of scientists could account for the utter absence of any statements concerning him which would connect him with the expedition after it set sail. Discarding, as seems the only way to do, the utterances of Sebastian Cabot, it is only fair to say that the credit of completing that most important voyage which gave to England the whole eastern coast of North America by right of discovery, belonged to the English captains probably led by Lancelot Thirkill.

SEVERAL JUDICIAL STORIES.

A Batch of Spicy Courtroom Anecdotes.

From The Albany Law Journal.

There is an old story of Tom Marshall, and a fine for contempt. It seems the famous lawyer was arguing a case when he was interrupted by the court with the statement that he had unfairly presented the evidence. Marshall was one of the fairest of men and one of the most just.

"It is an outrage," he cried. "The court has no right to tell me I have perverted evidence."

"Record a fine of $10 against Mr. Marshall for contempt of court, Mr. Clerk," said the judge.

Mr. Marshall promptly borrowed a $10 bill from one of his brethren of the bar, paid the fine, and then proceeded with his argument as calmly as if he had never been in the least ruffled.

And there is a story about Daniel W. Voorhees, formerly United States senator from Indiana. He was a famous advocate in his day, and one of the most striking personalities to be met with in all the west. It is not saying an ill thing of the senator, who died recently, to say that he was slightly given to bombast.

One day he was arguing a case before an Indiana court and was displeased with a ruling. He expressed himself as astonished that a man with so limited a knowledge of the law should have ever succeeded so far in beguiling his fellow citizens as to secure their commission to sit on a bench for the trial of causes.

"The court will fine you $10 for contempt of court, Mr. Voorhees," said the jurist.

Mr. Voorhees' retort was quick and crushing.

"May it please the court, your honor will have to name a sum far in excess of that if the court wishes to make the fine at all commensurate with the degree of contempt I feel."

To be a perfect story it should stop right there. But in the cause of truth it must be recorded that Mr. Voorhees later apologized and the fine was remitted.

There is a story of a quarrel that ran on for years between two lawyers in a Pennsylvania rural county. One bore the common name of Brown. The other signed himself "Wise." The latter was a little given to basking in the smiles of women, and there was a widow named Bramble in the town who was not precisely in the class with Caesar's wife, but who was still admitted to the good circles of the place. She was a clever woman and beautiful; and she had so fascinated Lawyer Wise that he paid her fervid court—not dropping her even when the matrons of the town found they could not well receive her any more, because of the persistent talk against her. What aggravated the case was that Mrs. Bramble was as regardless of the sentiment of the town as she was of the wind's direction.

One day Brown, the lawyer with whom the gay Lothario was perpetually quarreling, wrote and printed in the local paper the following lines:

There was a man in our town, and he was
 wondrous Wise.
He jumped into a Bramble bush, although
 it cost his eyes.

While people were laughing about it the judicial convention came along and Wise was nominated for the circuit bench. He was elected. And about the first thing he did after taking his official position was to marry the pretty Widow Bramble.

The next morning the following quatrain was found pasted on the bulletin board at the door of the courthouse, where notices of sheriff's sales and such things were usually posted:

"And when he found his eyes were out,
He laughed with might and main,
And picked the pretty Bramble up
And started on again."

And for that Brown was fined for contempt of court. Mr. Brown was just sufficiently appreciative of a good joke to pay the fine and let the whole matter drop.

Here is one for which Editor Edward Rosewater, of The Omaha Bee, once suffered before he could drill it into the understanding of Judge Scott, of the Nebraska district court: "To constitute any publication contemptuous, it must reflect upon the conduct of the court in reference to a cause or proceeding then pending in court and undetermined, and be of a character tending to influence its decision, or obstruct, interrupt or embarrass the due administration of justice. (Rosewater vs. State, Neb., 66 N. W. Rep. 640).

This decision might have saved the Wisconsin judge some embarrassment if he had read it before sending the Eau Claire lawyer to jail in a case precisely similar: Where an injunction was dissolved, acts in violation of the injunction before the appeal with supersedeas was perfected, held not a contempt.—(Smith vs. Whitfield (Fla.), 20 So. 1012.)

Out in Kansas there used to be an editor of a weekly paper whose name need not be mentioned. He had a quarrel with Judge William Campbell, of the district court of that state, and invariably referred to the court as "bilcamil." He was so persistent with the warfare that friends of the court often urged the employment of a contempt proceeding. But Judge Campbell let the whole matter go until one Saturday night he met the editor in the postoffice unexpectedly, and before he had time to put his emotions under control he had hammered the editor into a state of permanent and lifelong respect.

For eavesdropping in the court consultation room of the courthouse at Frankfort, Ky., Frank M. Robbings, a reporter of The Cincinnati Times-Star, was arraigned for contempt of court and was fined and sentenced to thirty days in jail. It was shown that Robbins in this manner heard the decision of the court in a murder case, and by means of flag signals to his associates, succeeded in conveying the decision to his paper an hour in advance of its announcement by the court.

A stranger of "the young man from the country" type, seated in the gallery during the progress of a trial, was so carried away by the eloquence of counsel for the defense that at its conclusion he shouted "Bravo!" He was instantly seized by the officials and put into the area of the court. Up rose the public prosecutor and said: "This man has been endeavoring to interfere with the course of justice. I propose that he be sentenced to not less than six" ("Himmel!" ejaculated the culprit): "not less than six hours' imprisonment." The judge nodded a smiling assent, and before the bewildered provincial could say: "Kreuz sapperment himmel donnerwetter" he was behind lock and key

It may be that the doctrine of contempt has been developed to an equal length in this country, but we much doubt that any American judge would sentence a man to forty-eight hours in jail because his own employee hammered in a nail in his own shop.

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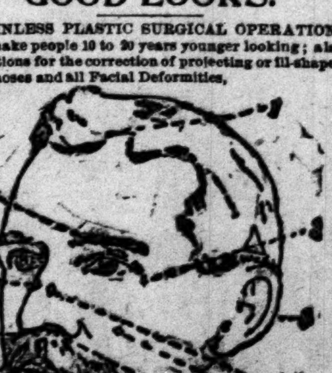

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SPRIG OF MYRTLE.

Editor and Editress, Husband and Wife—How a Happy Home and Charming Couple Are Protected from Disease.

F. A. DIXON.

MRS. F. A. DIXON.

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F. A. DIXON,

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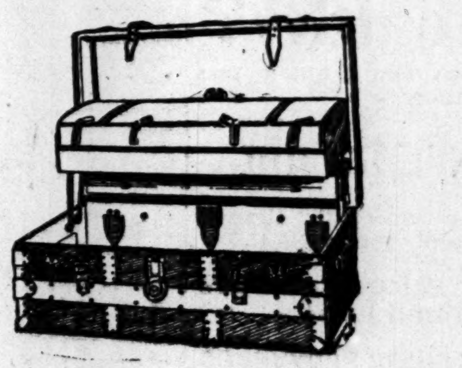

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SARGE PLUNKETT

A Word of Encouragement to the "Daughters of the Confederacy."

BUILD MONUMENT TO WOMEN

The Women of the South During the War Were the Greatest Sufferers.

(Written for The Constitution.)

I am glad to learn that the society known as the Daughters of the Confederacy has gone to work to build a monument to the women of the war.

It takes no persuasion to have me join heartily in this movement—it should have been done long ago. Perhaps this monument should have been built by men alone, but it seems that man can do nothing without the co-operation of the women. The confederate armies would have went to pieces long before they did if it had not been for the co-operation and the sacrifices of southern women, and who will not say that these women have been neglected in all the honors of since the war? They surely had their share of the sufferng and they performed their part in heroic sacrifices, and now the highest monument yet built should be built to them.

I have been requested to write upon this subject and to tell of some of the things in which these women were so dutiful. God bless you, I could tell of thousands of things that should give these women a place in the hearts of every American citizen, but much of it would have had to be seen to be appreciated. What would the young generation know of the scarcity of those years? What would they know of a blockade that shut us out from all the world, and of what a struggle it was to get a little bunch of thread or cards to make the bats, or die stuff, or salt, or coffee, or of a thousand of other things which a woman of today would not pick up in the big road. If they had done nothing more than spin and weave the pretty homespun dresses that southern women wore it should be enough to entitle them to the praise of the children who have followed them, but they did a great sight more than the spinning and weaving of cloth would imply. This, though, had many more difficulties than ever a young man or a young woman of today could ever understand. I might tell about these women "going to the factories" during the war, but I have told that before and have never seen a youth that could understand the trouble of the thing. I have seen a line of women at the factory as long as the prosession of Memorial Day, basking in the hot sun of summer or wading in the cold slush of winter, as the case might be, waiting their turn to have a small bunch of factory thread passed out a window to them, for which they had to pay the most exorbitant prices. These women would gather from a radius of seventy and eighty miles and sometimes stand in line for three days before their turn came. There was much suffering in this, but when it is remembered that these women did this for the soldiers in the field and not for themselves, it should draw them much nearer to our hearts. The thread was needed for clothes for the children, but the greatest delight these women found was in making it up for the dear one in the army and packing in little boxes, send it off to perhaps be lost upon the way. That the young people may understand, I will tell them that it was common during the war for settlement people to all join together and make up nice boxes for the army. Each little family would do up its package and write the name of the soldier thereon, then they would gather at the church or the schoolhouse and place the packages in a box and the box was turned over to some soldier who had recovered and was to return to his command. I would not try to explain how sad a soldier would feel when these boxes would reach their destination, and all the company would gather around, eagerly awaiting as each little package was lifted from its place and a name was called, to find that his name was not there—no package for him. The dear good women of those days seldom allowed this to happen. Some way or other they would have a package for the box and even the children would go to bed hungry for days and sit by and watch the package as it was being prepared and not a murmur came—it was all for papa in the army and this was enough.

There are thousands of things that could be mentioned in honor of the old confederate women. At every station along the railroads they waited and watched to do something for the soldiers. But it was in the homes that I prefer to speak of them. I knew many of them and I know much of the things that troubled them. I call to mind a night I spent on a hot July night of 1863. I heard the horn blowing from the house of my nearest neighbor and I knew that something bad was the matter. There were mighty few white men at home and I knew that this horn was being sounded by a lone woman, and I hobbled over as fast as I could. When I arrived I found the mother weeping and a pretty little girl very near to death. Perhaps it would not have been so hard on the mother but for the memories that were started by the little one's appeals. The burden of her delirium was:

"Mamma, do tell papa to come to his little Anna. She is so sick, so sick."

So it went; the little girl, between her sobs, kept up the cry for her papa.

"Do come, papa, do come; your little Anna is so sick."

The mother could but cry, the children all cried and I cried a little myself. The doctor came and said that little Anna had typhoid fever and would linger for some time. Then the mother wrote to the soldier father and told him all the story—how his little girl was so sick and of how she called for him. The father tried mighty hard to get a furlough, but he could not, and little Anna died never understanding why her papa did not come, and what that poor mother suffered during those burning weeks of July can never be measured by words.

So it was. I could tell of thousands who suffered as never battle made man suffer. Grieving at home, living lonely and anxious, but never quailing from their duties to the south and in their love for the soldier in the field. God bless them—I repeat it—let the highest monument yet built be built to them.

In the days after the war these women performed their parts as never women did before. I knew an old confederate soldier just after the war who had lost both his arms close to his shoulders. Upon coming home he found his place swept of everything. Not a horse, nor an ox, nor a cow, nor a hog, nor even a chicken was his. The wife and children gathered around the armless old soldier and showed that they were ready for any sacrifice, and thanked God that it was no worse. The question was to make a crop, and there was no time to be lost. The old soldier at once decided that he could play the part of a horse. It was a happy thought, for the old man could do nothing else in his armless condition. It was great fun for the children when the matter was first mentioned, and they went to work to find some harness and a plowstock. It was serious to the mother, but she put her own hands to the plowhandles and went to work as cheerfully as she could. I have often seen the old man prance as people passed on the road, and though running away occasionally, he got all the fun out of it as was possible. Anyhow, the little family made a smart lot of corn in that year, and have been prosperous people ever since, and the children today, now all grown, like to talk of the time when thy had to work a bit in their father's mouth, so joyful was the prospects about the days of "lay-by."

This little woman that put her hands to that plow was raised as well and as easy as any of this day, and from such women comes much of the prosperity of the daughters of the south.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

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INVENTIONS OF THE FAIR SEX.

Over 3,000 Devices Which American Women Have Patented.

From The Washington Star.

A visit to the patent office will show that the inventions made by women cover a wide field and include not only devices intended to lessen the work of the household, such as raisin stoners, baby jumpers, egg beaters and carpet sweepers, but also the most intricate of scientific instruments, textile machinery, electrical apparatus, telescopes, firearms, etc. It is estimated that altogether Uncle Sam has granted 154,000 patents, one-fiftieth of which, or 3,080, were applied for by women. Sixty-two of these lived in Washington, D. C., while New York city can claim 400 of them. New England easily stands ahead of any section of its size in the world in the number of women inventors it has produced, while our southern states are not far from the bottom of the list.

In 1809 Mary Kies, of Connecticut, invented a process of weaving straw with silk. This patent was the first ever granted a woman in the United States. Her example was followed but twice in the next eight years, during which time ladies' calash balloons and cream of tartar were brought into the market. The advancement of women can perhaps be measured as well by the number and kind of their inventions as by any other standard. It is therefore encouraging to know they have received as many patents since 1891 as in all the years previous to that time added together, and that these represent departments in science and art in which they have never before taken the lead.

Another proof of the public recognition of their ability is the respect now paid the models of their inventions, which have lately been gathered into one exhibit and placed in a conspicuous position in the patent office.

Woman's inventive genius does not omit the grewsome, improved corpse preservers and tombstones are included in her category of contrivances, while her processes for the preservation of funeral wreaths are marvelously successful in result. Specimens now in the patent office have remained intact since 1863.

Women have made many of the improvements which render travel today less uncomfortable, fatiguing and dangerous than in former years, a few of which are car couplings, car heaters, car steps, apparatus for unloading box cars, devices for keeping vegetation off the tracks, and hoods to prevent smoke from pouring backward. Conspicuous in this end of teh century is Maria E. Beasley, whose scheme of a new railroad system, if brought to the successful completion predicted by engineers and business men, will revolutionize the present mode of transportation between the east and west.

Mrs. Beasley has before been interested in the labor-saving question, as is demonstrated by her barrel-making machines, which turn out 1,500 a day, and those for the driving of hoops upon them at the rate of one a minute.

Railroad men have for many years been puzzling over the question, how to carry perishable commodities long distances and preserve the large per cent of them now lost. Curiously enough, a woman is the first to complete the solution of this troublesome problem. Mrs. Beasley, with others, felt that refrigerator cars, even if perfected, could never be entiely satisfactory; that a railroad system furnishing greater speed than any in use today must be invented. She has, therefore, adopted, to promote this requirement, the old idea of connecting great commercial centers in opposite parts of the country by elevated railroads of two tracks, upon which the cars will travel, without stops, at way stations, and uninterrupted by local traffic and street crossings.

The motive power is to be electricity, supplied from stations arranged every fifty miles along the way, and applied through Tesla's latest improvements in current transmission. Mrs. Beasley's particular invention is the lock between the cars and tracks, which guarantees to her road greater safety against jumping of rails than that offered by our present surface mode of transportation. The lack of this mechanical device has rendered in previous years a railroad of this kind impossible.

When we consider that the annual traffic between the greatest commercial centers of the west, Chicago, and that of the east, New York amounts to 8,000,000 tons, and that it requires five days for freight trains to move between them, during which time, especially in the summer months, many perishable commodities are lost, it is easily appreciated that a railroad allowing travel over the same distance in ten hours would monoplize the carrying of mail and express, the traffic in fresh meats, poutlry, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc., and command a large proportion of the through passenger business.

This, then, is the scheme of a woman's railroad, backed by a company she has organized, having the biggest charter ever granted in the United States, which she has gained by personal solicitation.

It is not improbable that those who read this letter may remember seeing Mrs. Beasley in the transportation building of the World's Fair, where she was a familiar figure. She devoted the entire season of this great exposition to the study of the modern improvements in transportation as represented there. Mrs. Beasley is one of the few women inventors of the south, having been born and raised in that part of our country "before the war."

Although accustomed to the refined influences of a home of wealth and culture, she did not permit her environments to interfere with her strivings after a broader field of usefulness. Her natural bent is toward scientific branches of study, and in her youth she spent more time in the mills of her father's plantation watching the primitive machinery then in use than she did in amusement. The rule formed at that time of thoroughly investigating and understanding every mechanical device coming under her observation has been a potent factor in her subsequent successes.

The management of this large plantation at length devolved upon her, and she thus learned to take the lead, rely upon herself, and decide between the business-like and the impracticable. At the centennial of 1876 Mrs. Beasley became interested in the subject of transportation, and has been studying from that time upon the scheme which has within the last few months been brought near completion.

Fortunes have been made by some of the simple devices whose models are exhibited in the patent office. Mrs. Frackelton's oven for firing china at home has brought this reward, after many years of advertisement and push, the lack of which has wrecked many of the cleverest inventions. Others which have been financially successful are articles of woman's dress, including corsets. A Worcester, Mass., firm have been granted sixty-three patents along these lines, while Catherine O'Harra received thirty-four in one year.

A useful machine, made years ago, is for the manufacture of artificial honeycomb. It is in appearance like a clotheswringer, one foot long, having steel rollers on which are projections of such size, shape, and distance apart that when beeswax is passed between them the artificial honey-comb is made.

The story is told of an occasion on which this comb was placed in a hive. It had, however, been broken and tied together with a string. Although the bees were used to artificial honeycomb, which is acceptable to them, when this piece was discovered, great commotion ensued. All work stopped and a convention was held. After much flying about and buzzing, the proper course of action became decided upon. One after another of these tiny creatures emerged from the hive bearing atoms of hemp, which they deposited some distance away. When the owner of the bees looked at his piece of artificial honeycomb, the string was gone, but the broken pieces were securely sealed together with wax.

Some years ago a charwoman in the employ of the government in this city planned a clothes wringer which she sold to an agent for $18. When asked why she parted with it so cheaply she stated that since it was invented by a colored woman she knew no white person would ever use it. It has had a good sale and she now regrets the small price put upon it.

Very few realize that patent shoe fasteners and the machine to attach them are the result of a woman's genius. These are only a few of the successful inventions which have been made by them and a visit to the patent office will demonstrate that hundreds of the cleverly devised and useful things around us are the product of their ingenuity.

AMONG THE LEPERS.

A Missionary Tells of His Labors on the Island of Molokai.

From The New York Sun.

Rev. Dr. Edson G. Wheeler has returned to his home in Pomona Valley after a visit of five months to the Sandwich islands. He traveled for the Pacific Island Missionary Society. After much trouble Dr. Wheeler got permission in Honolulu to visit the leper island of Molokai, in the Hawaiian group. He was accompanied by a physician, delegated for the purpose by President Dole, of the Hawaiian republic, and he was required to obey implicitly the decision of the physician as to where he should go and how much he might come in contact with the lepers.

"The part of Molokai occupied by the lepers," said Dr. Wheeler, "is about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, and contains about 15,000 acres. The Pacific ocean beats upon the shore on three sides, and a huge, precipitous range of cliffs cuts off the view on the fourth side and makes escape an impossibility. The climate is always soft and balmy. Bananas and oranges grow wild. The island is better managed under the Dole administration in the new Hawaiian republic than when the monarchy was in power. The sanitary conditions are better, and better houses and food are provided for the wretched people, who are never to leave the island and seldom to see their friends and relatives. The Roman Catholic church has done more than any other denomination in the way of alleviating the lot of 1,240 residents of the leper colony. Everybody knows of the sacrifice made by the late Fr. Damien, who went to Molokai in 1874, when he was a young, healthy and finely educated young priest, to make his home among the lepers and to die there.

"The good that Fr. Damien did in Molokai can hardly be expressed. Even in the midst of pain and helplessness through the literal rotting away of his hands, he went about daily visiting the diseased and dying and cheering the lepers. There are in the leper colony now two Roman Catholic priests, who have cheerfully accepted the risk of disease and given up their lives to comparative imprisonment because they were inspired by Fr. Damien's example. Besides, there are six Catholic sisters from New York and Pennsylvania, who went to the island last winter to live there until released by death, because they think that it is their mission to minister to the girls and women at Molokai. The Methodists have built a little wooden church in the colony in the last two years, and there is service there every Wednesday and Sunday by a clergyman named Winters. He lives alone on the remote part of the island and goes to the colony to preach and pray. He is a very charitable man and draws no pay for his services. Besides, he sends quantities of food and clothing to the lepers every holiday season. I believe he came from Syracuse, N. Y., where he inherited a small fortune. He believes that by extreme and ceaseless care he can avoid becoming affected with the leprosy, and that he may thus be able to minister to his diseased flock longer and better than the Catholic missionaries, who resign themselves to fate among the lepers.

"The native Hawaiians comprise over 90 per cent of the lepers at Molokai. I saw about a dozen men of American birth among the diseased residents on the island. They had lived in the Sandwich islands for years, and had become lepers. There are some Chinese and Japanese and a sprinkling of Englishmen and Germans. The leading physician in Honolulu, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, told me that the disease is no doubt inoculated where there is an abrasion of the skin. The Hawaiians have a dish of half-baked raw fish, and roots—known as poi—and from one large vessel a whole family and all the family friends eat at one time. A leper may be among them, and even he may not know that the disease is in his blood. He dips his hands into the food, and it is very easy to see how another may thus contract leprosy. Pipes used by several persons also spread the disease. Then, too, the native Hawaiians live in filth and have no idea of hygiene and pure air. Leprosy seems to defy all rules, both in appearance and development, and there are many people at Molokai, who are sure that they did not have the disease when they were put under arrest as suspected lepers and sent to the island to live a living death, and who say that they soon contracted leprosy on the island.

"While I was at Molokai I spoke in the afternoon from the pulpit in the little Methodist church. The physician who accompanied me, told me that I should not shake hands with any one there, and should keep in the fresh air all the time. The seats in the church are rude benches, a few of which have backs to them, where the disabled lepers may sit. The open door and the windows looked out upon the black soil and volcanic rocks that compose the island and I could hear the ocean roar as it beat upon the rocky shore about us. There were about 200 people in the congregation that assembled to hear me. I think every American born man on the island was there, one or two Englishmen, and the rest were Hawaiians, about equally divided as to sex. There were several men and women not over twenty-five years old there, and I pitifully observed a few boys under fifteen among the lepers. Probably no stranger assemblage ever gathered to hear the gospel preached. Every one bore the stamp of the disease. I spoke in English for that is now a common language all over Hawaii. When I had finished, a middle-aged Kanaka arose in his seat to pray. When he had closed, he said he wanted to speak and thank the American for coming to Molokai to make the life of the lepers more cheerful. He said that he hoped I would tell all the world what a frightful thing leprosy is, and urge the smart white men to study their big books and try to learn some way to cure the disease. He said that he had been there nine years, and that he hoped and prayed his wife and children in Honolulu would never know what he had suffered because of his doom away from all he had loved. One or two other persons spoke in broken English in the same strain, so that the assemblage fell to weeping, and I closed the meeting as soon as posible.

"After the meeting my friend, the physician, and I went out for a walk about Molokai. We saw the disease in every stage as we walked past the hospital grounds and looked in through the open doors of the hundreds of little whitewashed cabins that the Hawaiian government has had built for the exiled sufferers. It does not seem possible that a person can live there a week without contracting leprosy. But I was told that four of the Sisters of Charity have been there two years and have not yet shown any symptoms of the disease, but they live as carefully and neatly as they did in America. The lepers live cheaply at home, but they are all an uncleanly class. Some of them have married leper women at Molokai and begot children. Several old men were pointed out to us as having been in Molokai twenty-five years. The oldest leper there is a woman, who was brought there in 1862, when a young woman. She has been an opium eater for years, and says it has checked the disease in her.

"The best known man at Molokai since Dr. Damien died is Charles E. Dutton. His life of self-sacrifice is scarcely known outside of Hawaii. He was once an officer in the United States army, and was born in Columbus, O. He inherited a fortune and traveled abroad. A dozen years ago he became converted to Christ, and resolved to give his life to following as closely as possible in his Master's footsteps. He heard about Molokai and the people sent there to a living death, and he went to Honolulu, then to Molokai, knowing that he could never leave the island if he once made his home there. The physician who accompanied me introduced me to Mr. Dutton, who is known by the Kanaka lepers as the 'good white man.'

"He is a quiet man, tall, unusually well read in the old standard literature, and especially church history. He says he knows he has incipient leprosy, for he feels the characteristic numbness at times in his feet and fingers, and has the fearful headaches that lepers usually have at first, but he prefers not to speak about it. He lives in a little five-room cottage on the outskirts of the leper settlement, and has the place well furnished. He has a library of several hundred books, and a great quantity of engravings that he picked up in his travels. One room at his home is lined with shelves, and there are enough bottles and cans and boxes of medicines to stock a country drug store. He has dozens of medical works and dictionaries. His whole life is devoted to the amelioration of the lot of lepers, and teaching them the blessings of Christianity.

"Since I saw and knew what that man Dutton is doing for the Master's cause my opinion about the whole catalogue of the heroes of the world has been very much altered. He sits with the sick and dying, he nurses them, studies their distress and administers medicine for their relief; he cheers them and he plans pleasure for them. He says his heart has been most moved by the score of Kanaka boys and girls in Molokai, who have been transported to the island, and vainly believe that some day they may go back to their fathers and mothers and sisters and brothers. He plans games for the little fellows, but they are so badly crippled and disabled by their progressing leprosy that it is hard to find any games in which all may participate. Baseball, football and such physical sports are out of the question with the unhappy children. Every morning he puts on a blue blouse and overalls and goes down to what he calls his workshop, a small frame house with a veranda, around which are arranged a number of benches and some dishpans filled with warm water. Miserable, decrepit lepers come hobbling in until the benches are filled.

"Mr. Dutton, with true religious courage and sympathy, bathes the leprotic sore in the pans of water and applies fresh salve and bandages. He cheers this one, gives a flower to another, helps another to an easy chair for a long rest, and does all that he can do to make their existence easier to bear. A Cincinnati woman has presented him with a large music box, and while he is attending to these poor people, some of them without much of any feet at all, this music box plays waltzes by Strauss—a strange piece of sarcasm.

"I have been asked many times since I was at Molokai as to how much physical pain the lepers suffer. I believe there is comparatively little pain about the disease. Several lepers, who had lost parts of their anatomy, said that the nerves are first deadened as the disease is contracted, and that the loss of a foot or a hand is not painful. The Hawaiians are a peculiarly happy, juvenile race of people, and what would be an unbearable calamity to Americans is taken with resignation by them. The only cases of suicide at Molokai among all the 5,000 people who have been there first and last, have been of white people. The lepers have all the company they want. They keep moderately busy all the time, and they sing and tell stories by the hour. They have meat, bread, pie, plenty of clothes and bedding, churches, a reading room and good enough homes. They have organized a band of musicians among them and some are quite good performers. The Catholics have erected several plain pavilions, like hospital wards, with kitchen and dining room attached. The sisters try to induce the leper girls to occupy these quarters, designed for their comfort, and they are comfortable. But as a usual thing the girls would rather enjoy the perfect freedom of the separate private cottages than be under the rules and restriction of the church."

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